

**Sixth Series, No. 59**

**Friday, May 18, 1979**  
**Vaishaka 28, 1901 (Saka)**

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

**Seventh Session  
(Sixth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**

**New Delhi**

**Rs:2.00**



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## LOK SABHA

Friday, May 18, 1979/Vaisakha 28,  
1901 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at half past Ten  
of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Notice from Air Traffic Controllers for Work to Rule

\*1174. SHRI L.L. KAPOOR-  
DR. BAPU KALDATE:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received notice from the Air Traffic Controllers to work to rule;

(b) whether Government had any negotiations with the representatives of the Air Traffic Controllers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU-SHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Air Traffic Controllers resorted to work to rule for the period from 0530 hrs. on 22nd April, 1979 to 0530 hrs. on 1st May, 1979 and no notice for resorting to work to rule has been received.

(b) and (c). No Sir, The Air Traffic Controllers Guild is not a recognised Service Association.

1145 L.S.—1

श्री लखन लाल कपूर अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने मेरे प्रश्नों का उत्तर कुछ स्पष्ट नहीं किया है कि किन कारणों से एयर ट्रैफिक कंट्रोलर्स वर्क टू रूल पर गये। पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के अधीन काम करने वाले एरोड्रोम संगठन के नागर विमानन विभाग के 400 विमान यातायात नियंत्रक भारत के 80 एयरपोर्ट्स में कार्यरत हैं जो 1964 से पंजीकृत एयर ट्रान्सपोर्ट कंट्रोल गिल्ड नामक संस्था के सदस्य हैं, जिन के ऊपर भारत के अन्दर और बाहर विमान में यात्रा करने वाले लाखों देशी और विदेशी यात्रियों की जान और माल की सुरक्षा और सुविधा निर्भर करती है लेकिन पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय उन के साथ नडा से उपेक्षा की नीति बरत रहा है जिस के चलते उन में भारी क्षोभ एवं असंतोष व्याप्त है। क्या यही वजह नहीं है कि इतने महत्वपूर्ण विभाग के कर्मचारियों को नियमानुसार काम करने के आन्दोलन में भाग लेने के लिए बाध्य होना पड़ रहा है ?

इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उपर्युक्त 400 विमान यातायात नियंत्रकों ने अपने संगठन बनाने की सभी सेवा शर्तों को पूरा करने के बाद अपने सेवा संगठन की मान्यता के लिए डायरेक्टर जनरल सिविल एविएशन के पास आवेदन किया था और जिस पर डायरेक्टर जनरल सिविल एविएशन ने फरवरी 1979 में डिफेक्टों मान्यता के लिए अनुमति दी थी ? क्या यह सही नहीं है कि उस को मंत्रालय ने गृह मंत्रालय के पास भेजा था और अपनी टिप्पणी के साथ भेजा था ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह क्वेश्चन नहीं है।

श्री लखन लाल कपूर : मैं क्वेश्चन कर रहा हूँ। क्या यह सही नहीं है कि गृह मंत्रालय ने 27-4-79 को गिल्ड को डी-फेक्टो मान्यता प्रदान करने के लिए अपनी टिप्पणी की थी ? मंत्री महोदय ने तीन फरवरी, 1979 को मद्रास एयरपोर्ट पर इसकी रिकग्नीशन के बारे में एक स्टेटमेंट दिया था, क्या यह सही है ? फिर मान्यता प्रदान न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER: You have already taken more than six minutes.

श्री लखन लाल कपूर : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब कि दूसरे एसोसिएशन बने हुए हैं—जैसे कि पाइलोट एसोसिएशन है, एयर ब्राऊण्ड इंजीनियर्स की एसोसिएशन है—तब फिर एयर ट्रैफिक कंट्रोलर्स के कर्मचारियों को मान्यता न देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

**श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, सभी जानकारी तो माननीय सदस्य को है कि अब तक मान्यता देने के सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही हुई है। मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि अभी भी उनको मान्यता देने का प्रश्न सरकार के विचाराधीन है। ऐसे मामले में बहुत सी बातों पर विचार करना पड़ता है। यह भ्रष्टाचारों की एसोसिएशन का मामला है। उनको जब मैंने कहा है और जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि मैंने मद्रास में कहा था और डी० जी० सी० ए० ने भी उनको कहा था कि मामला सरकार के विचाराधीन है फिर उसके बाद उनको वर्क टू रूल पर जाने की जरूरत नहीं थी।

**श्री लखन लाल कपूर :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, सिविल एविएशन डिपार्टमेंट के रिग्रोरगेनाइजेशन के लिए टाटा की अध्यक्षता में एक कमेटी बनी थी। उस कमेटी ने जो रिकमण्डेशनस दी हैं उन्हें सरकार ने मंजूर किया है। उन मंजूर की गई रिकमण्डेशनस में यह भी रिकमण्डेशन है कि एयर ट्रेफिक कंट्रोल के आफिसर्स की वाकिंग कंडीशंस अच्छी नहीं हैं। उनको नाइट ड्यूटी में बुलाया जाता है। इन तमाम बातों को देखते हुए उसने इनके अप्रेशन के लिए सिफारिश की थी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्रालय ने एयर ट्रेफिक कंट्रोल के लोगों के अप्रेशन के लिए कोई अनुशंसा की है या नहीं? क्या मंत्री महोदय बता सकते हैं कि जब इस बारे में सिफारिश की जा चुकी है तो डिपार्टमेंट ने अब तक लेटर इश्यू क्यों नहीं किया?

**श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक :** टाटा कमेटी की सिफारिशों को अमल में लाने के लिए एक हाई पावर कमेटी बनी हुई है। उन सिफारिशों में बहुत से मामले ऐसे हैं जो कि वित्त से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं और उन पर मंत्रालय को वित्त मंत्रालय से सहमति लेनी पड़ेगी। मैं माननीय सदस्य की जानकारी के लिए बताना चाहता हूँ कि प्रथम चरण में गजेटड पोस्ट्स के बनाने के सिलसिले में फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री से अनुमति मिल गई है। उसी तरह से और जो पोस्ट्स का सवाल है उनको फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री के साथ लिया जा रहा है। इसके अलावा और जो दूसरी सिफारिशें हैं उन पर भी क्रमिक रूप से विचार करने का प्रयास किया जाएगा।

**श्रीमती मृणाल गोरे :** हवाई जहाज से यात्रा करने वाले प्रवासियों की यात्रा सुरक्षित हो इसकी बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारी एयर ट्रेफिक कंट्रोलर्स पर निर्भर करती है। इसको देखते हुए क्या मंत्री महोदय कौशिक करेंगे कि पिछले चार साल से टाटा कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार इनके रिग्रेटमेंट के बारे में जो कोई फैसला नहीं हो पा रहा है और न ही इनकी एसोसिएशन को गिल्ड की मान्यता मिलती है, जल्दी इन दोनों सवालों का फैसला हो। अक्टूबर 78 से पांच महीने से यह मामला मंत्रालय में पड़ा हुआ है। इससे असन्तोष बढ़ता है। बार बार वे वर्क टू रूल करते हैं। इससे यात्रियों की सुरक्षा को खतरा पैदा होने की आशंका भी बनती है। इस वास्ते

इन सब सवालों को जल्दी से जल्दी हल करने की क्या वह कौशिक करेंगे?

**श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक :** इसके साथ एक नीति का सवाल भी जुड़ा हुआ है। क्या एक संगठन में, एक आर्गेनाइजेशन में एक तरह की एसोसिएशन या यूनियन रहे या उसके हर विभाग की अलग अलग यूनियन हों या एसोसिएशन हों सिविल एविएशन डिपार्टमेंट गजेटड आफिसर्स की अब तक एक एसोसिएशन थी जिस में ए टी सी कम्युनिकेशन अपरेशन तीनों विभागों के जो गजेटड आफिसर्स थे वे एक अंग थे। अब उस एसोसिएशन से निकल कर ए टी सी के आफिसर्स अलग गिल्ड बनाना चाहते हैं। मान्यता देने की बात भी कहते हैं और उसकी मांग भी कर रहे हैं। अब इसका क्या असर होगा। उस सब पर विचार करने के बाद निश्चित रूप से सरकार कोई निर्णय लेगी। बहुत सी जानकारियाँ तो बिना कहे ही यहाँ दे दी गई हैं। मैं उससे अधिक और कुछ नहीं कह सकता हूँ।

**SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:** May I ask the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that he made a statement on 3rd February, 1979 in Madras when these people started work to rule agitation from 2nd to 5th February, that after going to Delhi he would take up this matter and settle it, but he has not done anything in this regard. And also the second time when these people resorted to work to rule agitation from 21st to 30th April, the Minister had not kept his word. Is it a fact that out of so many demands that have been made, there are two major demands? One is that their Guild should be recognised and the other is that there are 70 pilots who have licence as trained pilots. Out of them, 10 people are eligible for promotion as pilots. What are the difficulties before the Government in accepting at least these two demands?

**SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK:** So far as the Pilot posts are concerned, I may make the position clear. The Pilot posts are promotional posts. It is not that simply because they are trained pilots, they will be promoted.

So far as my statement in Madras is concerned, I did meet the DGCA and I told him that I would take it up. I took up the matter by refer-

ring it to the Department of Personnel. We have received it back with favourable comments. This matter is still under consideration. But that does not give any reason for this association of officers to start work to rule agitation especially when we have paucity of aircrafts and are facing other difficulties. We are already facing the problem of keeping to the schedule. To contribute to such difficulties and delays is really unfortunate. I think they will act in a responsible manner. I have already assured that the matter is already receiving the attention of the Government.

**Unearthing of Racket by Income-Tax Intelligence authorities in the Capital**

+

\*1175. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

SHRI SHANKER SINHJI  
VAGHELA:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the income-tax Intelligence authorities have unearthed a racket allegedly being operated by some promoters and brokers in the commercial and residential real estate business in the capital on 15th April, 1979;

(b) if so, whether number of high officials of the Works and Housing Ministry, the Delhi Development Authority and the local bodies are also suspected to be involved;

(c) if so, the details of the same; and

(d) whether any arrests have also been made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Information presently available indicates that the Income-tax Authorities conducted searches in a few groups

of promoters of multi-storeyed buildings in Delhi as under:—

Ansal Group—December, 1973

Riviera Group—August, 1976.

Vadera Group—September, 1976.

Mittal Group—January, 1979.

The extent of evasion of Income-tax will be known after all the relevant assessments are completed.

(b) to (d). The information available does not show any involvement of high officials of Works and Housing Ministry, Delhi Development Authority and Local Bodies, or of any arrests having been made.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Sir, what I wanted to know through this question has not come out clearly. Anyway, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that a number of *benami* sales have come to light in this sort of investigation and it has also come to light that the sales were conducted by a coterie of financiers, promoters and brokers. If so, I would like to know whether it is possible for the Minister to come out with the names of this sort of people and what is the difficulty in controlling them.

SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH: Sir, the matters are all still under investigation and it is not possible to give out any details at the present moment. So far as it is known, there are not many *benami* sales, but they were 'on receipts'. They receive *benami* documents-cum-additional amounts. That has been found in certain cases. But these assessments are yet to be completed and unless they are completed, it is not possible to give all the information.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: In reply to parts (b), (c) and (d) of my question the hon. Minister said that the information available does not show any involvement of high officials of the Works and Housing Ministry and the DDA authorities. If it is so, then why

is it that in the month of May last year a few high officials of DDA and some of the school teachers and others were arrested and suspended? What is the reason for their arrests and why they were suspended?

**SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH:** Sir, this Ministry does not know as to why these people were arrested and it does not even know that they were arrested in connection with these cases. So, it is not possible to say anything about it.

### **Penal Interest Chargeable to Commercial Banks**

\*1177. **SHRI K. MALLANNA:** Will the **DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE** be pleased to lay a statement showing

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank has declined to waive penal interest chargeable to the commercial banks on depletion in their statutory liquidity ratio to be maintained at fixed level with the RBI during the bankmen's recent agitation;

(b) whether it is also a fact that for the first time that all major commercial banks including State Bank of India will be paying the penal interest;

(c) if so, how long this state of affairs will go and what are the main causes for the depletion in the Statutory Liquidity ratios; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that in the past, individual banks used to avoid any such imposition of the interest by borrowing money from the 'inter call money market' to restore erosion in their respective Statutory Liquidity ratio but now, as all banks have recorded the depletion, they can not avail of that facility?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH):** (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### **Statement**

The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 empowers the Reserve Bank of India to impose a penalty on the scheduled commercial banks in respect of their defaults in maintaining the Statutory Cash Reserve Ratio and not Statutory Liquidity Ratio. The Reserve Bank of India have reported that they have not yet demanded any penal interest from the banks which have defaulted on the Statutory Cash Reserve Ratio during the period of bankmen's agitation as the relevant data are still awaited from some banks.

The Reserve Bank of India have reported that some of the major commercial banks have paid penal interest on several occasions in the past for their defaults in maintaining the Statutory Cash Reserve Ratio which occur due to temporary depletion of cash reserves.

The main causes for the depletion of cash reserves during the period of bankmen's agitation are reported to be non-receipt of returns from branches in time by the Head Offices of commercial banks, non-clearance of instruments due to the suspension of clearing and non-movement of funds etc.

The extent of recourse by the banks to the call money market to overcome temporary depletion of cash reserves is limited by the overall availability of lendable funds. Besides, the Reserve Bank has also asked the banks to reduce their reliance on external resources, such as borrowings from the call money market and the participation certificates.

**SHRI K. MALLANNA:** Sir, I went through the statement very carefully. One can infer by this statement that the Reserve Bank have no control over the commercial banks or indirectly they are allowing these commercial banks to commit this mistake and it has become very much inefficient. So, in this context, may I



know from the hon. Minister what is the total amount of statutory cash revenue ratio of the commercial banks and the names of the banks which have submitted relevant data and the names of the banks which have not submitted any data, and the names of the banks which are defaulters. What is the expected penal interest from these commercial banks?

**SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH:** Sir, I need notice about different banks because all this information is not available with me here. But so far as the penal rate is concerned, the Reserve Bank has not yet come to a decision about the penal rate being charged, but if it is charged, it may be upto 3 per cent about the normal bank rate.

**SHRI K. MALLANNA:** Sir, in reply to part (c) of my question, it has been stated:

"The main causes for the depletion of cash reserves during the period of bankmen's agitation are reported to be non-receipt of returns from branches in time..."

And some commercial banks, in spite of the repeated demands made by the Reserve Bank of India to submit the progress reports regarding the action taken by giving the facilities available to the agriculturists and the small industrialists, they have not submitted these reports so far. These commercial banks are very much reluctant to help the small agriculturists and industrialists and they are yet to submit this report. I would like to know whether any action had been taken against these banks and if so, what action had been taken and if not, the reason therefor.

**SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH:** As I have already said, there has been a delay in the submission of regular data because of the bankmen's agitation. The Reserve Bank of India has been asking them to submit all these data. There has been a delay because of the particular reason.

**SHRI K. MALLANNA:** What is the reason?

**SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH:** The reason is that during the agitation period and the non-clearance period, they have not been able to get the information and the statistics readily from their branches.

**SHRI S. R. DAMANI:** The hon. Minister has just said that the reason for their not maintaining statutory reserve is the bank employees' strike which was beyond their control. In that case, why is it that the Reserve Bank is insisting on charging penal interest on the banks, when they were helpless? Why are they not giving relaxation?

**SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH:** The Reserve Bank of India has not yet decided to charge penal interest. It will decide as to whether penal interest should be charged only after the data from all the banks have been received.

#### **Remittances from Indians Abroad**

\*1178. **SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:** Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the study conducted by the World Bank regarding the impact of labour exports on economic growth of a country;

(b) the total remittances during the past two years from the Indian labour, both skilled and unskilled, and

(c) the percentage of these remittances that has put to productive investment?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL):** (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) No report on the study conducted by the World Bank regarding the impact of labour exports on economic growth of the country has been received by Government so far.

(b) and (c). No precise information about the total remittances during the past two years exclusively from the Indian labour, both skilled and unskilled, is available with the Reserve Bank of India. However, the over-all figures of invisible earnings for the last two financial years are indicated below:—

Year		Rupees in crores
1977-78	..	2117.14
1978-79	..	2285.71

The above figures are gross non-export receipts which broadly fall into the following two categories:—

(i) All kinds of receipts such as airline receipts, shipping receipts, insurance receipts, investment income, tourism receipts, etc., and

(ii) Under the four heads of receipts relevant to the term 'inward remittances' namely (a) family maintenance (b) savings of non-residents (c) migrant transfer, and (d) money order receipts.

As for the first category of remittances, these are in lieu of investments made or services rendered in India or abroad. Remittances received under category (ii) above are mainly for the personal and private uses of the families and relations etc., of the Indians settled abroad. It is for the recipients of these remittances to determine their use and as such it is not possible to indicate what percentage of the remittances have been put to productive or other investment. However, Government have devised several schemes to encourage the flow of remittances to high priority areas.

**SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:** I have gone through the statement very carefully and I think this is the first time that the Government has come forward to accept its incapacity to channelise the foreign exchange remittances for productive and other constructive purposes in this country. According to the statistics given by the Minister, the foreign inward remittances to this country in 1977-78 were Rs. 2,117.14 crores and in 1978-79—Rs. 2,285.17 crores. It is quite encouraging that our country is earning so much through export of labour.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Not exclusively.

**SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:** I am coming to that point. Through export of labour, we are getting a part of this amount. I have asked the Minister very categorically, how much our country is received from abroad through export of labour and how far it is being used or utilised in this country. I am getting a very vague reply from the Minister. Why can't the Government at least collect the statistics from the Reserve Bank of India, instead of expressing their inability? They have categorised the item in four ways, by money-orders and by some other means. I seek your protection, at least in the coming session, the Minister should lay on the table this information, which is very vital. The hon. Labour Minister who has recently visited Iran and other places has mentioned that the conditions under which our people are working there are bad. They are toiling and working hard and our country is receiving a part of their hard-earned money. I asked: how much is being remitted to our country and how much is being utilised in this country? But there is no satisfactory reply. I would like to know whether the Government will come forward to formulate a scheme to channelise the inward remittances to use them for productive and constructive purposes. Even if they are not having at present any plan, will

they consider this sort of programme for the future at least?

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** Sir, I have tried to be as fair as possible while replying to the question.

There are lakhs of people working abroad and it goes to their credit that they are remitting so much foreign exchange to this country—poor labourers also, who are sending less than Rs. 10,000/-. We have exempted all those people who are sending less than 10,000/- from filling forms; we do not collect any statistics because of the inconvenience and it is not possible to give complete statistics because they are not required to fill up the forms—for what purpose and all that. Naturally these statistics cannot possibly be given. I have mentioned that the non-export gross receipts are increasing year by year. If my memory does not fail me, in 1974 the non-export gross receipts were Rs. 570/- crores; in 1975 it became Rs. 1000 crores, in 1976 it became Rs. 1500 crores, in 1977 it became Rs. 1900 crores and in 1978 it became approximately Rs. 2200 crores. Now, during March 1977 it was Rs. 150 crores, in March 1978 it was Rs. 218 crores and in March 1979 it is an all-time record of Rs. 323 crores. That is the position. It takes time for the Reserve Bank to get information in our written forms from all banks and then to compile the data and, naturally, that much information as to how much from skilled labour and how much from unskilled labour Dr. Henry Austin and Shri Vayalar Ravi will appreciate my point of view—it is not possible to give.

**DR. HENRY AUSTIN:** Yes.

**SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:** If Dr. Henry Austin appreciates the Ministers reply, he can join with the Minister there and give me the answer!

Now my second supplementary is this. Even though it is quite encou-

raging that foreign remittances to our country are increasing month to month or quarter to quarter, I was also very recently abroad in connection with some Labour Conference and there I came to understand that some unauthorised agencies have again started playing in the field of the old, unwanted 'Hundi' methods. Will the Government see to it that this loophole is plugged and that the unauthorised agencies' racket is busted?

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** The Directorate of Enforcement has been very active and vigilant in unearthing such rackets and we have achieved some success in the past. So, we are vigilant about this. If the Hon. Member has any specific information I shall be only too grateful to have it.

**DR. HENRY AUSTIN:** I would like to have a clarification before putting my question.

I just returned from a tour of some of the Arab countries. One of the suggestions or points which our fellow Indians working there have made and wanted me to convey to our countrymen is about the sort of advertisement we are making about the remittances they are sending to our country. Other nationals are also working there but they do not give such publicity as our Press organisation and others to the effect that we are getting Rs. 400 crores or Rs. 2000 crores etc. because those countries watch these things and put restrictions on sending remittances to this country. Some countries have already done that; they have put a limitation that only 40 per cent of the savings can be sent. How much loss to our country and how much hardship to our compatriots working there is caused thereby! So, while the Government can have, in their possession, these facts and figures, it is better if—our countrymen working there against heavy odds will appreciate it also—wide publicity is not given. So I wel-

come the Hon. Minister's statement in this regard, though I hope he has adequate information on this subject.

Now, the main question I would like to put it this. Some of our compatriots—who are termed as ex-patriates there—are working against heavy odds, particularly the unskilled and semi-skilled workers. They are even sleeping in shifts because the accommodation problem is so acute difficulties there. When they come there. So, they put up with great back, after remitting so much of money, the Government should come forward to offer them some facilities, particularly in the matter of housing etc. In this connection, the leaders of our Indian community there told me that it would be better if some land is allotted to them in the metropolitan and other small cities so that they could buy the land at a reasonable price and construct houses. When they come on holidays for a month or two, it will not be easy for them to bargain and to buy lands and construct houses. Their first preference is to own a house and to catch up with the loss in sleep due to acute shortage of accommodation prevailing in many countries. I would appreciate if the Government comes forward and acquire some land and sell them at reasonable rate and also provide housing and building facilities such as building materials at reasonable prices to them. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any schemes like this to encourage our compatriots working abroad, particularly the poorer sections who are working against heavy odds, have been proposed.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** As far as the first part of the question of the hon. Member is concerned, the suggestion he has made that wide publicity should not be given, I would point out that the publicity is there only on account of the answers given on the floor of House and we do not give any deliberate publicity on that score.

So far as the other suggestion, that is, regarding provision of facility of purchase of house is concerned, already there is a Cabinet decision that they can have one residential house and purchase it. So far as the purchase of agricultural land is concerned, we are already short of agricultural land and there is no question of extending this facility.

**DR. HENRY AUSTIN:** Why not?

**MR. SPEAKER:** Prices of such lands have gone up.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** भारत से लाखों कुशल, अर्द्ध कुशल और अकुशल व्यक्ति गए हैं। वे कुछ कम्पनियों के माध्यम से भेजे जाते हैं। जो लोग गए हैं उन से बहुत बड़ी रकम वह लेते हैं और इन लोगों को जो तनख्वाह मिलती है उस तनख्वाह में से कुछ परसेंट वह वहीं पर काट लेते हैं। क्या यह सरकार के ध्यान में है? यदि हाँ, तो ऐसी कितनी कम्पनियों के माध्यम से लोग भारत से भेजे गए हैं और वह कितनी मात्रा में उन से यहाँ पैसे लेते हैं और कितना वहाँ लेते हैं अपने एजेंटों के माध्यम से जो वहाँ बैठे हुए हैं? क्या इसे आप बन्द करवाने की कृपा करेंगे?

**श्री सतीश अग्रवाल :** कुशल और अकुशल लोगों के बाहर जाने का सम्बन्ध में जो कम्पनियों के माध्यम से जाते हैं और जिन के साथ इन प्रकार से घोषाघड़ी या लूट की जाती है उसका सम्बन्ध इस प्रश्न से नहीं है लेकिन श्री मंत्रालय और विदेश मंत्रालय इस सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं।

#### **Fairs at International level during Current year for Sales promotion**

\*1179. **SHHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the fairs proposed to be organised at international level during the current year as a part of sales promotion campaign of Indian products;

(b) whether any collaboration has been sought for this purpose from trade authorities and private industries in various countries; and

(c) the main Indian products proposed to be displayed during these fairs?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL  
SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION**

(SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) (i) *Fairs scheduled to be organised by Trade Fair Authority of India.*

1. Indian Exhibition at Mexico (November-December, 1979).
2. Indian Exhibition, Manila (February, 1980).
3. Indian Exhibition, Dubai (Date yet to be fixed).

(ii) *Fairs scheduled to be organised by so participated in by Trade Development Authority.*

1. Hannover Fair, FRG—April '79.
2. International Carpet and Floor Covering Show, Paris—June '79.
3. Impo-Expo, London—July '79.
4. 17th Overseas Import Fair "Partners for Progress" Berlin—September '79.
5. International Automobile Fair, Frankfurt—September '79.
6. Sports Goods Manufacturers International Show, New York—October '79.
7. International Furniture Fair, Tokyo—November '79.
8. International Cycle and Motor Cycle Exhibition, Milan—November '79.
9. International Electronics and Automation Exhibition, Birmingham—February '80.
10. International Handwork Messe, Munich—March '80.
11. Exclusive India Trade Fair in Japan.
12. Exclusive India Trade Fair in U. K.

(iii) *Fairs being organised as Tea Sales Campaign.*

1. Hamburg (9 to 13th September '79).
2. Macy's Departmental Store, New York—Tea Sales Campaign (Dates to be fixed).

(iv) *Fairs being organised by the Engineering Export Promotion Council.*

SME 1979 International Tool and Manufacturing Exposition, Detroit from 30th April to 3rd May.

(b) No collaboration has been sought for the fairs to be organised by the Trade Fair Authority of India and Trade Development Authority except in case of the fair at Tokyo. The Japan External Trade Organisation has offered free space and publicity for the proposed Indian Trade Fair.

The Tea Sales Promotion Campaign in Hamburg is a Joint Collaboration scheme of Tea Board, Tea Trading Corporation of India and M/s. OSTRIESICHE TEA GESSELLSCHAFT (OTG). In New York, Tea Sales Promotion is being organised through Macy's Departmental Store, New York.

(c) The products proposed to be displayed during the fairs being organised by Trade Fair Authority of India and Trade Development Authority include :

1. Textile Machinery.
2. Machine Tools.
3. Electronic equipment.
4. Autocomponents.

5. Laboratory and Scientific equipment.
6. Basic Chemicals.
7. Pharmaceuticals.
8. Textile and other consumer goods.
9. Auto ancillaries.
10. Castings and Forgings.
11. Plastic products.
12. Small, hand an Cutting tools.
13. Industrial Fasteners.
14. Motorcycles.
15. Bicycle and bicycle components.
16. Builders' hardware.
17. Leather goods.
18. Sports goods.
19. Handicrafts.
20. Home furnishings.
21. Carpets.
22. Wooden furniture.
23. Jewellery.

*Addendum to Part (a)*

*T.F.A.'s participation in International Fairs (1979-80).*

1. Milan International Fair—14—23 April, 1979.
2. Thessalonik International Fair—25—29 November, 1979.
3. Dares-Sallam International Fair—1—9 July, 1979.
4. Damascus International Fair—4—23 July, 1979.
5. Mozambique International Fair—25th August to 9th September, 1979.
6. Plovdiv International Fair—3—20 September, 1979.
7. Algiers International Fair—5—12 September, 1979.
8. Zagreb International Fair—14—22 September, 1979.
9. Nairobi International Fair—September, 1979.
10. Baghdad International Fair—1—15 October, 1979.
11. Chilean Annual Trade Fair—25th Oct. to 11th Nov. 1979.
12. International Furniture Fair, Brussels—8—12 Nov., 1979.
13. Leipzig International Fair—March, 1980.

**श्रीमती पार्वती देवी :** क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेले एशिया के देशों में आयोजित करने की क्या योजना है ? किन किन एशियाई देशों में मेले आयोजित किये जायेंगे ? लघु उद्योगों में बनाई जाने वाली वस्तुएं प्राप्त करने और उनसे सम्पर्क करने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था है ?

**श्री आरिफ बेग :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रश्न के उत्तर में ही यह स्पष्ट किया गया है कि विश्व के जिन जिन भागों में ट्रेड फेयर एयारिटी के द्वारा ये मेले आयोजित किए जा रहे हैं उसमें दुबई के अन्दर हम मेला आयोजित करने जा रहे हैं, मनीला, फिलिपाइन्स में करने जा रहे हैं और मेक्सिको में करने जा रहे हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त जापान में भी ट्रेड डेवलपमेंट एयारिटी द्वारा यह मेला आयोजित किया जा रहा है और यू० के० में भी इस को करने जा रहे हैं।

जहां तक लघु उद्योग से सम्बन्धित प्रश्न है हम इस बात की कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि इन समस्त मेलों में लघु उद्योग के सामान को प्रेफरेंस दिया जाए और इसीलिए हम ने इस बात पर जोर दिया है कि स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के जरिए स्माल स्केल सेक्टर को ही बढ़ावा और प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय।

**श्रीमती पार्वती देवी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन मेलों में अधिकतर मशीनें और शहरों में बनने वाली चीजें ज्यादा बनाई जाती हैं। क्या हमारे देहाती में बनी हुई हाथ की कारीगरी की चीजों पर जोर देने पर सरकार विचार करेगी ? दस्तकारी, शालें, चांदी की बनी वस्तुएँ हमारे यहां बनती हैं। क्या इन्हें विदेशों में आयोजित किए जाने वाले मेलों में प्रदर्शन करने पर सरकार ध्यान देगी ?

**श्री आरिफ बेग :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने अपने उत्तर में बिल्कुल स्पष्ट किया हुआ है कि इन मेलों में कार्टेज इण्डस्ट्रीज, स्माल स्केल सेक्टर में बनी चीजें, हस्तकर्मों का सामान प्रदर्शित करते हैं जैसे ज्वेलरी, बुडेन फर्नीचर, कार्पेट्स, होम फर्निशिंग, हैण्डिक्रेफ्ट, स्पोर्ट्स गुड्स, लेदर गुड्स आदि आदि। जैसा कि भानुबाल मेम्बर ने सुझाया है उसी प्रकार से सरकार अपने देहाती क्षेत्रों में जो सामान बनते हैं, उनको इन तमाम मेलों में प्रदर्शित करती है।

**SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA:** In the statement, it has been mentioned about the sales of tea, that is propagation of tea, etc. I find from the answer to part (c) that machine tools, electronic equipments and others are

also items to be displayed in the exhibits in foreign countries. Tea is one which is produced in public, private and small scale sector. So, tea is a product which is exported outside India. There is a move for promotion of tea in the United States and other areas where tea drinking is not conventional. Therefore, may I know from the hon Minister whether tea which is a basic product of India, they will take some steps to display it in the fairs to be organised by the Trade Fair Authority of India in collaboration with other countries?

**श्री आरिफ बेग :** अध्यक्ष महोदय जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने सुझाया है, सरकार इस बात की पूरी पूरी कोशिश कर रही है कि हम अपनी चाय की अधिक से अधिक देशों में बढ़ावा दें, उसके सेल को बढ़ायें। मैं आपके द्वारा माननीय सदस्यों को सूचित करना चाहता हूँ कि हम इस बात की कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि हम अपनी पैकेज टी को बड़ी मात्रा में विश्व में फैलायें। अभी तक ऐसा होता आया कि बल्क टी हमसे खरीद कर उसको ब्लेण्ड कर के बेचा जाता था लेकिन हम इस बात की कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि हमारा ब्लेण्ड, हमारी चाय सारी दुनिया में चले। इस सम्बन्ध में हमें बड़ी सफलता भी मिली है। जो एग्जिबिशन हम कर रहे हैं उसमें हम अपनी चाय और काफी को प्रेफरेंस देते हैं।

**श्री अनन्त दबे :** जो प्रश्न पूछा गया है उसके भाग (सी) की ओर मैं ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ जिसमें कहा गया है :

“The main Indian product proposed to be displayed during the fair.”

मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि भेजे जाने वाले प्रोडक्ट्स के लिए क्या कोई कमेटी बनाई गई है और क्या कोई नाम्स तय किए गए हैं ? यदि हां, तो क्या और उस कमेटी में कौन कौन से एक्सपर्ट्स हैं ?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):** Both Trade Development Authority and Trade Fair Authority include experts and knowledgeable persons; and whenever such fairs are held, all the products are to be displayed. It is on the basis of having more exploration of the market potential of those products, naturally all possible care is



taken, what are the products to be displayed, what should be the standard and how they should be displayed and how it could be well propagated. So, all this care is taken while having these displays outside. Besides, I have been insisting on best possible quality and gradually our fairs are also acquiring a good name in foreign countries.

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:** In the answer there is no mention of handloom products displayed in the international fair. To promote the handloom industry, to encourage the handloom industry, cottage industry, will Government give proper attention and weightage to the handloom products in the International Trade Fairs?

**SHRI MOHAN DHARIA:** Item 8 covers this. Item 8 is—'textile and other consumer goods'. Textile manufactured goods in mill sector and also in de-centralised handloom sector are involved.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** The hon. Minister will agree that this international fair will improve our sales prospects in the foreign countries. But, unfortunately, the present system to-day is of self promoting schemes. The different Commodity Boards and Institutions have to have fairs at their own expense. The Commerce Ministry is not financing such fairs, if I understand correctly. Would you consider to give financial assistance for such important international fairs organised by different Boards and Institutions under your Ministry?

**SHRI MOHAN DHARIA:** There are various schemes of promoting these fairs. Whereever it is possible to give this assistance, it is being given including the boards. Besides, when we participate, there are two aspect. One is having exclusive fairs to be organised either by TFA or TDA or by these Boards or to participate in

the International fairs organised by the respective countries. Here, there are many times problems of freight, many times problems of rent and all that. To a great extent, we are participating. But my hon. friend who is a Member of the Marine Products Authority, if he is facing some difficulty I shall certainly look into it.

#### **Change of Timing of I.A's Flights between Delhi and Ahmedabad**

\*1180. **PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received any complaints from MPs and others regarding the change of timings in the IAC 461 daily flights between Delhi and Ahmedabad;

(b) if so, what is the nature of the said complaints;

(c) whether one or more suggestions in this regard for changing and improving and strengthening the flights both in terms of time and number have been also received from MPs and others by the Government; and

(d) if so, Government's response thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK):** (a) and (b). Recently a complaint has been received stating that present timings of IC-461 Flight between Delhi-Ahmedabad-Delhi at night are inconvenient to passengers and the complainant has requested for restoration of morning timings.

(c) In winter, before the present schedule was introduced, there were suggestions for introducing an evening flight on the route Delhi-Ahmedabad-Delhi.



(d) The traffic demand on the route does not warrant increase in the number of flights at present.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: My friend the Minister is a good man and I like him. But it pains me to start with a preface and I want to address that preface to you, Mr. Speaker. The effectiveness and potency of the Question Hour gets reduced and lost if questions are not taken seriously and answers are not given honestly.

The answers are given by the Minister. You cannot extract an answer, I know that. I also agree that answers given by the Ministers may not be satisfactory or pleasing or favourable in our view. But surely those answers must be factually correct and fully truthful. This is not happening. And, therefore, you, Sir, come in the picture. I seek your protection because you know and the whole House and the country knows how much money is spent for Question Hour, for an answer to a question in Parliament, and when so much money is spent to get information and at the end of it if we are given a deliberately incomplete answer and if an attempt is made to conceal the vital information, what are we to do?

Sir, look at part (c) of my question. I am happy that the hon. leader of the House is present and I request him to support us. I know, like you, he too is interested in Parliament's effectiveness.

Part (c) is specific in every detail—

“(c) whether one or more suggestions in this regard for changing and improving and strengthening the flights both in terms of time and number have been also received from MPs and others by the Government;”

What is the answer? He says:

“In winter, before the present schedule was introduced there were suggestions for introducing an evening flight on the route Delhi-Ahmedabad-Delhi.”

I charge my friend, the Minister with giving deliberately half-true answers in this Parliament. I am a member of the Consultative Committee of his Ministry and I can be more helpful to him. The suggestions were to add one more flight between Delhi and Ahmedabad in the evening. But he is not saying “additional” flight. He is merely saying ‘suggestions for introducing an evening flight on the route.’ Then he says: Delhi-Ahmedabad-Delhi’.

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask the question.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: If you want that I should not ask the question, I will not ask.

We take so much trouble in asking questions, and if the answers are deliberately half-true, then where are we to go? I think you will protect us. At least from next session onwards, they should not answer in a bureaucratic style.

My first supplementary is in regard to the answer to my parts (a) and (b). I want to know: is there only one complaint or more complaints? Who was that complainant? Whether the morning timings will be restored as early as possible? If not, why not?

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: I am thankful to my hon. friend for giving me the compliments. I hope, he will be generous and cooperative also as he has been.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I have been.

**SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK:**

So far as answering the question is concerned, the question was with respect to flight between Delhi and Ahmedabad and the answer was also confined only to flight schedule between Delhi and Ahmedabad. With respect to that so far as part (c) of the answer is concerned, in winter we received one request of the hon. Member to have the flight in the evening.

**PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:** Additional.

**SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK:**

I think other hon. Member may not know. But so far as hon. Member, Mr. Mavalankar is concerned, he was in the know of things that there was also a morning flight and he should have asked for additional evening flight. So, there is no question of either misguiding or giving incomplete answers.

So far as changing the timings is concerned, my friend will appreciate under what constraints we are operating at present. Changing the timing from evening to morning between Ahmedabad and Delhi and other places, may require a lot of changes. In other places also it will be done. Keeping in view the constraints, it will not be possible.

I will request my hon. friend that instead of encouraging the demand of changing the timings, please realise the constraints under which we are operating and I hope, he will rather convince other persons also that for the present, it will not be possible to make any changes. Our only concern at the moment is to see that we keep to the schedule. As and when the position improves in the matter of additional aircrafts, definitely the hon. Member's suggestion will be taken into consideration.

**PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:** He says in the last para (d) that traffic demand on the route does not warrant increase in the number of flights

at present. May I know what is the present traffic? Has any survey been made of the traffic potential between Delhi and Ahmedabad? In view of the fact that Ahmedabad is important industrially and otherwise and also it links both Delhi and Bombay, have any reliable and dependable statistics been available with the Government to show that traffic is not increasing because my information is that traffic is increasing rapidly and it calls for additional flights. I can, of course, wait till new aircrafts come. But would he answer, please, my first supplementary, i.e., will he restore the morning timings as early as possible?

**SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK:**

So far as traffic position is concerned, the information provided by the Indian Airline is like this.

The Delhi-Ahmedabad passenger position is as follows:—

From Delhi to Ahmedabad, for Avro which goes on hopping, in January, 1979, there was only one passenger load factor. So far as the Delhi-Ahmedabad flight is concerned, it is 67.3 on Avro. On 737, the position was 69.9. In February, 1979, it was 71.3 in Avro and 74 per cent in 737. In March, 1979, it was 66.9 in Avro and 70.9 in 737. Looking to this load factor, we can say that still there is scope for the aircraft to carry more passengers.

**SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN:** Sir, I agree that Ahmedabad is very important. I submit that Madras also is important.

**MR. SPEAKER:** We are on Ahmedabad only.

(Interruptions)

**SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN:** I would like to say that there has been a good deal of monkeying about the flights between Madras and Delhi.

**MR. SPEAKER:** It does not arise.

**SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN:** We were going via Hyderabad. Now, once it has been diverted to Nagpur, it was stopped because there was no traffic offering. Again it has been diverted via Nagpur. So, will the hon. Minister look into this matter and restore the Madras...

**MR. SPEAKER:** Madras is very important, I agree, but it does not arise.

**श्री विमल भाई एच. सुबल:** जैसा कि बताया गया है कि सुबह से शाम की फ्लाइट की गयी है। क्या यह एम० पीज० के सजेरेंस से की गयी है? यदि हाँ तो यह किस मेम्बर ने सजेरेशन दी थी? क्या आप और एम० पीज० को इसके बारे में कन्सल्ट करेंगे?

**श्री पुदुचोत्तम कौशिक :** यह ओवर आल शेड्यूलि जो किया गया है उसी के आधार पर अहमदाबाद की फ्लाइट्स शाम की की गयी है।

**SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH:** Will the hon. Minister inform this House how many times since the last 6 months the flight has landed and taken off in time?

**SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK:** It is not possible to give the exact figures at this moment.

#### "Bengal Deshi" Export Tender

\*1181. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recently floated 'Bengal Deshi' Export tender has fetched a record high price;

(b) whether the Government are satisfied that such tenders are economically viable; if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) has the attention of Government been drawn to the serious press criticism of these Bengal Deshi Tenders appearing in *Business Standard* of 29th March, 1979 and elsewhere?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE,**

**CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG):** (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

In January, 1979 the Government decided to release for exports an additional 50,000 bales of Bengal Deshi Cotton. Necessary guidelines were given to the Textile Commissioner for allocation of quotas out of the above release. It was stipulated by the Government that 20,000 bales in two lots of 10,000 bales each were to be allocated on high value consideration and a reasonable time-lag is to be kept between the two release. In addition, 20,000 bales were to be released on first-come-first-served basis, and 10,000 bales were to be allocated to Cotton Corporation of India. ,

2. The export release on high value considerations fetched a maximum price of 134.74 US cents per lb. while the minimum price fetched was 105.50 US cents per lb. Considering the facts that there are only a few countries in the international market and only limited quantities were released for export by the Government the prices offered do not seem to be unusual. Necessary allocation letters were issued to the exporters only after submission by them of the requisite Bank guarantee and firm contracts. This was done with a view to ensuring that the prices offered were realistic and not inflated just for the purpose of getting export allocation.

3. The Government have seen the press report about Bengal Deshi tenders appearing in *Business Standard* of 29th March, 1979. As stated earlier, the Government have already taken necessary precautionary measures for full realisation on these exports by way of registration of the firm contracts and obtaining the requisite Bank guarantees from the exporters.

**DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government stands to be congratulated for achieving this feat of getting the highest record price for 'Bengal Deshi'. Let them not be jubilant over it. I want to know exactly whether the Government has ever ascertained what price was ruling in Japan at that time. On what basis have you come to the conclusion that you are going to realise this price? In spite of the bank guarantees and other checks he gets, it is the common knowledge for the exporter...

**MR. SPEAKER:** You have put your question.

**DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:** I have not put the question. It is the common knowledge of the exporters that in cotton exports there are two provisions in the contract, one for quality and one for weight. And it is also to common knowledge of the hon. Minister that around 10 per cent is always kept in foreign accounts there, in foreign currency, and realisation of the real price is much less. Hence, my question to the Government is whether the hon. Minister has ascertained what price was ruling at that time in Japan and what steps they have taken to see that these two clauses are not badly utilised against the country.

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):** Sir, out of 40,000 bales of 'Bengal Deshi', 20,000 were to be given on the highest bidding. Here, if we have realised 135 US Cents with a firm contract and a bank guarantee, I mean there is nothing that the country will be put to loss. Now, by any chance, the party does not fulfil this contract, the bank guarantee is there. So, we shall not be at a loss. Besides, it is covered with Export Guarantee so that the foreign exchange is also equally well taken care of. Now by any chance, if there is any effort by any party whatsoever to dupe the

country with some frivolous or fraudulent methods, I can assure the Member that all possible action will be taken and immediately his licence for export purposes will also be cancelled. But let us wait. This has been reported in *Business Standard* we have gone into it. If this complaint by any chance proves to be true, naturally action will be initiated. But otherwise, he could have fetched 135 cents as against 100 or 105 cents, in which case, we should be happy. Under the circumstances, why are we unnecessarily agitated over a matter where the country is likely to gain?

**DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:** What were the prices realised for different lots, for each lot of Bengal Deshi which was sold? Why couldn't the Cotton Corporation of India sell the subsequent lots at the same price which it obtained for the first lot?

**SHRI MOHAN DHARIA:** The price ranges between 105 to 135 cents. By and large, the average price is of the order of 120 cents. So far as the Cotton Corporation of India or any exporter is concerned, we have fixed a floor price on the basis of realisation. In case they fetch that price, we shall allow them, not otherwise.

#### **Boarding and Lodging Arrangements for Tourists Visiting South**

\*1182. **SHRI K. S. VEERABHADRAPPA:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that since the L.T.C. introduction for the facilities of the Central Government Servants alongwith their families, rush has increased in the South particularly in Bangalore and Mysore cities;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that there are no proper arrangements for these tourists for lodging and boarding in these cities as per their standard;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to consider providing them accommodation at cheaper rates; and

(d) if so, the plan of Government in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK):** (a) Yes, Sir. Since the introduction of Leave Travel Concessions to Government servants and their families, specially its extension upto 30th June, 1979, traffic to all States of India including Karnataka has increased.

(b) to (d). No specific instance of non-availability of proper accommodation in the Southern States of India including Bangalore and Mysore has been brought to the notice of the Government. Considering the importance of domestic tourism the Government is laying stress on providing proper facilities for them. Janata Hotels are being proposed for construction in the Metropolitan cities and one at Delhi with 1250 beds is already under construction. Such hotels at other tourist centres may also be constructed after conducting a feasibility survey.

Considering the importance of pilgrim traffic a Society, Bharatiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti, has already been registered which will provide financial assistance to trusts, institutions, individuals etc. for management/maintenance of dharamshalas, musafir khanas, sarais.

During previous Plan periods in the Central Sector, many developmental schemes including provision of accommodation facilities in the form of Tourist Bungalows, Youth Hostels, Forest Lodges and Hotels in the Southern States were undertaken. Similar programmes for development of accommodation facilities have been envisaged under the Plan programme in the Central Sector during the Sixth Five Year Plan (1978-83).

**MR. SPEAKER:** You could have laid the statement on the table.

1145 LS-2

**SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK:** I am sorry.

**SHRI K. S. VEERABHADRAPPA:** The hon. Minister has stated in his reply:

"No specific instance of non-availability of proper accommodation in the Southern States of India including Bangalore and Mysore has been brought to the notice of the Government."

I want to know in this connection, what are the facilities that are being extended under LTC scheme by way of money and journey passes. Is the present facility sufficient for their journey? If not, whether the Government is thinking of extending more facilities for them?

**SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK:** So far as Leave Travel Concession is concerned, we are not giving any facilities by air travel. As far as the question of providing accommodation is concerned, we are doing it.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### Lifting of Tobacco Stocks with Cooperatives in Andhra Pradesh

\*1176. **SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Co-operative has urged the Government for the immediate lifting of all tobacco stocks with the cooperatives; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government on it?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG):** (a) The Federation of Tobacco Cooperatives of Andhra Pradesh has represented to the Government that all stocks held by the cooperatives should be lifted by the STC.

(b) The Government has already asked the STC to purchase 5,000 tonnes of tobacco from Cooperatives of Andhra Pradesh on Government account through Andhra Pradesh markfed. The STC has contracted with Markfed and Markfed has begun its supply of contracted tobacco to STC.

**उचित दर की दुकानों पर दालों की बिक्री**

1183. श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दालों के मूल्यों में अभूतपूर्व वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दालों को उचित दर की दुकानों पर उचित मूल्यों पर न बेचे जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) उचित दर की दुकानों पर दाल बेचना बन्द करने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि सरकार को पता है कि दालों की कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) अप्रैल, 1979 में दालों के उप समूह का थोक मूल्य सूचकांक अप्रैल, 1978 की तुलना में 1.8 प्रतिशत अधिक था। तथापि, अक्तूबर, 1978 और अप्रैल, 1979 के बीच दालों के थोक मूल्य सूचकांक में 12.4 प्रतिशत की कमी हुई है।

(ख) और (ग). उचित मूल्य की दुकानों के माध्यम से दालों की सप्लाई करना सम्भव नहीं है, क्योंकि एक और पिछले 15 वर्षों से देश में इनका उत्पादन स्थिर बना हुआ है तथा इनके आयात की सम्भावनायें भी बहुत कम हैं और दूसरी ओर इनकी मांग बढ़ती जा रही है। नेपड और एन० सी० सी० एफ० द्वारा खरीदी गई दालों की सीमित मात्रागत वर्ष राज्य सरकारों को सीमित अवधि के लिये वितरण के लिए दी गई थी।

## Setting Up of Sub-Head Office of SBI in North Eastern Region

\*1184. SHRI HOPINGSTONE  
LYNGDOH;

SHRI P. A. SANGMA:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Bank of India propose to set up a sub-head office to promote industrial and economic activities in the north-eastern region; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). For the purpose of serving the States and Union Territories of the North Eastern Region better, the State Bank are taking steps to establish the office of an additional Chief Regional Manager at Gauhati with responsibility for Assam and Arunachal Pradesh. As of now there is a Chief Manager at Shillong controlling the banks offices in all the States/ Union Territories of the North Eastern Region.

## Reported News that Fake Minors Cost IA Several Lakhs

\*1185. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:  
SHRI A. R. BADRI  
NARAYAN:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press reports published in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 11-4-1979 under the heading 'Fake minors cost Indian Airlines several Lakhs a year';

(b) if so, the facts in regard thereto; and

(c) whether Government have since inquired into the matter and if so, with what result?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (c). No instance of this nature has come to the notice of Indian Airlines.

### Opium Racket in Madras

\*1186. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether opium racket was smashed in Madras on 12th April, 1979; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. According to reports received by Government, on 12-4-79, Customs officers at Madras seized a total quantity of about 23 Kgs. of opium which was being attempted to be smuggled out of the country. Four persons were arrested for their involvement in this case. Two more persons allegedly involved in this case have not been apprehended so far as they are reported to be staying outside the country.

### Calcutta Airport Running into Losses

\*1187. SHRI BAGUN SUMBRUI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Calcutta airport is running into heavy losses due to imbalance in the distribution of flights;

(b) if so, the reasons for the imbalance;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is concentration of flights in Bombay thereby causing hardship to passengers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (d). I lay a statement on the Table of the Sabha giving the requisite information.

### Statement

(a) and (b). Calcutta Airport has suffered losses amounting to Rs. 27.35 lakhs during 1977-78 due to low volume of traffic, particularly international traffic. Imbalance in the distribution of flights is a common feature throughout the world where more than one international airport exist. Airlines prefer to operate services through specified airports where it is commercially profitable to them and the area offers enough traffic. Many foreign airlines have got traffic rights to operate services to/through Calcutta in addition to traffic rights at other points in India. Some of these airlines, however, do not operate to/through Calcutta in their commercial judgement. In so far as Government is concerned, all efforts are being made to increase such flights and thereby promote traffic through Calcutta. Calcutta is invariably offered as a point of call to foreign airlines when route schedules to Bilateral Air Services Agreements are negotiated. A substantial amount has been spent in providing a new terminal building, an operational block, a modern hotel, and approach roads, and in modernising radio navigational aids besides extending and strengthening runways and installation of sophisticated radar equipment at Calcutta airport.

Furthermore, a decision has been taken not to permit, as far as possible, additional flights through Bombay airport, thereby encouraging foreign airlines to divert their flights *inter-alia* to Calcutta airport. Government would welcome and encourage operation of scheduled air services by foreign airlines to/through



Calcutta within their traffic entitlements.

(c) and (d). Bombay airport is congested specially at night as most of the international flights take off or land between 10.00 p.m. and 06.00 a.m. For removing congestion at Bombay airport, the Airports Authority has taken in hand the construction of a new international passenger and cargo terminal. The first phase of this project is likely to be completed in 1980.

**Financial Assistance Sanctioned by Public Financial Institutions to Industry and Export**

\*1188. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that the financial assistance sanctioned by the public financial institutions to industry and for export in 9 States has fallen in 1977-78 as compared to previous years;

(b) the extent of fall and the names of nine States which have suffered this fall in States assistance; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to keep the States on equal footing in the matter of assistance from public financial institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As compared with 1976-77, the financial assistance sanctioned in 1977-78 by All-India financial institutions has fallen by Rs. 48.89 crores in the nine States of Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, M.P., Maharashtra, J & K, Punjab and A.P.

(c) The ability of the financial institutions to sanction assistance to different States depends upon the number of viable proposals received from such States. While sanctioning assistance, the financial institutions show special considerations to

the disposal of applications from industrially backward States. Further, the institutions have sponsored technical consultancy organisations in different States, particularly in backward States so as to provide consultancy service to new and small entrepreneurs involving project identification/formulation, besides providing technical and management advice.

**Changes in Excise Exemption Scheme**

\*1189. DR. BIJOY MONDAL:  
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have decided to make changes in the excise exemption scheme particularly in General Scheme for exemption for small scale sector;

(b) if so, what are the details of the changes; and

(c) whether these changes will give some relief to small scale sector and result in increase in production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) The Government have made some changes both in the general exemption scheme introduced in the 1978 Budget for the benefit of small manufacturers of 69 specified items and in the exemption scheme applicable to small scale units manufacturing goods falling under item No. 68 of the Central Excise Tariff.

(b) The changes made in the general exemption scheme are as follows:

(i) A condition has been prescribed in the relevant exemption notification which provides that



where a manufacturer manufactures excisable goods covered by more than one item No. of the central Excise Tariff, such a manufacturer will be eligible to the exemption only if his total clearances of all excisable goods, for home consumption, during the preceding financial year did not exceed Rs. 20 lakhs.

(ii) A provision has been made whereby value of specified goods (goods covered by the exemption scheme) which have been specifically exempted from the whole of the excise duty by virtue of any other exemption notification issued under rule 8(1) of the Central Excise Rules, 1944 will not be taken into account for computing the exemption limit of Rs. 5 lakhs and also the clearance limit of Rs. 15 lakhs or 20 lakhs, as the case may be.

The changes made in the exemption Scheme applicable to small scale manufacturers of goods falling under Item No. 68 of the Central Excise Tariff with effect from 1-4-1979 are as follows:—

(i) the full exemption limit of Rs. 30 lakhs has been reduced to Rs. 15 lakhs; clearances in excess of Rs. 15 lakhs but not exceeding Rs. 30 lakhs will now attract a concessional rate of duty of 4 per cent against the statutory rate of 8 per cent.

(ii) the value of export clearances will not be taken into account in computing the specified value of clearances under the exemption scheme.

(iii) The eligibility of a small scale manufacturer will be determined in relation to his clearances of goods falling under Item No. 68 only. Prior to 1-4-1979, the value of all excisable goods produced by a manufacturer was taken into account for this purpose.

(c) The changes in the general exemption scheme are expected to provide relief to more small units. Changes in the exemption scheme applicable to small scale manufacturers of goods falling under Item No. 68 will provide more relief in monetary terms to small scale units. The maximum duty advantage available to small scale units under the new scheme is Rs. 1.8 lakhs in a financial year as compared to Rs. 1.5 lakhs under the earlier scheme. The changes made in the scheme are also expected to provide greater incentive to small scale units to increase exports and to increase production in cases where the units are manufacturing other excisable goods in addition to those falling under Item No. 68.

#### Shareholdings in Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company Ltd., Bombay

\*1190. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Messrs Biswa Vyapar Private Ltd., and Sterling Selling Agencies Private Ltd., Kathmandu, Nepal, hold substantial shareholdings in Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company Ltd., Bombay;

(b) whether the Government is aware that an Indian Political movement is operating these Nepalese firms through its benamis; and

(c) the details of the shareholdings and dividends transmitted during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) It is neither feasible nor desirable to supply such information about companies incorporated and

operating in friendly neighbouring countries.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### Statement

Period	No. of shares	Percentage of total equity	Gross Dividend subject to tax
<i>Biswa Vyapar Private Limited</i>			
			Rs.
1976-77	68201	3.93%	3,41,005.00
1977-78	81841	3.94%	4,09,205.00
1978-79	81841	3.94%	4,09,205.00
<i>Sterling Industrial Agencies Private Limited</i>			
1976-77	52865	3.05%	2,64,325.00
1977-78	63438	3.04%	3,17,190.00
1978-79	63438	3.04%	3,17,190.00

### Rural Credit Policy

\*1191. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration for review of rural credit policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when the new rural credit policy will be announced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) The Reserve Bank of India have constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri B. Sivaraman to review the arrangement for institutional credit to agriculture and rural development. The Committee has started its work.

(b) The following is the composition of the Committee:

(1) Shri B. Sivaraman—Chairman.

(2) Shri G. V. K. Rao—Member

(3) Shri M. Ramakrishnayya—Member

(4) Shri M. R. Shroff—Member

(5) Shri L. C. Jain—Member

(6) Smt. S. Satyabhama—Member

(7) Dr. H. B. Shivamaggi—Member-Secretary

The terms of reference of the Committee are as under:

(i) To review the structure and operations of the Agriculture Refinance and Development Corporation in the light of the growing need for term loans for agricultural and allied purposes including village industries, marketing, processing and other services relevant to integrated rural development;

(ii) To examine the need for and the feasibility of integrating short term and medium term credit structure with long term credit structure at national, state, District

and village levels in the context of the intensification of rural development programmes;

(iii) To consider the relative merits of three-tier and two-tier structures for cooperative financing institutions and suggest improvements, if any;

(iv) To study the consultancy services provided by the Agricultural Finance Corporation and suggest improvements for achieving satisfactory coordination between it and financing institutions;

(v) To review the role of the Reserve Bank of India in the field of rural credit having due regard to its central banking functions; and

(vi) To make recommendations on the above issues and other related matters.

(c) The Committee is expected to submit its report to the Reserve Bank of India by the end of the year.

#### **Cut-down in Indo-Japanese Joint Ventures**

\*1192. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that there has been steady cut-down in the Indo-Japanese Joint Ventures and trade and Industrial collaborations during the last six years as per reports in the Hindustan Times of 12th April, 1979;

(b) the estimated loss to the export of Indian goods to Japan every year;

(c) whether any industrial projects involving Japanese technical assistance have been affected if so, details thereof; and

(d) whether any negotiations have been held recently with the Japanese Government to remove the hurdles in Indo-Japan trade and industrial collaborations, if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) In terms of number of approvals for industrial collaboration with Japanese firms, there was a decline from 38 approvals in 1973 to 10 approvals in 1976. Since then, however, there has been an improvement inasmuch as the number of approvals in 1977 and 1978 rose to 20 and 28 respectively.

(b) Exports of Indian goods to Japan have steadily increased from Rs. 358.52 crores in 1973-74 to Rs. 504.74 crores in 1977-78.

(c) No, Sir.

(d). Trade review talks were held with the Japanese Government in June, 1978. The subjects discussed were review of the economic situation, bilateral trade and investment including Japanese investment in India either for export production or for domestic requirements and Joint ventures with Japan in third countries.

#### **Strengthening of statistical wings of Nationalised Commercial Banks**

\*1193. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether R.B.I. has undertaken a programme to strengthen the statistical wings of the nationalised commercial banks for speedy collection and analysis of banking statistics;

(b) if so, whether R.B.I. has also directed all public sector banks to re-organise their machinery for data collection and monitoring and keep a close watch on week to week credit expansion;

(c) if so, what are the other directions issued in this regard; and

(d) whether R.B.I. has decided to punish the erring banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (d). While no specific programme as such has been undertaken by the Reserve Bank of India to strengthen the statistical wings of the nationalised banks in the context of large scale expansion of commercial banks' credit during the last busy season, the Governor, Reserve Bank, in his letter addressed to the commercial banks on March 16, 1979, has asked them to strengthen their internal machinery of data collection and monitoring to enable them to keep a close watch over credit expansion from week to week. Further in order to ensure that banks maintain the stipulated Statutory Liquidity Ratio and the Cash Reserve Ratio, the Reserve Bank had indicated that additional interest of 3 per cent would be imposed on the portion of refinance/rediscounting accommodation already availed of by banks equivalent to the shortfall in the Statutory Liquidity and Cash Reserve Ratios After March 30, 1979. Banks have also been told that those having shortfalls in the Statutory Liquidity and Cash Reserve Ratios after March 30, 1979 would be eligible to receive refinance/rediscounting facilities only after the stipulated levels have been reached.

#### **Permission to Private Entrepreneurs to Develop Janata Hotels**

\*1194. SHRI CHIMANBHAI H. SHUKLA:

SHRI C. R. MAHATA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have accorded permission to private entrepreneurs to develop Janata Hotels in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the persons/private firms to whom permission to construct Janata Hotels have been given;

(c) the names of the places where such hotels are likely to be constructed;

(d) whether Central Government have given any financial aid for the purpose; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Permission of Government is not required for the construction of Janata Hotels. However, on receipt of requests from entrepreneurs, the Central Department of Tourism accords approval to hotel projects subject to the suitability of the site and the provision of minimum standard of facilities and amenities in the project as per the basic guidelines that have been laid down.

(b) and (c). No project approval has been granted so far. While there is no restriction on the places where Janata Hotels can be put up, it is desirable that this type of accommodation, of which there is great need, comes up at places of historical, cultural, religious and tourist interests.

(d) and (e). The question of financial and other incentives to be extended to low and medium price hotels is under consideration of Government.

#### **Price of Gunny Bags**

11273. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of gunny bags has almost doubled as compared to its price in 1976; and

(b) if so, what measures Government proposes to check further increase in price?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG):** (a) There has been some increase in the price of gunny bags as compared to their price in 1976, largely attributable to constraints on supply.

(b) Forward Market Commission has issued regulatory orders in hedge trading to arrest further rise in prices for sacking.

**Backlog for SC/ST holding Posts of Stations Superintendents**

11274. **SHRI S. S. LAL:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of Station Superintendents in Air India that have been filled by direct recruitment between 1968 and 1978;

(b) how many of these were filled by appointing Scheduled Castes and Tribes against reserved quota;

(c) whether some proper procedure for recruitment for these posts was followed keeping in view the reservation quota for Scheduled Castes and Tribes;

(d) if not, the reasons for the same; and

(e) whether some steps are being taken to fill the backlog in these cadres and whether some people from IAS and PCS are also being considered for these posts (Station Superintendents)?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK):** (a) to (e) Till 31st December, 1978, Air-India were having a combined Roster covering the categories of Assistant Station Superintendents and above. During

the period 1968—1978, Air-India made direct recruitment against 183 vacancies in this category. Although 23 posts of Station Superintendents were filled during 1968—78, in actual recruitment no point in the cycle fell to the Station Superintendents because of grouping of posts for the roster. Out of 183 appointments, 144 belonged to General Category, 28 to SC and 11 to ST community leaving a backlog of 3 in ST category. To clear this backlog, special employment notice inviting applications exclusively from SC and ST employees has been issued by Air-India.

**Import of RBD Palm Oil by STC**

11275. **SHRI S. R. DAMANI:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large scale import of RBD palm oil is finalised by the S.T.C. with certain countries;

(b) if so, the names of the countries with whom the deals were finalised and the quantity and price of the same; and

(c) whether Government proposes to sell the oil through its own public distribution system or also through private agencies?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG):** (a) and (b). STC have been contracting for certain quantities of RBD Palm Oil to be imported from Malaysia/Singapore. The contracting is still continuing. The prices have varied depending on the shipment period, price-trend in the international markets, and other relevant factors.

(c) The plan of distribution of this Oil would depend on the overall market situation in edible oils that would prevail from time to time in the country.

### Subsidy to Smaller Tea Gardens

11276. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of smaller tea gardens, which have got subsidy, loan etc. during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the amount given to them garden-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) and (b). For the purpose of financial assistance from Tea Board, gardens below 10.12 hectares are treated as Small Growers. While there are no applications from this category for loan assistance under Tea Plantation Finance Scheme and Tea Machinery & Irrigation Equipment Hire Purchase Scheme, details of number of applications approved and amount disbursed during last three years under the Replantation Subsidy Scheme are as under:—

Year	No. of appli- cation approved	Amount disbursed (In Rs. lakhs)
1976-77 .	520	1.00
1977-78 .	571	3.38
1978-79 .	935	10.07

The amount disbursed as subsidy during each of the last three years also includes amounts disbursed in respect of instalments relating to sanctions issued in previous years also. Gardenwise details of subsidy disbursed are not readily available.

### Utilisation of Foreign Aid in States

11277. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how much foreign aid we have been receiving from different countries and through the U.N. Agencies in the last three years; and

(b) how much of this aid has been spend for different States and which are those States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) The total gross aid received from different countries and multilateral agencies, including the U.N. Agencies, during 1976-77 and 1977-78 was Rs. 1599 crores and Rs. 1288 crores respectively. The revised estimate of gross aid received during 1978-79 is Rs. 1460 crores.

(b) Foreign aid is received by the Government of India and enters the Central Pool of Resources available for the entire economy.

With a view to encouraging the State Governments to come forward with suitable viable projects and to execute them expeditiously, the Government of India has decided to give for the Sixth Five Year Plan period (1978-83), up to 70 per cent of the aid disbursed on account of local currency expenditures each year as extra assistance for the State Plans.

Programme aid received from various sources primarily supports the imports of commodities, spares, components and capital goods. These imports are meant for use of various private and public sector units, institutions, States and Central Government agencies etc. It is difficult to segregate the imports for States as statistics of imports effected from aid is not maintained on Statewise basis.

Substantial portion of aid, is available for specific projects pertaining to agriculture, irrigation, command area development, agricultural education and research, dairy development, rural electrification etc. These projects are spread over a number of States and form part of the Five Year Plan

of State Governments. The list of projects financed by foreign aid and the details of drawal of aid etc. are given at pages 163 to 189 of Annexure IV of the Explanatory Memorandum on the Budget of the Central Government for 1979-80, already laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Compensation to States due to Abolition of Octroi**

11278. CH. HARI RAM MAKKASAR GODARA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have agreed to compensate for the losses incurred by the State Governments following the abolition of octroi; and

(b) if so, the percentage of losses that are to be made good, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). The intention of the Central Government to request the State Governments which levy octroi, to introduce suitable legislation for its removal was announced in the last year's budget speech. Discussions were held with the State Governments with a view to seeking their co-operation for abolition of octroi and arriving at an understanding on the arrangements to make good the loss in revenue. While the State Governments have generally appreciated the desirability of abolishing octroi, they have pointed out that octroi is a significant source of revenue for the local bodies and it will be difficult to find adequate alternative sources of revenue to recoup the losses fully. They have, therefore, requested

for compensation for loss of revenue on account of abolition of octroi. The matter is being pursued further in the light of these discussions.

#### **Dumping of Baggage in Airports by Air India's Cargo Unit**

11279. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the International Airports Authority of India (IAAI) has expressed its deep concern at the indiscriminate dumping of baggage in the airports operational areas by Air India's cargo unit; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the difficulties being experienced particularly during day time?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). The International Airports Authority of India wrote to Air-India to ensure that no cargo trollies etc. are dumped in front of Air-India cargo hanger which is very close to the taxiway. The situation resulting in congestion and overflow of cargo in Air-India Warehouse during March and April developed due to (1) increase in export cargo due to year and closing and expiry of letters of credit, (2) withdrawal of permission of customs to keep transit cargo from inland points normally kept in shed adjacent to warehouse and (3) slow down in carting of shipments between warehouse to cargo complex due to closure of main runway number 09/27 during 1000 IST and 1900 IST hours and use of alternate runway number 14/32 during these hours hampering carting operations which necessarily involved crossing of runway number 14/32.

The solution to the problem was subsequently found in a meeting amongst International Airports Authority of India, Air-India and Customs authorities.



**Income-tax Arrears against Individuals or Firms engaged in supply of Tobacco to ILTD and Wazir Sultan and Company, Hyderabad**

11280. SHRI M. A. HANNANAL-HAJ: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of individuals or firms engaged in supply of tobacco to ILTD and Wazir Sultan and Company, Hyderabad;

(b) the volume of business done by these individuals or firms during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the details of income-tax arrears outstanding against those related to the business mentioned in part (a) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Memorandum from All India Grindlays Bank Employees Associations**

11281. SHRI PUNDALIK HARI DANWE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2609 on 9th March 1979 regarding demands made by All India Grindlays Bank Employees Federation and state:

(a) when the Government of India have forwarded the Memorandum from All India Grindlays Bank Employees Association, Bombay to the Reserve Bank of India for appropriate action;

(b) what action has been taken by the Reserve Bank of India so far; and

(c) if no action taken the reasons of delay and when it shall take in near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) The memorandum was forwarded to the Reserve Bank on 2nd February, 1979.

(b) The Reserve Bank have sought the comments of the Grindlays Bank on the points raised in the memorandum.

(c) Does not arise.

**Wanchoo Committee recommendation regarding promotional avenues for Staff in Directorate of Inspection (Investigation)**

11282. SHRI SHYAMLAL DHURVE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Wanchoo Committee on Taxation systems in India had noted in its report that the staff in the Directorate of Inspection (Investigation) have limited promotional avenues and recommended that they should be entitled to take departmental examinations for Income-tax Inspectors and Income-tax Officers Class II.

(b) whether the Government have allowed the staff of the Directorate to take these departmental examinations; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) The Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee (Wanchoo Committee) had *inter alia* recommended that the staff in the Directorates should be selected from the Commissioners' charges on the basis of their confidential rolls and they should be posted in the next higher grade in the Directorates on tenure basis and they should continue to be entitled to take departmental examinations for Inspectors and Income-tax Officers Class II.



(b) and (c). A final decision on the recommendation of the Committee is still to be taken.

**Cooperatives unable to Lift Full Quota of Cloth**

11283. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that co-operatives are unable to lift the full quota of cloth offered by the cotton textile industry; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps to streamline the distribution network of the cooperatives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) In so far as controlled cloth is concerned, full quotas of cloth earmarked for distribution through National Cooperative Consumers' Federation are lifted. In regard to other varieties of non-controlled cloth, no specific quotas are at present earmarked for the cooperatives by the textile industry

(b) Does not arise. However, the NCCF and cooperatives are taking a number of steps to expand the sale of non-controlled textiles, including marketing of 'co-op' brand textiles, produced in collaboration with selected NTC and certain private mills.

**Agencies carrying out Compulsory Preshipment Inspection**

11284. SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the agencies carrying out compulsory preshipment inspection of (1) Readymade garments, (2) Engineering products, (3) finished leather and leather goods (including foot-wear);

(b) the different products which are covered by preshipment inspection in these three groups,

(c) the products not covered by preshipment inspection in these three product groups; and

(d) whether there is provision for inspection by agencies licenced by Export Inspection council/Agency and the names of agencies so authorised to carry out preshipment inspection and the fees charged by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) to (c). Readymade garments are not covered under compulsory preshipment inspection. However, under the Textile Committee Act, 1963, the Textile Committee as well as M/s. Konsumex, Budapest for export to Hungary and M/s. Raznd-export for export to USSR inspects all types of Readymade garments made out of cotton, wool and man-made fibre and blends thereof, when offered for inspection.

As regards (1) Engineering products and (2) Finished leather and leather goods (including foot-wear), the position is given below:—

(a) List of agencies for items covered by preshipment inspection.

Commodity	Name of Agency
1	2
(i) Engineering Products	As listed in Statement I.

(ii) Finished leather and leather goods (including foot-wear).	As listed in Statement I.
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(b) Products covered by Preshipment Inspection.

(i) Engineering Products	As listed in Statement I. Laid on the Table House, of the [Placed in Library. See No. LT—4537/79].
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1	2
(ii) Finished leather and leather goods (including footwear).	As listed in Statemen <sup>t</sup> II. Laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT—4537/79].
(c) <i>Products not so far covered by Preshipment Inspection.</i>	
(i) Engineering Products	As listed in a Statement II. Laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—4537/79].
(ii) Finished leather and leather goods (including footwear).	As listed in the Statement III. Laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—4537/79].

(d) Under Section 7(i) of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963, there is provision to establish or recognise agencies for carrying out preshipment inspection. Further under Section 8 of the Act, there is a provision to establish or recognise any mark or seal in relation to notified commodity for the purpose of denoting that such commodity conforms to a standard specification applicable to it. Agencies recognised under the Act are authorised to collect fee for conducting preshipment inspection at such rates as

may be prescribed by the Central Government from time to time.

### Supersession of Cooperative Societies in Delhi

11285. SHRI KISHORE LAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many cooperative societies in Delhi has been superseded, their names and reasons thereof and since when; and

(b) the names of Administrators appointed to run these cooperatives, their terms and conditions of appointments and remuneration paid to such administrators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) and (b). The managing committees of 21 societies have been superseded. The reasons for supersession were that the managing committees of the societies persistently made defaults and were found negligent in the performance of the duties imposed by the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, the Delhi Cooperative Societies Rules and the Bye-laws of the societies.

The details as furnished by the Delhi Administration given in the Statement enclosed.

## Statement

S. No.	Name of the Society	Date of Supersession	Name of the Administrator	Remuneration
1	2	3	4	5
1	The Ujwa Cooperative Poultry Estate Ltd. .	8-12-1972	Shri S.B. Raizada	Terms and conditions not finalised.
2	Delhi State Coop. Vegetable Growers Marketing Federation Ltd. . . . .	6-3-1976	Shri G.R. Matta	Do.
3	Farmers Service Society Ltd. Nagloi . . . . .	25-3-1976	Smt. B. Jindgar Deputy Registrar	See note below.
4	Bawana Cooperative M/P Society Ltd. . . . .	23-1-1976	Mr. X.K. Mehto Deputy Registrar	See note below.
5	Patparganj Coop. M/P Society Ltd. . . . .	15-1-1977	Mr. X.K. Mehto Deputy Registrar.	See note below.
6	Narela Coop. Marketing Society Ltd. . . . .	21-5-1978	Ch. Hari Ram Chief Administrator.	Terms and conditions not finalised.
7	Shahpur Jat Coop. Vegetable Marketing Society Ltd. . . . .	9-5-1978	Delhi Cooperative Vegetable Growers Marketing Federation Ltd.	Since Vegetable Federation is Administrator no remuneration is being paid
8	Jai Jawan Coop. Vegetable Marketing Society Ltd. . . . .	7-7-1978	Do.	Do.
9	Ashoka Coop. Vegetable Marketing Society . . . . .	14-7-1978	Do.	Do.
10	Smalka Coop. Vegetable Marketing Society Ltd. . . . .	27-7-1978	Do.	Do.
11	Sarva Hitkari Coop. H/B Society Ltd. . . . .	24-8-1976	Mrs. B. Jindgar Deputy Registrar	See note below.
12	Hindustan Coop. H/B Society Ltd. . . . .	29-11-1976	Mrs. B. Jindgar Deputy Registrar	See note below.
13	Jain Cooperative H/B. Society Ltd. . . . .	14-4-1978	Mrs. B. Jindgar Deputy Registrar.	See note below.
14	Labour Cooperative H/B Society Ltd. . . . .	30-12-1976	Mr. X.K. Mehto Deputy Registrar.	See note below.
15	Gujranwala Coop. H/B Society Ltd. . . . .	4-5-1978	Do.	See note below.

1	2	3	4	5
16	Kalkaji Best Friend Coop. H/B. Society Ltd.	15-6-1978	Smt. B. Jindgar Deputy Registrar.	See note below.
17	Nav Sena Karamchari Civilian Coop. T/C. Society	23-2-1977	Sh. X.K. Mehto Deputy Registrar.	See note below.
18	Ordinance Workers Coop. T/C Society Ltd.	29-4-1977	Smt. Bimla Jindgar Deputy Registrar.	See note below.
19	Transport Section Coop. T/C Society Ltd.	21-6-1977	Shri X. K. Mehto Deputy Registrar.	See note below.
20	Delhi State Cooperative Bank Ltd.	6-7-1974	Shri J. N. Gupta I.A.S.	Terms & Conditions not finalised.
21	Delhi Consumers Coop. Whole Sale Store.	4-10-1969	8-7-77 to 10-7-78 Sh. S.K. Batra.	No remuneration has been given to Administrators.
			10-7-78 to 23-10-1978 Shri M.W.K. Yusufzai.	
			23-10-78 to 5-5-79 Sh. P.N. Gupta	
			5-5-79 to till date Sh. Banshi Dhar.	

N.B. : Shri X. K. Mehto and Mrs. Bimla Jindgar are full time Administrators and they are DHANI CIVIL SERVICE OFFICERS. Their pay is reimbursed proportionately by the societies in which they are working as Administrators, since September, 1977 to upto 31 March, 1979. The Societies have reimbursed a sum of Rs. 1,16,617.76 from Sept., 1977 till March, 1979.

### आलू का निर्यात

11286. श्री मोती बाई आर० चौधरी: क्या वाणिज्य, नागरिक प्रति तथा सहकारिता मंत्री वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान कितनी मात्रा में तथा कितने मूल्य के आलू का निर्यात किया गया ;

(ख) वर्ष 1979-80 के लिये क्या निर्यात लक्ष्य रखे गये हैं ;

(ग) क्या आलू की घबराहट पूर्ण बिक्री तथा किसानों के पास इसके भारी स्टॉक को देखते हुए इस वर्ष आलू का बड़े पैमाने पर निर्यात करने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(घ) अप्रैल, 1979 के दौरान आलू की कितनी मात्रा का निर्यात किया गया ; और

(ङ) 'नेफेड' ने राज्य विपणन संस्था के माध्यम से गुजरात से कितनी मात्रा में आलू की खरीद की है ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक प्रति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) 1978-79 के दौरान आलू का निर्यात 17,170 मे० टन था जिसका मूल्य 1.69 करोड़ रुपये था ।

(ख) तथा (ग). निर्यात मौसम नवम्बर, 79—अप्रैल, 1980 के लिये अभी सक्षम निर्धारित किया जाना है ।

(घ) अप्रैल, 1979 के दौरान निर्यात किये गये आलू की मात्रा 2,780 मे० टन थी ।

(ङ) नेफेड ने गुजरात में आलू की खरीद नहीं की है ।

### Cost of transmitting sets in transmitting Centre in New Delhi

11287. SHRI S. R. REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate cost of the transmitting sets installed in the transmitting Centre in New Delhi;

(b) how many such transmission centres are there in the control of his Ministry throughout the country and the cost thereof in each;

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(c) how many transmission centres have been provided with full-fledged fire preventive measures;

(d) whether these installations have been provided with air-conditioning system; and

(e) if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

### Representation from KAMCO Staff Association, Ernakulam regarding import duty on tillers

11288. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he received any representation from the KAMCO Staff Association, Athani, P.O. Ernakulam regarding the adverse effect lifting the import duty on tillers will have on indigenous tillers producing units;

(b) if so, his reaction thereto; and

(c) whether he has any proposal to assist indigenous production through suitable subsidies or any other means?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Customs duty exemption granted to imported power tillers is confined to those imported by State Agro Industries Corporation. The quantum of imports could be adjusted to ensure that the interests of local industry do not suffer. Also, indigenously manufactured power tillers are already exempt from payment of excise duty.

(c) There is a proposal to allow subsidy to indigenous producers of power tillers.

**SC/ST Section Officers in IAAI**11289. **SHRI MAHI LAL:****SHRI CHATUR BHUJ:****SHRI KACHARULAL HEM-  
RAJ JAIN:**

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) total number of Section Officers (General) in the International Airports Authority of India and the number out of them belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes communities;

(b) whether the quota reserved for persons belonging to SC/ST communities is complete in this category and 40 points roster for ensuring reservation in promotion is maintained;

(c) if not, the reasons for the backlog and whether while filling up the posts of Section Officers previous backlog and carried forward number of posts are proposed to be filled up from the eligible persons of these communities; and

(d) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) There are at present 11 Section Officers (General) in position in International Airports Authority of India and one of them is a Scheduled Caste.

(b) There is a short-fall of one Scheduled Caste Section Officer. The International Airports Authority of India is following the 40 point roster for reservation.

(c) and d). In 1976 when posts of Section Officer were filled no departmental Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidate with the requisite length of service prescribed for promotion was available. Since then one Scheduled Castes candidate has been promoted as Section Officer and orders for the promotion of one Scheduled Tribe candidate have been issued on

10th May, 1979. He is expected to join shortly. There is still short-fall of one Section Officer in the Scheduled Caste quota. This short-fall will be made up while filling up future vacancies.

**Income tax returns in respect of recognised National and State political parties**

11290. **SHRI S. B. PATIL:** Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of recognised National and State political parties who have submitted income-tax returns during the past three years;

(b) the amount of tax assessed and paid by each party year-wise during the above period; and

(c) whether notices under the I. T. Act have been served to any of the parties and their respective State Units and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Expansion of banking facilities by Allahabad Bank in Orissa**

11291. **SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL:** Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Allahabad Bank has not expanded its banking activities especially in the rural sector during last 10 years in Orissa;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Allahabad Bank has invested its major bulk of investment in two concerns i.e. Orissa Textile Mills Ltd., Chondwar and Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa;

(c) if so, what is the quantum of investment in each of these concerns and what is the total investment by Allahabad Bank in Orissa; and

(d) what is the development work in opening new branches of Allahabad Bank in Orissa?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH):** (a) No, Sir. In July 1969, the Allahabad Bank had only two urban branches in Orissa. At the end of December 1978, the branches of this bank had increased to 14 of which 3 were at rural centres and 6 at semi-urban centres plus one licence pending for opening a branch in the State.

(b) and (c). At the end of June 1978 the Allahabad Bank had deposits of Rs. 4.7 crores in its branches in Orissa. The advances of these branches amounted to Rs. 3.1 crores. In addition, the bank had invested Rs. 2.3 crores in the securities of the State Government and their associate bodies. However, in accordance with the practices and usages customary among banks, information relating to individuals customers is not to be divulged.

(d) The revised branch licencing policy of the Reserve Bank seeks to secure branch opening at unbanked rural and semi-urban centres in underbanked districts. The primary responsibility in this regard will be that of the Lead Bank and the Regional Rural Bank, if any, in each district. The Allahabad Bank does not have any lead responsibility in Orissa.

#### **Constitution of a Committee regarding reduction of Government expenditure**

11292. **PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:** Will the **DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have constituted the Committee to go into the

question of Government expenditure and ways to reduce it;

(b) if so, facts thereof and terms of reference of the said Committee; and

(c) if not, why not?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH):** (a) and (b). It has been decided to constitute an Expenditure Commission, to be headed by Shri S. N. Mishra, Member, Lok Sabha. The names of other members of the Commission will be finalised shortly after their consent has been obtained. The terms of reference of the Commission will be as follows:—

(i) Identify areas in which economy can be effected without impairing efficiency or adversely affecting growth;

(ii) Identify activities which are not essential or where there is overlapping of functions between various Departments of the Government of India or between activities of the Central Government and those of the State Governments and suggest measures for phasing out or rationalising such activities;

(iii) Review the present arrangements for creation of posts and staffing and suggest measures for containing expenditure on staff within reasonable limits;

(iv) Review the existing arrangements for planning, execution, monitoring and evaluation of major projects and programmes and make suitable recommendations so that without detracting from accountability, the decision making process is expedited, cost escalations and delays are avoided and optimum benefit is derived from the expenditure incurred;

(v) Review present arrangements for sanctioning and controlling expenditure and suggest how these arrangements can be improved to make financial control more effective and



at the same time implementation of projects speedier; and

(vi) Consider any other relevant matter and make suitable recommendations.

(c) Does not arise.

### Payment of Excise Duty by Barmalt Malting

11293. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Central Excise Intelligence Department have made the enquiry that Barmalt Malting at Gurgaon have not paid any excise duty in respect of condensers and other machinery worth millions of rupees installed in the factory, despite the fact that it is not a small scale industry; and

(b) if no enquiry has been made what are the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). Barmalt Malting, Gurgaon has been granted a Central Excise licence to manufacture malt and malt extract falling under Tariff Item No. 68 of the Central Excise Tariff. According to the provisions of Notification No. 176/77-C.E. dated 18-6-1977 goods falling under Tariff Item No. 68 were exempted from payment of excise duty (subject to a value limit) provided the sum total of the value of capital investment made from time to time on plant and machinery installed in the factory of production was not more than Rs. 10 lakhs. Since this factory had been paying Central Excise duty leviable on goods manufactured by it and was not claiming the benefit of exemption from duty as provided by Notification No. 176/77, the occasion for an enquiry into the value of the plant and machinery installed in the factory did not arise, as also to determine whether the factory was working in the small scale sector

with a capital investment of less than Rs. 10 lakhs. It has been ascertained that condensers and other machinery installed in the factory of Barmalt Malting had been purchased by it from other factories. Verification of payment of duty on the machinery installed in the factory would not normally arise or be necessary as it is not relevant for the assessment of the excisable goods manufactured in the factory.

### C.B.I. raids on top officers of STC

11294. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY:

SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI P. VENKATA-SUBBAIAH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) has CBI recently conducted raids on some top officers of STC; and

(b) if so, their names, designation and assets etc. found with them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों तथा सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में निदेशकों के पद पर गैर-सरकारी व्यक्तियों की नियुक्ति

11295. श्री यादवेंद्र दत्त :  
श्री श्याम लाल धुबे :

क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत दो वर्षों के दौरान राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों तथा अन्य सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में निदेशकों अथवा समकक्ष पदों पर गैर-सरकारी व्यक्ति नियुक्त किये गये हैं।

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे व्यक्तियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है और उनके नाम क्या हैं और गत तीन वर्षों में इन में से कितने व्यक्ति विभाग के साथ सक्रिय रूप से सम्बन्ध थे; और

(ग) विभाग, जिसमें वे नियुक्त किये हैं, के बारे में उनके अनुभव और ग्रहंताय क्या हैं ?

बिल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुल्तिकार उल्लाह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग) : जहां तक भारतीय स्टेट बैंक, 14 राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों और भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक का सम्बन्ध है यह सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दे दी गयी है जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । देखिये [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया संख्या LT-4538/79] इन बैंकों के बोर्डों में नियुक्त गैर सरकारी निदेशक जीवन के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों से लिये गये हैं, जिन्हें कि ऐसे मामले का विशेष ज्ञान प्रचुरता व्यवहारिक अनुभव है जो कि बैंकों के काम में उपयोगी हो सकते हैं ।

क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों, जीवन विमा निगम, विविध बीमा निगम आदि के बारे में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और जिस सीमा तक वह उपलब्ध होगी सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

**Air India not to operate sub-charter**

11296. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reported decision of Air India not to operate sub-charter has created problems to the exporters and loss of revenue to the Air India;

(b) the consideration for granting permission by the Director General of Civil Aviation to encourage Dubai buyers;

(c) if so, what is the total loss of revenue to Air India after the decision; and

(d) whether responsibility for the loss has been fixed and if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Air India have not taken any decision not to operate sub-charters.

(b) Permission for charter flights to Gulf Countries is granted by the Director General of Civil Aviation to meet the demands for export of perishable cargo.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

**Complaint regarding illegal sale of copper wire by Kamani Engineering Corporation**

11297. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that complaint was received by income-tax Department against Kamani Engineering Corporation Limited, Bombay regarding illegal sale of imported 8000 tonnes of Copper Wire instead of using in their production thus violating import regulation; and

(b) what action Government have taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The complaint is being looked into.

**कार निकोबार द्वीप के आदिवासियों के समूचे व्यापार का भी प्रखोजी के हाथों में केन्द्रित होना**

11298. श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अन्दमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह के कार निकोबार द्वीप समूह में आदिवासियों का समूचा व्यापार गत कई वर्षों से एक व्यक्ति श्री प्रखोजी प्रयवा उसके नियंत्रणाधीन कर्म के हाथों में केन्द्रित है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस प्रश्न की शिकायत मिली है कि उक्त कर्म ने आदिवासियों से बहुत ही सस्ती दरों पर नारियल आदि खरीद और उन्हें उपभोग्य वस्तुएं निषिद्ध दरों पर बेची ; और

(ग) क्या कार निकोबार के आदिवासियों को उनके उत्पादकों के विक्रय तथा उन्हें उप-भोक्ता वस्तुएं सप्लाय करने के लिये कार निकोबार में एक सहकारी संस्था बन चुकी है परन्तु इस संस्था में मुख्य कार्यकारी का पद अब भी श्री अखोजी के पास है, यदि हां तो उक्त द्वीप के आदिवासियों को इसी व्यवहार गृह के शोषण से बचाने के लिये सरकार का विचार तथा क्या कदम उठाने का है ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : एलेन हिनेनो लिमिटेड केन्द्रीय सहकारी विपणन तथा संभरण समिति ने पहली जुलाई, 1977 से निकोबार वाणिज्यिक कंपनी, जो कार निकोबार द्वीप में सांभेदारी फर्म के रूप में कार्य कर रही थी, कि सभी गति-विधियों को अपने हाथ में ले लिया है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) एक केन्द्रीय सहकारी विपणन तथा संभरण समिति 5 अप्रैल, 1977 को बनाई गई थी। इस समिति के सदस्यों ने जो आदिवासी हैं, समिति के मुख्य कार्यकारी के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए एक जाइवेट पुरुष को चुना है। यह समिति उनके स्वामित्व तथा प्रबंध में है। इस समिति के गठन के बाद श्री अखोजी द्वारा उनका शोषण किये जाने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

#### Irregularities in issue of loans by IFCI and IDBI

11299. SHRI BHARAT BHUSHAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain irregularities have been reported in the issue of loans by I.F.C. and I.D.B.I. during the period from 1st April 1975 to 31st March, 1979;

(b) whether it is a fact that the I.F.C.I. has not followed the technical advice or at times technical advice not taken;

(c) whether any inquiry has been held by I.D.B.I. in this connection;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether any independent inquiry by a Committee of Parliament or C.B.I. is suggested?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH): (a) to (d). Government had received representations/memoranda containing various allegations about the functioning of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India (I.F.C.I.). The Industrial Development Bank of India (I.D.B.I.) was requested to look into these representations etc. and it has reported to Government that these have been examined in detail and it is their considered view that the allegations are not well-founded. It has also reported that normally, all projects, particularly those involving large capital outlay and new technology, are referred by I.F.C.I. to Technical Advisory Committees and some of the projects have in fact been revamped in the light of advice given by these Committees. It is, therefore, not correct to state that I.F.C.I. has not followed technical advice or at times has not taken technical advice. As regards issue of loans by I.D.B.I. no irregularities have been noticed by Government.

(e) In view of what has been stated above, the question of any independent enquiry by a Committee of the Parliament or C.B.I. does not arise.

#### Extension of Railways and steamer facilities between India and Bangladesh

11300. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it was agreed earlier that for improved facilities of trade and commerce between India and Bangladesh Railways and steamer facilities should be extended jointly;

(b) whether for this purpose Bangladesh Railways were to be allowed to go to Sealdah and Indian Railways up to Silhit and other parts of Bangladesh;

(c) whether such railway and steamer facilities for development of Indo-Bangladesh trade and Commerce existed earlier as well; and

(d) if so, whether train and steamer services should be extended between the two countries for development of Indo-Bangladesh trade and Commerce facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) to (d). For development of bilateral trade between India and Bangladesh, agreements have been reached at Governmental level for provision of rail and steamer transportation facilities and the details are as under:—

#### (I) Rail Traffic

The rules governing interchange of rail traffic between India and Bangladesh Railways are incorporated in the 'Fundamental and Subsidiary Rules' which have been ratified by the two countries and which are in force from 1-1-1973. Under these rules, goods traffic shall be interchanged at the boundary and also be booked to any point in the territories of both the countries from the agreed route which are as under:—

##### 1. Broad Gauge:

(i) Bongaon—Benapole

(ii) Ranaghat—Darsana  
(Eastern Railway)

##### 2. Metre Gauge:

(i) Radhikapur—Biral

(ii) New Gitaldah—Lalmunirhat

(iii) Mahishasan—Kulaura  
(on Northern Frontier Railway).

However, Bongaon—Benapole route is not operative.

#### (II) Steamer Traffic

Inland Water Transport Services are currently being run between Calcutta and Bangladesh and between Assam and Bangladesh under the Protocol on Inland Water Transit and Trade entered into by the Governments of India and Bangladesh on 1-11-1972. Under this Protocol inland water transport services are being provided between India and Bangladesh since 1972. Besides, liner trade between India and Bangladesh is catered to by India-Srilanka-Bangladesh-Burma Conference of which some Bangladesh Shipping Lines and Indian shipping lines are members.

#### Re-instatement of Dy. Manager of STC

11301. SHRI KACHARULAL  
HEMRAJ JAIN:

SHRI MAHI LAL:

SHRI RAM KANWAR  
BERWA:

SHRI CHATURBHUIJ:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Deputy Manager of STC reported and stopped double supplies of 50 tonnes materials valuing Rs. 16 lakhs in March, 1974 and consequently some officers faced vigilance enquiries;

(b) whether later on this young officer was implicated in a bogus corruption case and STC on account of this case terminated his services without departmental enquiries on 27th June, 1974 and withheld his appointment on higher grade-I post for which STC selected him for appointment on 17th June, 1974;

(c) whether it is a fact that Special Judge ordered clean acquittal for him rejecting corruption case vide Judgment dated 28th October, 1977; and

(d) if so, the reasons why STC did not reinstate his services along with granting him ante-date seniority and consequent promotion for Manager?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) to (d). While performing his normal duties of checking whether any 'double' release of Nylon moulding powder had been made to any party, a Deputy Marketing Manager of STC, reported issue of double release orders aggregating 700 Kgs. (net 50 tonnes) to 7 parties. Departmental action was taken against the officials responsible for this lapse. However, the officer who had been assigned the work of checking the release orders was later arrested on charge of corruption in another case. As this officer was still on probation, the Corporation decided to terminate his services in accordance with the rules of the Corporation and contract of appointment with the officer which vested in the Corporation power to terminate the services of an employee during probation after giving him one month's notice or one month's pay in lieu thereof. This action was taken in consultation with the Central Vigilance Commission.

A criminal case was filed by the CBI against the official which the latter contested. The official was acquitted on the ground that the prosecution had failed to establish the 'charge'. As the services of the official were terminated during the probation in accordance with the rules, he was not re-

instated or given ante-date seniority. However, as a special case, the Corporation offered him the post of Deputy Marketing Manager Grade II, which he had held at the time of the termination of his services, by waiving the normal conditions of recruitment. Subsequently, the officer has been selected and appointed as a Deputy Marketing Manager Grade I against direct recruitment quota through open advertisement.

#### **Reported tax evasion cases against the Minister of Steel and Mines**

11302. SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHASTRI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there are a number of cases of tax evasion against the Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Biju Patnaik) as appeared in "Jan Jage Prakhti Ki Oor" issue of 1-15 February, 1979, and if so, details thereof;

(b) details of such of the cases against Shri Biju Patnaik as have been disposed of by Courts and tribunals etc; and

(c) if so, action proposed to be taken in the matter by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH): (a) The Government is aware of the news item about a list of Income-tax cases (some pending and some disposed of) before the High Court in which Shri Biju Patnaik and his family members figured either as appellant or as defendant.

(b) and (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**M/s. Associated Journals Ltd.**

11303. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:**  
Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to his notice that the books of accounts of M/s. Associated Journals Ltd. show receipts of cash, from 31st March, 1971 to 1st April, 1977 worth more than 82 lakhs of rupees, without any mention of the names of persons from whom the cash was received;

(b) if so, whether it has been alleged that the entire amount is unaccounted money;

(c) if so, whether any probe has been or is being made; and

(d) if so, outcome thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) These receipts have been accounted for as income of the Company and included in the income returned and income assessed.

(c) and (d). Investigations are being made with a view to finding out the sources from which the amount mentioned above has been received.

**Collection of income-tax from a Real Estate Dealer and financier in Madras**

11304. **SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU:**  
Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of income-tax cases pending and the amount of income-tax arrears due from a Real Estate Dealer and financier, J. B. Builder in Madras;

(b) the reasons for non-collection of arrears indicating the period for which their arrears have accumulated;

(c) whether it is a fact that there are many legal cases for irregular activities against him;

(d) if so, the details and action taken; and

(e) the effective steps proposed for collecting income-tax dues from him in the light of his record?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a), (b) and (e). The correct name appears to be J.P. Builders and not J.B. Builder. The position of the assessments for different assessment years and the tax payable/refundable in the case of J.P. Builders is as per Statement enclosed.

(c) There is no information in records about any legal case for irregular activities against the assessee.

(d) Does not arise.

## Statement

Asst. Year	Income returned (Rs.)	Income finally assessed (Rs.)	Arrears of tax due (Rs.)	Tax deducted as source. (Rs.)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1969-70	20,570	pending			Assessment re-opened u/s 146.
1972-73	58,500	78,000	(22,171 interest u/s 139 and 217 only)		Original assessment completed on 29-3-71 was revised on 12-2-79 giving effect to the CIT's (Appeals) order dated 30-1-1979.
1973-74	12,575	52,000	27,187		
1976-77	3,36,970 (Loss)	pending		34,461	Return filed on 6-3-1979.
1977-78	4,34,834 (Loss)	Do.		11,430	Do.
1978-79	Return not yet filed				
			49,358	45,891	

From column 5 above, it can be seen that for assessment years 1976-77 and 1977-78, loss has been returned and at the same time credit for tax deducted at source of Rs. 45,891 has been shown. Thus, as it is, the aforesaid tax deducted at source of Rs. 45,891/- has to be refunded. In view of this the net tax arrears are only of Rs. 3,467/- (Rs. 49,358—45,891).

### Release of acquired land of Naroda village

11305. SHRI AHSAN JAFRI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it correct that nearly about 5000 bighas of land was requisitioned in 1942 for airport purposes at Ahmedabad;

(b) what is the present position; whether the entire requisitioned land is acquired;

(c) is it correct that S. No. 183-184 of Naroda village is partly acquired though the entire land is under the

run way and it is not possible for the Government to release the land in future; and

(d) whether Government are going to release the land and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (d). 4361.7 bighas of land was requisitioned in 1942 for Ahmedabad civil aerodrome. Entire requisitioned land, except S. No. 183-184 of Naroda village, has been acquired. S. Nos. 183-184 have been requisitioned and rent of compensation @ Rs. 131/- per year is being paid. This land cannot be released and action is being taken to acquire it finally.

### Supply of Vanaspati to Orissa

11306. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government are aware that there is no satisfactory arrangement of supply of vanaspati to the State of Orissa;

(b) whether there is any move from the State level or the Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) While there is no unit producing vanaspati in Orissa, the requirements of the vanaspati in that State are being fully met by despatches from the producing States.

(b) and (c). An industrial licence has been issued to M/s. Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa in September, 1978, to establish a vanaspati unit of a capacity of 15,000 M.T. per annum in Orissa.

### Report Regarding Merger of Times group with losing cement and Jute units

11307. DR. RAMJI SINGH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) have Government seen the report in "Clarity" dated the 10th February, 1979 regarding merger of "Times" group with losing cement and jute units; and

(b) if so, facts thereof and action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### Cases of Corruption against Officers of Licensing Department

11308. SHRI ANANT RAM JAISWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any cases of corruption on the part of high Officers of the Licensing Department in the Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports have come to the notice of Government;

(b) the nature of irregularities committed by them in regard to their favouring of industrialists/traders for their personal benefits; and

(c) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) Yes, Sir. During the period 1-1-1976 to 30-4-1979 twelve cases containing allegations of corruption on the part of Gazetted officers (both Category A & B) in the Organisation of the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports came to the notice of Government.

(b) The allegations related to acquisition of assets disproportionate to their known sources of income in three cases and in the rest showing favour to firms.

(c) In two cases charge-sheets were filed in courts. Two Officers were dismissed from service. One was "Censured" and recordable warning was issued in two cases. Five cases are under investigation.

सिले-सिलाए वस्त्रों के निर्यात में गड़बड़ी करने के लिये काली सूची में रखे गये व्यक्तियों/कम्पनियों के नाम

11309. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय : क्या वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूति तथा सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सिले-सिलाए वस्त्रों के निर्यात में गड़बड़ी करने के सम्बन्ध में जिन लोगों प्रथवा फर्मों को काली सूची में रखा गया है, उनके नाम क्या हैं ;



(ख) क्या इन व्यक्तियों की सदस्यता, जो निर्यात समिति प्रचलित परिषद के सदस्य थे, भी समाप्त कर दी गई है;

(ग) किन-किन दोषी व्यक्तियों या कम्पनियों के मामले विचाराधीन हैं तथा कब से; और

(घ) उन पर कब निर्णय किया जायेगा ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अरिफ बेग) :  
(क) से (घ). जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

**असम के चाय बागानों में काम करने वाले श्रमिक**

11310. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या असम के 750 चाय बागानों में लगभग छः लाख श्रमिक कार्य कर रहे हैं; और

(ख) चाय बोर्ड श्रमिक कल्याण निधि का अनुमानित बजट क्या है और उसका वास्तविक व्यय कितना है ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अरिफ बेग) :  
(क) 1976 के दौरान असम में 753 चाय इस्टेटों में कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारियों की संख्या 4.04 लाख थी ।

(ख) बागान श्रम अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत चाय बागान कर्मचारियों के कल्याण तथा विभिन्न आवश्यक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करना उद्योग की कानूनी जिम्मेदारी है । तथापि चाय बोर्ड कर्मचारियों तथा उनके परिवार के लाभ के लिए शिक्षा तथा स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में कुछ प्रतिपूरक सहायता देता रहा है ।

ऐसा अनुमान है कि 1978-79 के दौरान चाय बोर्ड द्वारा श्रम कल्याण पर खर्च की जाने वाली राशि 7,52,700 रु० होगी जबकि 1977-78 में 5,92,807 रु० की राशि खर्च की गई थी ।

### Percentage of Contribution by Bottlers of Coca Cola in the Remittances made by Coca Cola

11311. SHRI S. S. DAS:

SHRI DALPAT SINGH  
PARASTE:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state the percentage of contribution by the bottlers of Coca Cola in the remittances made by Coca Cola from India during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): Coca Cola Export Corporation has ceased to have any commercial activity in the country. When the company was in operation the amount paid by the bottlers represented one of the sources of commercial receipts of the company. Remittances were, however, allowed only on account of profit, head office/area office expenses, service charges, and import. Further, for the period after 1975 no remittance has so far been allowed.

### Six-point Plan Suggested to States for Improving Export Performance

11312. DR. P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of 6-point plan suggested to the States for improving their export performance;

(b) whether the list of declared goods under the Sales/Purchase Tax has been enlarged in the light of this 6-point strategy; and

(c) if so, the names of commodities that have been declared as of national importance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the report by Staff Reporter which

appeared in the "Economic Times" of 4th January, 1979, entitled "Export Promotion Drive: 6-point Plan for States". The report refers to the Conference of Chief Ministers convened by the Commerce Minister on the 5th January, 1979 for having discussions relating to *inter-alia*, promotion of exports. In this connection, suggestions including the following six were addressed to the State Governments for their consideration:—

(i) Incentives and facilities for export production.

(ii) Special consideration in respect of imposition of constraints, such as load shedding.

(iii) Direct role of State Governments in exports.

(iv) State-level Apex Marketing Organisations.

(v) Role of State Export Corporations.

(vi) Financial assistance for export production.

(b) and (c): It presumably refers to the suggestion made at the Conference of Chief Ministers to amend Article 286 of the Constitution so as to enable Parliament to declare goods of special importance in export trade and lay down restrictions and conditions with regard to levy of tax by States on sales or purchase of such goods. The proposal is being examined in consultation with the State Governments. The question of finalising a list of "declared goods" would arise only after the Constitution is amended enabling the Parliament to do so.

**हाजी मस्तान तथा डा० धर्म तेजा द्वारा देय आयकर राशि वसूल किया जाना**

11313. श्री राघवजी : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 31 मार्च, 1979 को हाजी मस्तान और धर्म तेजा की और आयकर की कुल कितनी राशि बकाया थी ;

(ख) दोनों कर दाताओं से बकाया राशि वसूल करने के लिये गत दो वर्षों से क्या प्रयास किये गये हैं ; और

(ग) दोनों कर-दाताओं के सम्बन्ध में आयकर के मामले कितने वर्षों से अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं उन और उन का निपटान कब तक किया जायेगा ?

**वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जूलिफ़िकार उल्लाह) :** (क) श्री हाजी मस्तान और डा० धर्म तेजा की और आयकर की बकाया रकम 31 मार्च, 1979 की स्थिति के अनुसार, निम्न प्रकार है ;

	आयकर की बकाया रकम	देय नहीं बनी मांग
	(लाख रुपयों में)	(लाख रुपयों में)
हाजी मस्तान	291.15	1.67
डा० धर्म तेजा	277.60	शून्य

(ख) श्री हाजी मस्तान के मामले में वसूली प्रमाण-पत्र जारी कर दिए गए हैं और कर-निर्धारित और उसके रिश्तेदारों सहयोगियों और विश्वास-भाजनों की भी सभी जात चल और अचल-सम्पत्तियां कुर्क कर ली गयीं हैं। डा० धर्म तेजा के मामले में निर्धारित की कवल जात परिसम्पत्तियां अर्थात् उसके क्षतिपूर्ति-बन्ध-पत्र कुर्क कर लिए गए और बेच दिए गए। बिक्री से प्राप्त रकम आयकर विभाग तथा भारतीय जहाजरानी निगम दोनों में बांटी गयी। इस प्रकार की बकाया की 372.94 लाख रुपये की वसूली हुई।

(ग) श्री हाजी मस्तान के मामले में कर-निर्धारण वर्ष 1976-77 और 1978-79 के कर-निर्धारण विचाराधीन हैं। यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि ये कर-निर्धारण कब तक निपटायें जा सकेंगे। तथापि, ये कर-निर्धारण कानूनी समय-सीमा के भीतर निपटा दिए जायेंगे।

डा० धर्म तेजा के मामले में अद्यतन स्थिती के अनुसार कर-निर्धारण वर्ष 1974-75 से 1976-77 तक के तथा 1978-79 के कर-निर्धारण विचाराधीन पड़े हैं। कर-निर्धारण वर्ष 1974-75 से 1976-77 तक के कर निर्धारणों के मामले में आयोग द्वारा समझौता किये जाने की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है। कर-निर्धारण वर्ष 1978-79 के सम्बन्ध में आयकर अधिनियम,

1961 की धारा 139 (2) के अधीन नोटिस जारी कर दिया गया है और उसे कर-निर्धारिती पर तामील कर दिया गया है परन्तु अभी तक आयकर की कोई विवरणी दाखिल नहीं की गई है।

वे अधिकारी जिन के विरुद्ध न्यायालय में मामले बिचाराधीन हैं

11314. श्री बोलत राम सारण : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इन के मंत्रालय तथा उसके अधीनस्थ विभागों में उन अधिकारियों का नाम तथा पदनाम क्या है जिन के विरुद्ध न्यायालयों में मुकदमे चल रहे हैं तथा उक्त मामले कब से चल रहे हैं ; और

(ख) जिन अधिकारियों को निलम्बित किया गया है उनके नाम तथा पदनाम क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुल्लिकार उल्लाह) (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा-सम्भव शीघ्र सभा-मटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

#### **Squandering money on Unproductive Items by Public Enterprises**

11315. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the public enterprises had been squandering public money on unproductive items to provide luxurious environment to their top management functionaries; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and further action in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). The Parliamentary Committee on Public Undertakings (1977-78) (Sixth Lok

Sabha) in their 10th Report on Unusually High Expenditure incurred by Public Enterprises for their Head Officers, vide Recommendation No. 1, Paragraphs 2.8 to 2.11 thereof, had observed that some public enterprises had provided luxurious fittings and furnishings which were hardly related to the state of their business. The factual position in respect of these enterprises has been ascertained. The concerned authorities have confirmed that no lavish/luxurious fittings and furnishings have been provided by the enterprises to their top management functionaries. However, Government have from time to time emphasised the need for observing utmost economy in all items of administrative and non-Plan expenditure, including expenditure on fittings and furnishings in offices.

#### **Indian Engineering Fair at Neighbouring Countries**

11316. SHRI DHARM VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the business transacted by the wholly Indian Engineering Fair at Indonesia Indee-79, on the spot and through prospective negotiations; and

(b) whether Government proposed to arrange such fairs at any other neighbouring country; if so, the name of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) Export orders worth about Rs. 12 crores were booked on the spot and about Rs. 16 crores worth of orders are expected to materialise as a result of enquiries received during the Fair.

(b) Wholly Indian Engineering Exhibition is organised by the Engineering Export Promotion Council once in every two years. The venue for the next Exhibition (INDEE '81) has not yet been finalised.

### **Floating of Industrial Refinance Corporation to Assist Entrepreneurs**

11317. SHRI S. S. SOMANI:  
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:  
SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-  
SHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to float an Industrial Refinance Corporation to assist entrepreneurs in getting finance both for setting up new units and expanding and diversifying existing plants; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). At the instance of Government of India, the Reserve Bank of India has constituted a Working Group to examine the question of setting up an Apex Financial Institution for meeting the credit requirements of the small and decentralised sector of industry. The terms and conditions of the Working Group are set out below:—

(i) To consider and suggest ways and means for increasing the credit flow to meet the requirements of the small and decentralised sector of industry and in this context to consider the possibility of setting up a separate financial agency for this purpose.

(ii) To consider matters of both legislative and administrative character (such as whether any such financial agency should be independent or should operate under the aegis of Reserve Bank of India and if so, in what manner) which will need to be sorted out prior to the actual establishment of a new financial agency.

(iii) To consider whether any such agency should cover the entire gamut of the small scale sector, or agencies need to be established to meet the credit requirements of the small scale sector and village and cottage industries, separately.

(iv) To examine and determine the scope of activities such as refinancing operations, marketing operations etc. to be entrusted to the new financial agency, and

(v) To consider and determine the linkage between the proposed financial agency and the existing credit channels such as commercial banks and State Financial Corporations.

### **Payment of C.D.S. to Workers of M/s. Bata India Ltd.**

11318. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the wages of workers of M/s. Bata India Ltd. deduction in the form of C.D.S. have not been paid even through a single instalment; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not paying them even the first instalment thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). According to the information received from the Regional Provident Fund Commissioners (who are responsible for maintaining the deposit accounts under the additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Act, 1974 in respect of employees of public and private sector establishments), C.D. instalments have been paid to the employees of M/s. Bata India Ltd. as under:—

(1) Employees of all units in Haryana and West Bengal have drawn four instalments of Additional Wages Deposit Accounts, three instalments of Additional Dearness Allowance Deposit Ac-

count (Old) for the period upto 30-6-1976 and one instalment of Additional Dearness Allowance Deposit Account (New) for the subsequent period.

(2) In Bihar, employees of the Mokameh unit have been paid the entire balances on grounds of extreme hardship, while those of Patna unit have been paid four instalments of Additional Wages Deposit Account and three instalments for the period upto 30-6-1976. In the latter case application for repayment of first instalment of Additional Dearness Allowance Deposit Account (New) was received by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Bihar in April 1979 only but was found to be deficient. A revised application was accordingly called for from the management of the unit and it is still awaited.

(3) No application for repayment in respect of employees of the above Company is pending with any of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioners.

**Examination charges for candidates appearing in tests conducted by Banking service recruitment Board**

11319. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN:  
SHRI R. K. MHALGI:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director, Bank Recruitment Board Bombay had received a representation from the all India Youth Federation, Bombay Committee on 23rd February, 1979 protesting against the charging of Rs. 20 as examination charges per candidate who are appearing in the tests conducted by the Banking Service Recruitment Board;

(b) if so, details thereof and the results of the discussion with the re-

presentatives of the Youth Federation, the next day; and

(c) what is the decision of the Government on the points raised in the representation by the Youth Federation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The All India Youth Federation Committee had requested abolition of the system of charging examination fees by Banking Service Recruitment Boards. The matter was discussed by the representatives of Youth Federation with officials of the Banking Service Recruitment Board, Bombay and Bank of India, Bombay on 24th February, 1979. The reasons for charging fees were explained to them. It was further explained that the fees collected by way of application fees barely cover the expenses on written test and interview and the fees are not charged with a view to make profits.

(c) Considering the costs involved in undertaking the task of recruitment the Government does not consider the fees charged by the Banking Recruitment Boards to be unreasonable.

**फलों के निर्यात के कारण फलों के मूल्य पर प्रभाव**

11320. श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार वर्ष 1979-80 में बड़े पैमाने पर फलों का निर्यात करने का है ; और

(ख) फलों का बड़े पैमाने पर निर्यात किये जाने का देश में फलों के मूल्यों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क). 1979-80 के दौरान फलों का निर्यात पिछले वर्ष हुए निर्यात की तुलना में अधिक होने की सम्भावना है ।

(ब) देश में फलों की कीमतों पर निर्यातों का प्रभाव नगण्य है, क्योंकि कुल जितनी मात्रा में फलों का निर्यात किया गया है, उसका प्रतिशत देश में फलों की कुल उत्पादन की दृष्टि से बहुत कम है।

### Export of basic and high grade iron Ore

11321. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the export of basic grade and high grade iron ore running below contracted levels; and

(b) steps being taken to fulfil the contractual obligations in the export of basic grade and high grade iron ore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) On account of the recession in the world steel industry and consequent decline in the world demand of iron ore, buyers have lifted lower quantities than those contracted. Notwithstanding this, the actual exports of high grade and basic grade of iron ore were more in 1978-79 than in 1977-78.

(b) Efforts are being made to persuade the buyers to lift the entire contracted quantity. Efforts are also being made to diversify exports and locate new markets, to the extent possible, without depressing the prices.

**फिजूलखर्ची रोकने के लिये किये गये उपाय**

11322. श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फिजूलखर्ची रोकने तथा सादगी लाने के लिये सरकारी स्तर पर क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ;

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(ख) उन उपायों का मंत्रियों, सरकारी कर्मचारियों और सरकारी उपक्रमों के प्रशासन पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ; और

(ग) किन मदों के बारे में फिजूलखर्ची पर रोक लगाई गई है और पहले तीन वर्षों के आंकड़ों की तुलना में कितनी बचत हुई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुलिकार उल्लाह) : (क) से (ग). सरकार द्वारा फिजूलखर्ची को रोकने के लिये किए गए उपाय में, पदों को बनाने/भरने पर पाबंदी, यात्रा भत्ता और समयोपरि भत्ता जैसे भत्तों का विनियमन, तथा स्टाफ-कारों, टेलीफोनों और अन्य आकस्मिकता व्यय और फर्नीचर की खरीद सम्मेलनों के आयोजन, सरकारी मनोरंजन, बिजली के उपभोग आदि जैसी अन्य मदों पर खर्च में कमी शामिल है। ये उपाय किराये का बातावरण बनाए जाने के इरादे से किए गए हैं। जब कि इन उपायों के परिणामस्वरूप हुई बचत की मात्रा को बताना संभव नहीं है, फिर भी यह अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है कि ये बचतें काफी नहीं होंगी। इसी कारण से अब सरकार ने लोक व्यय के भ्रम-भ्रमण पहलुओं की अपेक्षाकृत अधिक बारीक और व्यापक जांच एक आयोग द्वारा कराने का निर्णय किया है जिसकी नियुक्ति की घोषणा संसद में 10 मई, 1979 को की गई थी।

### Non-payment of house rent allowance to Government servants in the Directorate of Excise and Customs

11323. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) are the children of the Government servants who stay with their parents in Government quarters not being paid house rent allowance in the Directorate of Excise and Customs, etc., although the children are major ones and contribute to their parents towards the house rent;

(b) whether other Government servants who stay in the Government quarters sharing accommodation with other Government servants are paid house rent allowance;

(c) whether Government propose to follow a uniform policy in the case of giving house rent allowance

to the Government servants who stay with their parents and who stay with other Government servants; and

(d) whether Government propose to pay with retrospective effect to those Government servants who have not been paid house rent allowance if they give in writing that they have been paying rent to their parents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Yes Sir. The children of the Government servants who stay with their parents in Government quarters are not being paid house rent allowance in accordance with the Government orders which are as follows:—

“A Government servant shall not be entitled to house rent allowance if,

(a) he shares Government accommodation allotted rent free to another Government servant; or

(b) he/she resides in accommodation allotted to his/her husband or to his/her parents/son/daughter by the Central Government, State Government, autonomous public undertakings or semi-Government organisations such as Municipality, Port Trust, etc.”

According to the information received, there are only four such cases in the Offices under the administrative control of the Central Board of Excise and Customs, in which children of the Government servants are not being paid house rent allowance for the reasons that they are staying with their parents in Government quarters.

(b) Yes Sir. But in cases where husband/wife/parents/children, two or more of them being Central Government servants or employees of State Governments, autonomous pub-

lic sector undertakings or semi-Government organisations like Municipalities, Port Trusts etc. share accommodation allotted to another Government servant, only one of them can draw House Rent Allowance provided that he/she does not belong to any of the above categories of relationship with the allottee.

(c) and (d). No such proposals are under consideration of the Government.

**Extension of time for producing documentary evidence by applicants of enemy properties (East Pakistan)**

11324. SHRI DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state whether Government propose to publicise and grant reasonable extension of time limit in view of the difficulty faced by applicants of enemy properties (East Pakistan) in producing documentary evidence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) There is no time-limit for submission of documentary evidence in respect of claim applications which have already been registered with the Office of the Custodian of Enemy Property; under the Scheme for payment of ex-gratia grant to Indian nationals, companies, etc. whose assets in Pakistan were seized by the Government of Pakistan during and after the Indo-Pakistan conflict of 1965.

सरकारी उपक्रमों के उच्च अधिकारियों के विदेशी हॉरि पर खर्च

11325. श्री छीतुबाई गामित : क्या उच्च प्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1976 से मार्च 1979 तक की अवधि में सरकारी उपक्रमों ने अपने उच्च अधिकारियों के विदेशी दौरों पर प्रति वर्ष कितनी राशि खर्च की ;



(ख) क्या इस मद पर खर्च में गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान निरन्तर वृद्धि होती रही है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने ऐसे खर्च पर नियंत्रण करने तथा मितव्ययिता बरतने का सुनिश्चय कराने के लिए कोई एजेन्सी बना रखी है?

बिस्व मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) :

(क) और (ख) . वांछित सूचना सरकारी उद्यमों से एकत्र की जा रही है तथा इसे सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

(ग) सरकारी उद्यमों के कार्यकारी अधिकारियों आदि द्वारा किए गए विदेशी दौरे के बारे में नीति सरकार के सरकारी उद्यम कार्यालय जैसे केन्द्रीय अधिकरण द्वारा निर्धारित की जाती है। इन अनुदेशों के कार्यान्वयन का परीक्षण सामान्यतः उन प्रशासनिक मंत्रालयों द्वारा किया जाता है जो अपने उद्यमों के बारे में क्रियात्मक कार्य करते हैं। इन मंत्रालयों से सरकारी निदेशकों के माध्यम से यह सुनिश्चित किये जाने की अपेक्षा की जाती है कि विदेश यात्राओं के विषय में सरकार अर्थात् सरकारी उद्यम कार्यालय द्वारा जारी अनुदेशों का परिपालन किया जाये और खर्च में किराया बरती जाये।

### Tourist Lodges in North Bengal

11326. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of tourist lodges in North Bengal;

(b) whether it is a fact that a tourist lodge is proposed at Buxa-fort the ancient historical place of North Bengal;

((c) if so, by what time; and

((d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) There are ten tourist lodges including a forest lodge presently functioning in North Bengal, which are managed by the West Bengal Tourism Development Corporation.

(b) There is no proposal for constructing a Tourist Lodge at Buxa-fort in the Central Sector as the Central Department of Tourism has already constructed a forest lodge in the same area at Madarihata, Jalda-para Wild Life Sanctuary. It is also being run by the West Bengal Tourism Development Corporation.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Gifts received by "Yogada Satsanga Society" of Dakshineswar, West Bengal from "Self realisation fellowship" of California

11327. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an organisation named "Self Realisation Fellowship" of California, U.S.A. has sent sophisticated medical equipments and instruments to different organisations and individuals in our country for the last several years;

(b) whether "Yogada Satsanga Society" of Dakshineswar, West Bengal is one such recipient organisation of such gifts and name and value of such gifts received during the last three years;

(c) whether customs and other duties were exempted for such gifts and amounts of exemption for each such items;

(d) whether these gift articles have been used for the purpose for which it was meant; and

(e) if not, whether any enquiry will be made for misutilisation of the articles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). The Custom House have information regarding imports with



reference to importers in India and not with reference to the senders of such goods from abroad. According to the reports received from the Custom Houses at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Cochin and Delhi on the basis of such information as they could collect, no import of gifts of medical equipment and instruments by Yogada-Satsanga Society of Dakshinewar, West Bengal, or others, from the "Self Realisation Fellowship" of U.S.A. has come to their notice during the last three years.

(c) to (e). Does not arise.

#### **Abolition of Import duty on raw wool**

11328. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA:

SHRI S. S. LAL:

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether wool and woollen export promotion council has urged the Government to abolish the import duty on raw wool to give a boost to the export of woollen products; and

(b) what are the steps taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) No such representation from the Wool and Woollen Export Promotion Council appears to have been received. However, representations from other agencies requesting for exemption of import duty on raw wool have been received.

(b) These representations are receiving the attention of the Government.

#### **Rise in the prices of essential commodities**

11329. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of essential goods like, Vanaspati, Mustard Oil and pulses etc. in Delhi have increased by 15 per cent whereas the levies in the Budget have been only 5 per cent;

(b) whether the prices of certain essential goods which have not been taxed, have also increased and if so, what are they and reasons therefor;

(c) whether Delhi Administration has asked him to get this matter investigated and make an agreement with the Vanaspati producers;

(d) if so, the action taken by him and his Ministry in the matter; and

(e) what other steps he proposes to take to arrest price rise of essential goods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) Between the last week of February, 1979 and the last week of April, 1979, the retail prices of vanaspati, mustard oil and pulses (except moong) have gone up by less than 15 per cent in Delhi.

(b) The prices of some commodities like arhar, moong, urad, rice, sugar and gur have gone up during the post-budget period in Delhi. The increase in their prices may generally be attributed to seasonality factor. The increase in the price of sugar may be attributed to the new mechanism adopted by Sugar Mills for releases of sugar in the market.

Prices of gur have gone up in sympathy with the rise in prices of sugar.

(c) and (d). A letter dated April 2, 1979, has been received from Executive Councillor, Delhi Administration pointing out to the increase in the prices of vanaspati in Delhi consequent on the announcement of Union Budget. Necessary steps are being taken by the Government to ensure that the prices of vanaspati are being maintained at a reasonable level.

(e) State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been advised by the Central Government to take action against anti-social elements in industry and trade under various enactments. The States have also been advised to strengthen the public distribution system. Regarding sugar prices, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation is reviewing the position and taking appropriate action in the matter. Excise duties on a number of mass consumption items, since the presentation of the Union Budget for 1979-80, have been reduced to provide relief to the consumers. The import of edible oils is being continued through the State Trading Corporation to augment domestic supplies. The credit policy continues to be restrictive, consistent with the needs of increased production. The situation is being continuously reviewed to take appropriate measures to check the rise in the prices of some essential commodities required by the common man.

#### Air Cargo Complex in Kerala

11330. SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up an Air Complex in Kerala;

(b) if so, whether the State Government suggested the proposed cargo complex at Trivandrum; and

(c) if it is so, what are the details of the proposal and Government's reaction to the State Government's suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) to (c). The Government of Kerala got a traffic potential survey conducted as a preliminary to the establishment of an air cargo complex in the State. After considering the Traffic Survey Report, the State Government suggested the establishment of an air cargo complex at Trivandrum. After discussions at a meeting held at Trivandrum, it was decided to facilitate the establishment of an air cargo complex at Trivandrum Airport. The proposal of the State Government that the cargo complex should be run by the Kerala State Industrial Enterprises Ltd., a State Government Undertaking, was also accepted by all concerned. While action to construct the complex in a permanent premises would continue arrangements have been made to provide Customs clearance and other related facilities, for selected items of exports, immediately in temporary premises located within the Airport area.

#### स्वीडिश प्रकटन योजना के अन्तर्गत लेखा बाह्य धन प्रकट करने वाले व्यक्ति

11331. श्री अर्जुन सिंह मधौरिया : क्या उप प्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1974-75 के दौरान स्वीडिश प्रकटन योजना के अन्तर्गत अपना लेखा बाह्य धन प्रकट करने वाले लोगों की संख्या एवं उनके नाम क्या हैं और उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या एवं उनके नाम क्या हैं जिनके मामले में उनके घोषित किये गये काले धन में से आधा पैसा सफेद धन के रूप में उन के सेबों में जमा करा दिया गया ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ज़ुल्फिकार उल्लाह) : वित्तीय वर्ष 1974-75 में स्वेच्छया आय प्रकट करने के लिए इस तरह की कोई योजना नहीं थी। आय तथा धन स्वेच्छया प्रकटन अध्यादेश, 1975, राष्ट्रपति द्वारा 8 अक्टूबर, 1975 को जारी किया गया और उसके अंतर्गत प्रकटन 8 अक्टूबर, 1975 से 31 दिसंबर 1975 तक किये जा सकते थे। तथापि, निर्धारित अपनी आय/धन का स्वेच्छया प्रकटन वित्तीय वर्ष 1974-75 में आय-कर अधिनियम की धारा 271(4क) तथा धन-कर अधिनियम की धारा 18(2क) के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत कर सकते थे, और वे निर्धारित शर्तें पूरी करने पर, उक्त अधिनियमों में की गई व्यवस्था के अनुसार अर्थ-दण्ड को कम अथवा माफ करवाने के हकदार थे।

वित्तीय वर्ष 1974-75 में समस्त देश में आय-कर तथा धन-कर प्राधिकारियों को, धारा 271 (4क) तथा धारा 18(2क) के अन्तर्गत राहत प्राप्त करने के निमित्त, बहुत बड़ी संख्या में आबदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए थे। संगत कर-निर्धारण पूरे किये जाने और अर्थ-दण्ड की कार्यवाही शुरू किये जाने के बाद ही आयुक्त द्वारा इस बात का पता लगाया जा सकता था कि कोई मामला विशेष वास्तव में स्वेच्छया प्रकटन का मामला था अथवा नहीं। इस सूचना को इकट्ठा करने में काफी समय तथा श्रम लगेगा कि ऐसे व्यक्तियों की संख्या तथा नाम क्या-क्या हैं जो वित्तीय वर्ष 1974-75 में धारा 271 (4क) तथा धारा 18(2क) के अन्तर्गत आय, और जिन्होंने वास्तव में आय/धन का स्वेच्छया प्रकटन किया। यदि माननीय सदस्य ऐसे मामलों के बारे में सूचना चाहते हैं जिनमें निर्धारित धन की सीमा से ऊपर के अर्थ-दण्ड की रकम को वित्तीय वर्ष 1974-75 में धारा 271 (4क) तथा धारा 18 (2क) के अन्तर्गत वास्तव में माफ किया गया अथवा घटाया गया हो, तो इसे इकट्ठा करके पेश किया जा सकता है।

धारा 271 (4क) तथा धारा 18 (2क) के अन्तर्गत आय प्रकट करने वाले व्यक्ति घोषित की गई सम्पूर्ण आय/धन को अपने खातों में दर्ज कर सकते थे। चूंकि इस तरह से घोषित किये गये 'काले धन' अथवा उसके किसी अंश को लेखा-पुस्तकों में 'जमा' दिखाने की कानून में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं थी, इसलिए विभाग के रिकार्डों से इस बारे में सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है।

### Representation against Divisional Manager of L.I.C., Cuttack

11332. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been submitted to the Finance Minister and Chairman of L. I. C. against the Divisional Manager, L. I. C., Cuttack by some senior members of Parliament and when and details of representation;

(b) whether any action has been taken on the said representation, and if not, the reasons; and

(c) whether the business of LIC, Cuttack division has come down to all time low and that there is serious rancour and ill feeling among the staff in the division and the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir. Some representations were received from some Members of Parliament sometime in July & August, 1978 against the Divisional Manager LIC, Cuttack alleging favouritism shown to a section of staff, extensive touring, acceptance of illegal gratification for promoting underserving candidates etc.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Chairman, LIC ordered an independent investigation by a senior officer of the Corporation. According to the investigation report none of the allegations have been established or borne out by facts.

(c) The officer joined Cuttack Division as Divisional Manager on 9.5.1977 and is no longer in Cuttack following

annual transfers of officers. The business figures of the Cuttack Division for the last five years are as under:—

Year	Business Completed Sum Assured (in Crores)
1974-75 .	29.77
1975-76 .	35.53
1976-77 .	32.75
1977-78 .	29.41
1978-79 .	31.51

There has been some fall in the business of the Cuttack Division during the year 1977-78, but it was arrested and in fact, improved upon in the subsequent year 1978-79.

LIC has further reported that there is no serious rancour or ill feeling among the staff of Cuttack Division.

#### **Demand of Indian Bycles in Foreign countries**

11333. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are demands for Indian bicycles in the foreign countries;

(b) if so, the names of such countries and the details regarding the foreign exchange earned on this account during last two years; and

(c) the encouragement given by Government for the production and export in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Indian cycles are in demand in many countries of the world including Egypt, Iran, Italy, Kenya, Mauritius, Nigeria, U.S.A. and Zambia. The foreign exchange earned from the sale of bicycles during the last two years is as follows:—

Year	Foreign Exchange earned (In Rs. Lakhs)
1977-78 .	739.03
April, 1978 to January, 1979 .	259.44

(c) The industry is being provided with normal export benefits like Cash Compensatory Support on exports, import replenishment, and duty drawback on materials purchased for production. The Engineering Export Promotion Council undertakes various measures on export promotion such as participation in inter-national trade fairs, deputation of delegations and survey teams abroad, publicity etc. The Council also assists the exporters in securing the necessary inputs for regular production of bicycles meant for exports.

#### **Visit of Officers of Public Undertakings abroad**

11334. DR. BALDEV PRAKASH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names and designations of the officers (Chairman-Directors etc.) of the public sector undertakings under the Ministry of Finance who visited foreign countries on official visits in the year 1978-79;

(b) the names of the countries visited and the purpose of their visits; and

(c) the total days spent by each official in foreign countries and the amount spent on them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### **Staffing pattern of Nationalised Banks**

11335. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the present staffing pattern of the various nationalised banks operating in Assam and group/scale-wise break-up of staff of various banks (in Assam);

(b) the modes of recruitment prescribed and followed for these posts; and number of posts so far filled on deputation, if any;

(c) the reasons why preference is not being given to local people for appointment to various posts/newly created posts while at the same time persons are being called for from other branches located in other States and what is their number in the staff strength of these banks;

(d) how soon Government propose to give preference to local people in various recruitments in details; and

(e) whether Government propose to sanction a Banking Service Commission for recruitment of banking personnel particularly for the North Eastern Region to protect the interest of the Rural Masses of N.E. Region and detailed reasons if the answer is in negative?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (e). Information to the extent possible is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### **Defrauding the Exchequer by Chaman Lal Lekhraj**

11336. SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA:

SHRI VINAYAK PRASAD YADAV:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports appeared in the 'Blitz', dated 21st April, 1979 wherein it has been stated that Mr. Chamanlal Lekhraj defrauded the Exchequer of crores of rupees by obtaining import licences from the Government of India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that crores of rupees are due to the Government as Income Tax from the firm; and

(c) whether Government propose to inquire into the matter and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) to (c). Government has seen the press report. Some complaints were received by Government in January, 1964 against the Chaman Lal Group of firms to the effect that the claim of the party for import licences for exports made by them under the Export Promotion Scheme of 1963 was fraudulent. During the investigation it transpired that the party had realised foreign exchange only against a part of the export in respect of which import licences had been claimed. As the party had failed to realise foreign exchange for the exports claimed to have been made by them, they were debarred from the receipt of import

facilities for five licensing periods viz., AM'66 to AM'70. The case was also handed over to the CBI for further investigation and prosecution in October, 1966. CBI filed a case against various parties of the Chamanlal

Group of firms but they were acquitted by the Court.

The position as ascertained from the Central Board of Direct Taxes is as under:—

(i) *M/s. Aryavart Export Corporation :*

	Rs.
Regular demand . . . . .	11,34,189
Penalty u/s 271(1) (c) . . . . .	1,32,854
Annuity Deposit . . . . .	1,37,927
Interest u/s 220(2) . . . . .	63,339
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>14,68,309</b>

(ii) *Shri Roshanlal (Deceased)* . . . . . 13,72,352

(iii) *Smt. Krishna Kumari* . . . . . 39,387  
(Excludes Rs. 21,40,694 recovery of which has been stayed).

(iv) *Smt. Shakuntala Devi* . . . . . 20,181  
(Excludes Rs. 6,97,224 recovery of which is stayed).

(v) *Shri Akshani Kumar.* . . . . 2,649

(vi) *Chaman Estates (P) Ltd.* . . . . 37,80,662

(vii) *M/s. Steel (1957) P. Ltd.*  
Regular demand . . . . . 22,52,396  
Penalties u/s 140 A, 271(1) (a), 271(a) (c) 104. . . . . 5,78,412  
Interest u/s 220 (2) . . . . . 2,61,776  
**TOTAL . . . . .** **30,92,584**

(viii) *Chaman Overseas (P) Ltd.*

Regular demand . . . . .	1,97,604
Penalty u/s 271(a) (c) . . . . .	38,000
Interest u/s 220(2) . . . . .	17,802
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>2,53,406</b>

Rs.

(ix) *Shri Chaman Lal*

Regular demand . . . . .	11,34,189
Penalty u/s 271(1) (c) . . . . .	1,32,854
Annuity Deposit . . . . .	1,37,927
Interest u/s 220 (2) . . . . .	63,339
TOTAL . . . . .	14,68,309

(x) *M/s. Chaman Lal & Bros.*

Regular demand . . . . .	5,88,183
Penalties u/s 271(1) (a)/271(1)(c) . . . . .	42,71,980
Interest u/s 220(2) . . . . .	4,76,239
TOTAL : . . . . .	53,36,402

### Recruitment of personnel for Executive cadre posts of public sector undertakings

11337. SHRI GANANATH PRAHDAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the question of creating a 'Core sector service' to recruit personnel for the executive cadre posts of various public sector undertakings; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and when the scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL.): (a) Government have no such proposal under its consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

### Review of canalisation scheme for import of Edible oils through STC.

11338. SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta has in its memorandum to the Ministry, criticised the Government's policy of canalising imports of edible oils through S.T.C., recently;

(b) whether they have suggested for a total review of the canalisation scheme in the light of the present experience and reintroduction of the policy permitting imports under OGL by the private sector; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Government do not agree with the arguments advanced by the Chamber. The decision to canalise edible oil imports through the STC was taken because of certain very significant factors. Canalisation would enable Government to monitor and regulate to a better extent the imports and use of edible oils. It would also enable a forward planning of imports to be done, keeping in view at the same time, the need to give proper protection and incentives to the indigenous growers of oils. It is an important step to achieve early self-reliance in the sphere of oils and oilseeds for which a number of other salutary measures have already been initiated by the Government. Canalisation has also helped in checking the international prices, which otherwise would have gone much higher due to the importing competitors from our country itself. Besides it has given a new momentum

for increasing bilateral trade. Government, therefore, do not agree to the suggestion that the imports by the private trade under O.G.L. should be or that the decision to canalise these imports through the S.T.C. should be changed. A reply has already been sent to the Chamber.

**इण्डियन एयर लाइन्स द्वारा बोइंग 737 के इंजनों की मरम्मत करने के लिये व्यवस्था किया जाना**

11339. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इण्डियन एयर लाइन्स का विचार बोइंग-737 के इंजनों की मरम्मत करने की अपनी व्यवस्था करने का है जो इस समय एयर इंडिया अथवा विदेशी फर्मों द्वारा की जा रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है और सरकार ने उस पर क्या निर्णय लिया है ?

**पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) :** (क) और (ख). बोइंग-737 विमान पर लगाये गये जे०टी० 8 डी० इंजनों की ओवरहाल की व्यवस्था का प्रबन्ध करने के एक प्रस्ताव का इंडियन एयर लाइन्स द्वारा अध्ययन किया जा रहा है ।

**Payment of road mileage by taxi and scooter to central Government Employees.**

11340. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is present rate of road mileage by taxi and scooter paid to Central Government employees while conducting the official tours and journeys;

(b) whether it is a fact that these rates are very old and these are not being revised with a change in the rates of scooter and taxi due to increase in petrol prices;

(c) what are the comparative figures of actual scooter and taxi rates (per km.) in Delhi and correspond-

ing road mileage paid to Government employees, at present; and

(d) what steps are being considered by Government to rationalise the system of road mileage payment in commensurate with actual rates of scooter and taxi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (d). The existing rates of road mileage admissible to Central Government employees during official tours are 25 paise per km. for journeys by motor cycle/scooter and 75 paise per km. for journeys by full taxi/own car. As against this, the actual fare charges for auto-rickshaw and taxi in Delhi, which are effective from 5.3.79, are as follows:—

**Auto-rickshaw Taxi**

For the first 1.6 kms.	Re. 1/-	Rs. 2/-
For every Subsequent kms.	62.50 paise	Rs. 1.25

The rates of road mileage have been revised from time to time on the lines of the method adopted by the Third Pay Commission, which takes into account the running and maintenance cost of vehicles (including the increase in petrol prices). The existing rates of road mileage took effect from 1.4.78. A decision on revision of the rates in view of the recent increase in petrol prices, is yet to be taken by Government.

**Fixation of superannuation age for Officers of Nationalised Banks**

11341. SHRI A. SUNNA SAHIB: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether superannuation age has been fixed for the officers of nationalised banks;

(b) are any of the present incumbents in the posts of General Managers passed the age of superannuation; and

(c) if so, the age, names, salaries and their length of service in their present cadre and also the names of the banks in which they serve?



THE MINISTER OF STATE  
IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE  
(SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a)  
Yes, Sir. There is a fixed age of  
superannuation in all the 14 nationa-  
lised banks.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिये बिहार सरकार  
को दिये गये अनुदान तथा ऋण**

11342. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुचन : क्या उप प्रधान  
मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा  
करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने गत तीन वर्षों में  
बिहार के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के विकास हेतु राज्य  
सरकार को कितनी राशि के अनुदान और ऋण  
दिए हैं; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस बात का पता  
लगाने के लिए कोई जांच की है कि धनराशि  
का किस प्रकार उपयोग किया गया था और  
राज्य सरकार ने विभिन्न विकास कार्यों पर  
कितनी धनराशि खर्च की थी?

**वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) :**

(क) और (ख). बिहार में जन-जाति  
विकास के लिए राज्य में ऐसे क्षेत्रों को निर्धारित  
किया गया है जहां 50 प्रतिशत अथवा उससे  
अधिक जनजातीय केन्द्रीकरण है तथा इन क्षेत्रों  
के लिए एक जनजाति उप-आयोजना तैयार की  
गई है जनजाति उप-आयोजना का वित्तपोषण  
करने के लिए गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा बिहार सरकार  
को अनुदान के रूप में विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता दी  
गई है। राज्य सरकार को 1975-76, 1976-  
77 तथा 1977-78 में दी गई विशेष केन्द्रीय  
सहायता की राशि तथा राज्य सरकार द्वारा  
सूचित किया गया व्यय निम्नलिखित है:—

वर्ष	दी गई विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता	राज्य सरकार द्वारा सूचित किया गया व्यय ।
(रुपए लाखों में)		
1975-76	281.00	282.00
1976-77	614.00	600.39
1977-78	807.50	726.58

जनजाति क्षेत्रों में विभिन्न विकास कार्यक्रमों  
के लिए विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता के उपयोग की गृह  
मंत्रालय तथा योजना आयोग द्वारा वार्षिक आयोजना  
पर किए जाने वाले विचार-विमर्श के दौरान  
समीक्षा की जाती है।

### Import of Capital Goods

11343. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE  
PATIL: Will the Minister of COM-  
MERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND  
COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the ample  
foreign exchange reserves, how much  
thereof has been used on the import  
of capital goods separately pertain-  
ing to agricultural and power energy  
sectors in the country during each  
of the last three years; and

(b) broad outlines of the capital  
goods imported by private and Gov-  
ernment agencies separately during  
each of the last three years separate-  
ly for agricultural and power energy  
sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE,  
CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERA-  
TION (SHRI ARIEF BAIG): (a) and  
(b). The information is being col-  
lected and will be placed on the  
Table of the House.

### भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के कर्मचारियों द्वारा सांकेतिक हड़ताल

11344. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार क्या : क्या उप  
प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की  
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के कर्म-  
चारियों ने अप्रैल, 1979 में सांकेतिक हड़ताल  
की थी और क्या बैंक कर्मचारियों द्वारा की जाने  
वाली हड़तालों की संख्या देश में बढ़ रही है  
जिसके परिणामस्वरूप एक और श्रमिक अशांति  
है और दूसरी और सामान्य जीवन पर बुरा प्रभाव  
पड़ता है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार बैंक कर्म-  
चारियों द्वारा हड़ताल किए जाने पर रोक लगाने  
के लिए एक कानून अधिनियम करने सम्बन्धी  
प्रश्न पर विचार करने का है?

**वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुल्फिकार  
उल्लाह) :** (क). जी हां। भारतीय रिजर्व  
बैंक के श्रेणी III के कर्मचारियों ने बैंक के लिपिक  
कर्मचारियों की सेवा शर्तों के नये समझौते की  
मांग के समर्थन में अप्रैल, 1979 में सांकेतिक हड़-

ताल की थी। इससे अपने आप में यह सिद्ध नहीं होता कि हड़तालों की संख्या में वृद्धि हुई है और अधिक असंतोष है। हड़ताल के कारण बैंक के काम में अस्तव्यस्तता नहीं आती।

(ख) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

#### Filling up of reserved vacancies in Public Sector Undertakings

11345. SHRI RAM CHARAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to conduct the Departmental Competitive Examinations for filling in the reserved vacancies/quota/posts in Grade I & II where the quota has not been fulfilled in the Public Sector Undertakings on the very pattern, recently adopted in respect of Grade I posts of C.S.S.;

(b) if not, what steps are being taken to fill in the reserved Class I & II posts, where reserved quota for these posts in the Public Sector Undertakings are still to be fulfilled; and

(c) the time by which Departmental Examinations are being considered to be held for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question of improving the representation given to SC/ST in the recruitment made at various levels including levels comparable to Grade I of C.S.S. has been continuously engaging the attention of Public Enterprises, the concerned administrative Ministries and the Bureau of Public Enterprises. The following measures have been taken in this regard:

(i) Provisions have been made for relaxation in age limit, fee concession and reimbursement of TA for interview.

(ii) It has been stipulated that in the case of direct recruitments,

the interviews of SC/ST candidates should be held on a day or sitting of the Selection Committee other than the day or sitting on which general candidates are to be interviewed.

(iii) Public Enterprises have been advised to give special importance to the organisation of inservice trainings for imparting training to SC/ST employees.

(iv) It has been laid down that the progress of the implementation of the reservation orders should be closely watched by officers specifically named for this purpose in the Public Enterprises and administrative Ministries.

(v) With regard to recruitments in Group A and Group B posts, there were serious difficulties caused by non-availability of suitable candidates. To remedy the situation, the Indian Institute of Management have also taken steps to improve the intake of SC/ST candidates to these institutes.

(vi) Pursuant to the recommendation of the Parliamentary Committee on Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, Bureau of Public Enterprises has drawn up panel of SC/ST officers in the Public Enterprises in senior level whose names could be made available to other Public Enterprises when they require the services of such personnel to assist the Selection Committees, etc.

(vii) The position regarding representation of SC/ST in the Public Enterprises is also reviewed at periodical meetings of the High Power Committee presided over by the Prime Minister, when directions are given about further measures to be taken for ensuring greater Public Undertakings.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration.

### **Review of Policy regarding Joint ventures abroad**

11346. **SHRI K. PRADHANI:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently reviewed its policy regarding joint ventures abroad by issuing fresh guide lines; and

(b) if so, the nature of the changes and what are the reasons for making them?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG):** (a) and (b). A copy of the modified Guidelines governing the setting up of Indian Joint Ventures Abroad was attached with the reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1303 answered on 1-12-1978. There has been no further revision of the policy guidelines.

### **Collection of Tax Arrears**

11347. **SHRI R. K. MHALGI:** Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3593 on 16th March, 1979 and state:

(a) what special efforts were made during the period of last three months to collect the total arrears of tax amounting to Rs. 29.62 crores as on 31st December, 1978 from the first ten names of individuals/firms; and

(b) with what results?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH):** (a) The following steps were taken to recover/reduce the tax in the top 10 cases referred to in the reply to Unstarred Question No. 3593 given on 16-3-1979:—

(i) Where assets were available for recovery, steps were taken to realise them towards tax dues.

(ii) Where appeals were pending, the appellate authorities were requested to dispose them of on priority basis.

(iii) Efforts were made and are continuing to be made to obtain early disposal of insolvency proceedings, petitions before the Settlement Commission and High Courts, since a large portion of tax in arrears is locked in such proceedings.

(b) As a result of the efforts outlined above, the tax in arrears in the ten cases referred to was reduced by Rs. 9.43 crores during the three months between 31-12-78 and 31-3-79.

### **Absorption of Apprentices**

11348. **SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of apprentices who have already completed training in the Indian Airlines but not been absorbed;

(b) what is the attitude of the Government in regard to their absorption;

(c) whether Government have reached any agreement with the National Council of Joint Consultative Machinery in regard to the absorption of apprentices; and

(d) if so, what is the fate of the agreement?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK):** (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) Although the Apprentices Act does not make it obligatory on the part of an employer to absorb the apprentices trained by him, yet Indian Airlines extends the following concessions to apprentices in the matter of employment:

(i) Apprentices are permitted to apply for posts in Indian Airlines

without being required to be sponsored by the Employment Exchange.

(ii) Other things being equal, the apprentices are given preference in the matter of employment over outsiders, if found suitable.

(iii) Relaxation in age is permitted to the extent of the period of training undergone by them in Indian Airlines.

### **Import of Vantolin Inhaler**

11349. SHRI RAJE VISHVESHAR RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India have imposed a ban on import of "Vantolin inhaler" life saving drug for the asthma patients;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to lift the ban on import of this life saving drug; and

(d) if so, when and if not, why?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) The preparation referred to by the Member is a brand name. The equivalent of this item is being made indigenously and hence its import is not being permitted by the D.G.H.S. any longer.

(b) to (d). Do not arise

### **Report regarding Bidders at the auction of Plots by DDA in Delhi**

11350. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister received any report from the Revenue Intelligence regarding the bidders at the auction of plots by DDA in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether it includes the names of the three highest bidders for plot which includes a plot of 700 square metres in Rajendra Place Complex which was sold for Rs. 1.33 crores; and

(c) the details of the report and names of the bidders and the source of their income declared by these bidders to make such highest bidding?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (c). No report was received from the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence. However, information regarding auction of a plot in Rajendra Complex Delhi by Delhi Development Authority, was received for the first time, in March, 1979 from the Income-tax Authorities Delhi in connection with a Parliament Question. The Commissioner of Income-tax had reported that plot No. 22, in Rajendra Place Complex was sold for Rs. 1,32,37,000 and that the highest bidder was M/s. Bhatia and Saigal Construction Corporation who deposited Rs. 34 lakhs being approximately 25 per cent of the bid, immediately after auction by Bank Drafts on 17-1-1979. During the course of preliminary enquiries the sources of this deposit were stated as under:

Loans from Banks	Rs. 27 lakhs
From personal sources	Rs. 7 lakhs
(loans from family members and sister concerns etc.)	

Further enquiries were reported to be in progress. It was also reported that according to Shri A. K. Bhatia partner of M/s. Bhatia and Saigal Construction Corporation, the second highest bid was made by M/s. Skipper Builders (P) Ltd. and the third

highest bid was of M/s. United Builders. Enquiries regarding them are reported to be in progress.

**राजेश प्लेस नई दिल्ली में नीलामी के समय आयकर अधिकारियों की उपस्थिति**

11351. श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजेश प्लेस, पूसा रोड, नई दिल्ली में अनुमानतः 667 वर्ग मीटर के प्लॉट की नीलामी के समय कोई आय कर एजेंसी उपस्थित थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो एजेंसी का व्यौरा क्या है और किन-किन अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों ने वहां उसका प्रतिनिधित्व किया ;

(ग) क्या आयकर विभाग के पास कोई ऐसा चार्ट है जिसमें प्लॉट की उक्त नीलामी में बोली लगाने वालों तथा सबसे अधिक बोली लगाने वालों के नाम हों ;

(घ) क्या प्लॉट की उक्त नीलामी में सभी 5-7 बड़े-बड़े बोली लगाने वाले व्यक्ति आयकर दाता हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उन्होंने इतनी बड़ी राशि कैसे प्राप्त कर ली ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जूलिकार उल्लाह) : (क) आय-कर प्राधिकारी, सबसे ऊंची बोली लगाने वालों के नाम तथा पते, बोली की रकम तथा भ्रष्टाचार के तरीके आदि के बारे में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण से सूचना प्राप्त करके दिल्ली में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा भू-खण्डों की नीलामी के समय बोली लगाने वालों पर निगरानी रखते रहे हैं। नई दिल्ली में पूसा रोड स्थित राजेश प्लेस में 667 वर्ग मीटर के एक भू-खण्ड की नीलामी के समय कोई आयकर एजेंसी मौजूद नहीं थी।

(ख) : भाग (क) के उत्तर को देखते हुए यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) : आय-कर प्राधिकारियों के पास ऐसा कोई चार्ट उपलब्ध नहीं है। तथापि, नीलामी किये जाने के बाद, उक्त भू-खण्ड की नीलामी में सबसे ऊंची बोली लगाने वाले पांच व्यक्तियों के नाम आय-कर प्राधिकारियों द्वारा दर्ज किये गये हैं।

(घ) तथा (ङ) उपर्युक्त नीलामी में सबसे ऊंची बोली लगाने वाले पांच ज्ञात व्यक्तियों में से तीन व्यक्ति वर्तमान आय-कर निर्धारित हैं।

बताया जाता है कि उनमें से एक नें फरवरी, 1979 में आय की विवरणी दाखिल की है। इन तीनों के पूंजी निदेशों के स्रोतों की जांच, संगत वर्षों के लिए उनका आय-कर निर्धारण करते समय, आय-कर प्राधिकारियों द्वारा विधिवत् की जायेगी।

सबसे ऊंची बोली लगाने वाली एक नयी कम्पनी है, जिसने नीलामी के तत्काल पश्चात् 17 जनवरी, 1979 को बैंक ड्राफ्ट द्वारा 34 लाख ६० जमा किये जो की बोली की रकम का लगभग 25 प्रतिशत है। जमा की गयी इस रकम के स्रोत, प्रारम्भिक जांच के दौरान, नीचे दिये अनुसार बताये गये :—

बैंकों से ऋण 27 लाख ६०

व्यक्तिगत स्रोतों से ली गई रकम 7 लाख ६०

(परिवार के सदस्यों तथा सहायक कम्पनियों आदि से ऋण)

बताया गया है कि मामले की आगे जांच की जा रही है।

ऊंची बोली लगाने वाले इन पांच व्यक्तियों में से बाकी रह गये बोली लगाने वाले व्यक्ति के बारे में आय-कर अधिकारी व्यौरा इकट्ठे कर रहे हैं।

#### Post of General Manager in Industrial Finance Corporation of India

11352. SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH:

SHRI RATTAN SINGH RAJDA:

SHRI T. S. NEGI:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Industrial Finance Corporation of India is without General Manager since the last incumbent retired in September, 1978;

(b) whether the Corporation can afford to function without a General Manager indefinitely;

(c) if so, the reasons why the post of General Manager is not abolished so that public funds are saved on

account of his salary, allowance and other establishment expenses; and

(d) if not, why immediate arrangements have not been made to fill up the post of General Manager?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(d) if not, why immediate arrangement of General Manager of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India is within the powers of the Board of Directors of the Corporation. The Board had considered the matter and decided that as the two Joint General Managers had secured quick promotions during the last three/four years and since both of them were around 44 years in age, the decision to all the post of General Manager should be postponed for one year. In the meanwhile, the two Joint General Managers have been delegated with adequate powers and they work under the overall superintendence and control of the Chairman.

#### Charging of Disputed Excise Duty by Hindustan Motors

11353. SHRI GAURI SHANKAR RAI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Motors Company charged disputed excise duty between the year 1975-77 on cars and trucks to the tune of Rs. Five crores;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court and the Calcutta High Court have given the decision that it should not have been charged; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the company is keeping this money and has not yet refunded the same to the consumers, dealers or to the State Exchequer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (c). The required information is

1145 LS-5

being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

#### Fall in Tourist arrival in India during last 3 months

11354. CHAUDHRY BRAHM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a fall in the tourist arrival in India during the last three months;

(b) what is the percentage growth of foreign tourists during each month of 1979 over the corresponding period of 1978;

(c) what are the reasons for the same; and

(d) what measures Government propose to take to improve the position?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) No, Sir. The international tourist arrivals to India has recorded an increase of 4.8 per cent during the last 3 months (February to April 1979) or 6.3 per cent from January to April, 1979 compared to the corresponding period of 1978.

(b) The following gives the percentage growth of international tourist arrivals during each month of 1979 over the corresponding period of 1978:

Month	Percentage increase in tourist arrivals	
	In 1978 over 1977	In 1979 over 1978
January .	14.0	10.4
February .	20.1	3.7
March .	16.5	0.1
April . . .	12.5	12.0

(c) and (d). The relatively lower rate of increase in tourist arrivals in the first 4 months of 1979 as compared to the corresponding period of 1978 is partly due to reduced arrivals by the overland route, because of disturbed conditions in some of the areas en-route.

**News Dailies and Periodicals Utilised for Advertisement by L.I.C.**

11355. SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA:

SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the news dailies and periodicals utilised for advertisements by the Life Insurance Corporation of India, during the last three years, year-wise, language wise, State wise; and

(b) the details of the expenditure of publicity of L.I.C. during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). Two statements are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4539/79].

**कुवैत से सामान का आयात तथा निर्यात**

11356. श्री शिवनारायण सरसूनिया : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कुवैत के साथ किन किन वस्तुओं का निर्यात अथवा आयात होता है;

(ख) क्या उक्त प्रयोजन के लिये कमीशन एजेंट के रूप में कुछ व्यक्ति अथवा कंपनियाँ नियुक्त की गई हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उन के नाम क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री झारिक बेग) : (क) कुवैत से आयात की जाने वाली मुख्य मर्दे हैं : विभिन्न उर्वरक, अमोनिया और सलफर तथा बिना तथा लोहा पाइराइट । भारत से कुवैत को निर्यात की जाने वाली मुख्य मर्दे हैं : मांस, जौ, ताजे फल व गिरीदार फल, काफी, चाय, मसाले, सूती माल,

पटसन से बनी वस्तुएँ, भवन निर्माण सामग्री, लोहे और इस्पात की छड़े, राइम, एनाल्स, ट्यूबें और फिटिंगज, धातु का सामान, धरेलू सामान, सड़क मोटर वाहन, प्लास्टिक की वस्तुएँ और आभूषण आदि ।

(ख) तथा (ग) विदेशों के साथ व्यापार के उद्देश्य के लिये सरकार कमीशन एजेंट नियुक्त नहीं करती । कुछ मामलों में अलग अलग संगठनों ने शायद एजेंट नियुक्त किए हुए हों । ऐसे एजेंटों के नाम उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

**केन्द्रीय उद्ययन दल का 1975 में राजस्थान का दौरा**

11357. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय अध्ययन दल ने 1975 में राजस्थान का दौरा वहाँ पर्यटन विकास की सम्भावनाओं का पता लगाने के लिये किया था;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उस का प्रतिवेदन इस बीच प्राप्त हो गया है और यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उस की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और इस पर कब तक विचार कर लिया जायेगा तथा वहाँ पर्यटन केन्द्र कब तक बनाये जायेंगे और क्या इस बारे में ज्योरा समा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) और (ख) एक केन्द्रीय सर्वेक्षण दल ने, जिस में केन्द्रीय और राज्य पर्यटन विभाग, एयर इण्डिया, इण्डियन एयर लाइन्स, भारत पर्यटन विकास विभाग और भारतीय यात्रा अभिकर्ता संघ के प्रतिनिधि शामिल थे, जलाई-अगस्त, 1976 के दौरान राजस्थान का दौरा किया ।, सर्वेक्षण दल की रिपोर्ट राज्य सरकार को नवम्बर 1976 में प्रस्तुत की गयी थी ।

(ग) अन्य बातों के साथ साथ रिपोर्ट में उल्लेखनीय बातें ये हैं—मौजूदा और नये केन्द्रों की पर्यटन संभाव्यता का अध्ययन और मूल्यांकन, मौजूदा पर्यटक केन्द्रों पर आवास, परिवहन और संचार जसी सुविधाओं में सुधार और वृद्धि के लिए सुझाव और नये पर्यटक केन्द्रों के विकास के लिए सिफारिशें, स्मारकों, किलों, महलों और मन्दिरों की मरम्मत और रख-रखाव, पर्यावरण संबंधी नियोजन और स्वच्छता, राजस्थान के पारम्परिक हस्तशिल्पो, मेलों और त्यौहारों, लोक-वातावरण और लोकनृत्यों का विकास, संवर्धन और प्रचार, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय और स्वदेशी दोनों ही प्रकार के पर्यटकों के लिये मरुस्थल त्रिभुज-बीकानेर-जसमेर, उदयपुर और भरतपुर आदि जिसे राजस्थान के विभिन्न प्रमुख केन्द्रों की तथा वहाँ पर एक मुश्त यात्राओं हेतु सुझाव, राज्य पर्यटन विभाग का संगठनात्मक नियोजन और सिफारिशों का कार्यान्वयन । रिपोर्ट



पर आधारित पर्यटन केन्द्रों के विकास का कार्य केन्द्रीय सैक्टर और राज्य सैक्टर के अन्तर्गत धनराशि की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर रहते हुए और अलग-अलग स्कीमों की पारस्परिक प्राथमिकताओं का ध्यान रखते हुए प्रारम्भ किया जायेगा।

**Amount received as deposits by commercial banks in Orissa**

11358. SHRI PADMACHARNA SAMANTA SINGHERA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the nationalised banks are taking deposits from Orissa State but all amounts so deposited are not invested as loans in the Orissa State

(b) if so, what is the total amount received as deposits upto date and the amounts invested in Orissa State, Bankwise; and

(c) out of the above investment the amount given to small farmers, marginal farmers, cottage and small Industries.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) All the deposits mobilised by the scheduled commercial banks are not available for deployment as loans. Currently 40 per cent of the demand and time liabilities of the banks are preempted towards the Statutory Liquidity and Cash Reserve Ratios. As at the end of September 1978 the total deposits of public sector banks in Orissa amounted to Rs. 217.44 crores. Their total advances in the State as on that date amounted to Rs. 122.39 crores. In addition, these banks had also invested Rs. 95.44 crores in the securities of the State Government and their associate bodies. Thus the total deployment of funds by public sector banks in Orissa as at the end of September, 1978 amounted to Rs. 217.83 crores which was more than the deposits mobilised by them in that State.

(b) and (c). Bankwise data as at the end of December, 1977 (latest available) are given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Deposit & Advances of Public Sector Bank in Orissa State as at the end of December, 1977*

(Amount Rs. lakhs)

Name of Bank	Deposits	Advances			
		Total	of which to		Small Scale Industries
			AgriCulture		
			Direct*	Indirect	
1	2	3	4	5	6

A. State Bank of India Group	72.66	40.48	11.19	3.01	4.66
B. 14 Nationalised Banks.					
Central Bank of India.	7.02	2.59	1.9	1.9	2.4
Punjab National Bank	6.52	3.25	3		5.8
Bank of India	5.69	5.36	4.3	2.7	3.9
Bank of Baroda	3.25	1.85	1.5	1.0	4.3
Canara Bank	9.57	3.41	3.7	1.0	5.9
Union Bank of India.	6.26	3.53	1.5	3	..



1	2	3	4	5	6
Syndicate Bank . . .	3,89	2,08	12	..	19
United Commercial Bank .	29,49	15,81	182	278	215
United Bank of India	18,45	13,09	117	105	112
Indian Overseas Bank	9,50	7,78	50	4	45
Indian Bank . . .	6,59	2,63	34	1	21
Dena Bank . . .	39	62	..	..	14
Bank of Maharashtra . .	..	..	..	..	..
Allahabad Bank . . .	4,93	3,49	2	10	11
<b>TOTAL (B)</b> . . .	<b>111,55</b>	<b>65,49</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>660</b>
<b>TOTAL (A+B)</b> . . .	<b>184,21</b>	<b>105,97</b>	<b>1648</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>1126</b>

\*Holdingwise data are available in respect of direct finance to farmers for agricultural operations only. The available data show at 63.6% of total direct agricultural finance to farmers for agricultural operations by the public sector banks in Orissa was advanced to farmers with land holdings upto 5 acres

#### Printing of new One-Rupee Notes

11359. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE: be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have stopped the printing of New one-rupee notes;

(b) if so, whether the printing of one-rupee notes has been stopped as an experimental measure, or this action is the result of decision taken to finally phase out the one rupee paper currency; and

(c) what are the reasons for the stoppage of printing these one-rupee paper currency; and

(d) whether Government have received any protest against this decision from the public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (c). The printing and supply of

One-Rupee Notes has not been stopped. However, keeping in view the availability of One-Rupee Coins, the printing of One-Rupee Notes has been reduced and a corresponding increase in the printing of Two-Rupee Notes has been effected.

(d) In order to put one rupee coins in circulation, the Reserve Bank have been compulsorily issuing some percentage of the demand for one rupee currency in the form of coins. There have been some protests against that.

अनुसूचित जातियों को वाणिज्यिक विमानचालक लाइसेंस शुल्क का छूट दिया जाना

11360. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वाणिज्यिक विमानचालक लाइसेंस शुल्क के भुगतान से अनुसूचित जातियों को छूट प्राप्त है और यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उन्हें ऐसी छूट देने के प्रश्न पर शीघ्र निर्णय लेने का है ?

पर्यटन और वाणिज्यिक विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुष्पोत्तम कौशिक) (क) और (ख). वाणिज्यिक विमानचालक लाइसेंस के लिए प्रशिक्षण शुल्क की अवायगी करने से अनुसूचित जातियों को छुट देने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। इस समय इस संबंध में सरकार के विचाराधीन ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव भी नहीं है।

तथापि सरकार की अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए, जो निजी विमानचालक लाइसेंस स्तर तक उड़ान प्रशिक्षण ले, 20 वजीफे देने की एक स्कीम है।

**मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान में अफीम उत्पादन के लिये लाइसेंस मंजूर किया जाना**

11361. श्री लाल जी भाई : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान के किसानों को 1978-79 में अफीम के उत्पादन के लिये लाइसेंस मंजूर न करने का निर्णय किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं?

**वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) :**  
(क) और (ख). जी, हां। अफीम-मिश्रित औषधियों की कच्चा सामग्री की अत्यधिक सप्लाई के कारण, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में अफीम की सीमित मांग को ध्यान में रखते हुए, वर्ष 1978-79 की फसल के दौरान पोस्त की काश्त के रकबे को कम करने का निर्णय किया गया था और उम के परिणामतः अफीम की काश्त हेतु काश्तकारों को कोई नये लाइसेंस नहीं दिये गये।

### Trade between India and Bangladesh

11362. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) volume of trade between Bangladesh and India from 1972-73 to 1978-79;

(b) major items of exports from India and major items of imports from Bangladesh;

(c) the result and balance of trade between the two countries;

(d) whether Government have under contemplation to change the pattern of trade in order to bring it to even Keo; and

(e) what are the major constraints for improving trade relations with Bangladesh and the steps to remove them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) and (c). A statement is enclosed.

(b) The major items of exports to Bangladesh during this period have been textiles, yarn, coal, iron and steel, machinery and transport equipment, chemicals, crude fertiliser and crude minerals etc.

The major items of imports during this period have been newsprint paper, fish and raw jute etc.

(d) No, Sir. However, steps are being taken to increase our imports from Bangladesh with a view to minimise the trade gap. Some new items of import are being identified for this purpose.

(e) There are no such constraints at present. However, in the field of actual flow of trade, certain transport bottlenecks do exist. Necessary steps are being taken to eliminate them.

## Statement

(Value in Rs. crores)

Year	Exports to Bangladesh	Imports from Bangladesh	Balance of Trade
1972-73 . . . . .	168.24	3.46	†164.78
1973-74 . . . . .	58.77	17.04	†41.73
1974-75 . . . . .	42.23	9.18	†33.05
1975-76 . . . . .	62.19	4.65	†57.54
1976-77 . . . . .	54.57	6.07	†48.50
1977-78 . . . . .	51.61	1.16	†50.45
1978-79 (April-June)	13.54	0.28	†13.26

**Corruption in Booking and Confirmation for Flight of I. A.**

11363. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the rampant corruption prevailing in the Indian Airlines and regarding bookings and confirmations for its flights; and

(b) if so, what action has the Government taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). There have been some sporadic complaints from passengers of their having paid extra money to obtain bookings on Indian Airlines flights. In the absence of specific details, a majority of these complaints have not been found to be verifiable. However, severe action is taken against the staff found guilty of such malpractices. In a few cases, services of staff found guilty have been terminated.

**Remittances from Abroad**

11364. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has seen a paper prepared by the National Council of Applied Economic Research on foreign exchange reserves which has warned that growth of these reserves could not be taken for granted;

(b) whether Government agree with the NCAER that henceforward the rate of growth of remittances from abroad will decline; and

(c) whether Government has any schemes for foreign exchange utilisation to increase the export competitiveness of Indian industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) The Government has seen an article to this effect in the January, 1979 issue of 'Margin', a quarterly journal published by the National Council of Applied Economic Research.

(b) It is recognised that rates of growth of inward remittances observ-

ed in the recent past may not be sustained in the future.

(c) Under the liberalised import policy, imports of a large number of specified items are allowed freely and the Open General Licence (OGL) list has been substantially expanded to include among others, leather machinery, garment and hosiery machinery and a wide range of machine tools. Similarly, licences to registered exporters for import of raw materials and components are being issued against free foreign exchange. The new policy also provides for imports on a global basis of capital goods needed by 100 per cent export-oriented industries, irrespective of whether some of it is manufactured indigenously or not. Actual users (Industrial) which exported at least 5 per cent of their annual production in either of the two previous years i.e., 1977-78 or 1978-79 are permitted to get additional import licence upto 10 per cent over and above the full value of the Consumption Certificate in respect of certain specified raw materials, components and Iron and Steel items. These measures which are designed to utilise the foreign exchange reserves fruitfully would help reduce the cost of production, bring improvement in the quality of products and would thereby enhance the strength of export competitiveness of Indian industry.

#### Seminar on export of meat held in Bombay

11365. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seminar on export of meat recently held in Bombay by meat exporters in collaboration with the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade has suggested a substantial increase in the export of meat from the country;

(b) whether the Director-General of the I.I.F.T. has even suggested in

annual export target of eight lakh tonnes of meat within the next five years; and

(c) if so, what are Governments views thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) The Director-General of the I.I.F.T. had mentioned that the meat production by 1982-83 can be increased by eight lakh tonnes raising the total production by then to around sixteen to seventeen lakh tonnes.

(c) The recommendations of the I.I.F.T. study had been considered by the Task Force on Agricultural Exports. The recommendations of the Task Force are under consideration of Government.

#### राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा निर्यातकों से सेवा-प्रभार वसूल किया जाना

11366. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्य व्यापार निगम निर्यातकों से उन के माल के मूल्य में वृद्धि के बदले में उन से सेवा-प्रभार वसूल करता है ;

(ख) क्या इस से अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजारों में ऐसे माल की प्रतिस्पर्धा क्षमता में कमी होती है ; और

(ग) राज्य व्यापार निगम को ऐसा सेवा-प्रभार वसूल करने की अनुमति किन कारणों से दी गई है जब कि सरकार विचलियों को समाप्त करने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) तथा (ग). राज्य व्यापार निगम के सेवा-प्रभार निगम द्वारा दी गई सेवाओं के स्वरूप तथा मात्रा के अनुसार लिए जाते हैं । ऐसी सेवाओं में ये शामिल हैं : बाजार सर्वेक्षण, नए बाजारों का पता लगाना, संभाव्य क्रेताओं के साथ संपर्क स्थापित करना, तकनीकी परामर्श देना तथा अवस्थापना संबंधी सुविधाओं का विकास करना । ये प्रभार उचित हैं तथा इन से अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में उत्पादों की प्रतियोगी क्षमता में कमी नहीं आती है ।

सरकारी उपक्रमों में आयकर अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके पदों के वेतन-मानों सहित तत्संबंधी पूरा ज्योरा क्या है ?

11367. श्री राम बिलास पासवान :

श्री कचरुलाल हेमराज जैन :

क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने कि कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बहुत से आयकर अधिकारियों को सरकारी उपक्रमों में उंचे पदों पर नियुक्त किया गया है ; और

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुलफिकार उल्लाह): (क) इस समय समूह 'क' के तीन आयकर अधिकारी और समूह 'ख' के दो आयकर अधिकारी ही सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर हैं।

(ख) अपेक्षित सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

### विवरण

क्रम सं०	नाम और आयकर विभाग में धारित पद	स्तम्भ 2 में उल्लिखित पद का वेतनमान	प्रतिनियुक्ति पर धारित पद और कब से	स्तम्भ 4 में उल्लिखित पद का वेतनमान
1	2	3	4	5
		र०		र०
1	श्री महादेव शास्त्री, आयकर अधिकारी, समूह 'क' वरिष्ठ वेतनमान	1100-50-1600	संयुक्त मण्डल प्रबन्धक (आयकर), खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम लि०, नई दिल्ली जनवरी, 1979।	1300-1900
2	श्री जे० जी० पेडस, आयकर अधिकारी, समूह 'क' वरिष्ठ वेतनमान	-यथोपरि-	संयुक्त निदेशक (वित्त तथा लेखा) तेज तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, बम्बई 15 मई 1978	1500-60 1800-100- 2000
3	श्री गणपत राय, आयकर अधिकारी समूह 'क' वरिष्ठ वेतनमान	1100-50-1600	उप प्रबन्धक (आयकर) भारत का खाद्य निगम-नई दिल्ली 26 सितम्बर, 1977	1100-50-1600
4	श्री बी० राजेन्द्रम, आयकर अधिकारी, समूह 'ख'	650-1200	लेखा अधिकारी भारत डेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, तिरुचिरापल्ली 1 सितम्बर, 1975	725-1325
5	श्री जे० एस० कपूर, आयकर अधिकारी, समूह 'ख'	650-1200	वरिष्ठ कर विश्लेषक, नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ पब्लिक फाइनेंस एण्ड पालिसी, नई दिल्ली, 17 नवम्बर, 1978।	1100-50-1600

### बिहार में राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम से ऋण

11368. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार की कितनी सहकारी समितियों ने 1976-77, 1977-78 और 1978-79 में राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम से ऋणों के लिए आवेदन पत्र दिये और इस अवधि में प्रत्येक को कितनी राशि दी गई ;

(ख) कितनी सहकारी समितियों को ऋण नहीं दिये जा सके तथा उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) शेष सहकारी समितियों को ऋण देने के संबंध में क्या उपबंध किये गये हैं ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) सूचना विवरण में दी गई है, जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [प्रश्नमाला में रखा गया। देखिये संख्याएल०टी-4540/79]

(ख) 219, 21 और 119 सहकारी समितियों को क्रमशः वर्ष 1976-77, 1977-78 और 1978-79 के दौरान ऋण मंजूर नहीं किये जा सके, जिसका कारण पूरी सूचना न होना, परियोजना का आत्मनिर्भर न होना, राज्य सरकार की सलाह से आवेदनों का जांच कार्य पूरा न होना आदि है।

(ग) राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम द्वारा शेष सहकारी समितियों को ऋण प्रदान करने के लिए कोई विधिगत प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है। उन्हें ऋण प्रत्येक मामले की पात्रता के आधार पर और उनके द्वारा पात्रता के मानदण्ड को पूरा किए जाने पर दिया जाएगा।

### मैसर्स राम इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, धनबाद (बिहार) द्वारा कर अपवंचन

11369. श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मैसर्स राम इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, बाईपास रोड, धनबाद (बिहार) के भागीदारों के नाम क्या हैं। तथा प्रत्येक भागीदार द्वारा कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई ; और

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उनमें से प्रत्येक की और आयकर की कितनी राशि बकाया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कुल्लिकार उत्साह) : (क) मैसर्स राम इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, धनबाद (बिहार) का कर निर्धारण व्यष्टि के रूप में

किया जाता है और इस फर्म के मालिक श्री राम गोपाल बागरिया हैं। 31 मार्च, 1979 की स्थिति के अनुसार, फर्म के इस मालिक द्वारा उपर्युक्त कम्पनी में लगाई गई पूंजी 1,31,816 रु० है।

(ख) 31 मार्च, 1979 की स्थिति के अनुसार आयकर की कोई रकम बकाया नहीं है।

### श्री सरदार बल्लभ भाई पटेल खांड उद्योग सहकार मंडली लिमिटेड, धोराजी को मंजूर किया गया ऋण

11370. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या वाणिज्य, तथा नागरिक पूति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एन० सी० डी० सी० द्वारा गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र प्रदेश के राजकोट जिले के श्री सरदार बल्लभ-भाई पटेल खांड उद्योग सहकारी मंडली लिमिटेड धोराजी को लगभग 110 लाख रुपये का ऋण मंजूर किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी राशि का ऋण कब मंजूर किया गया था ;

(ग) क्या यह ऋण सहकारी समिति को इस बीच दे दिया गया है और यदि हां तो कितनी राशि का ऋण कब दिया गया था ;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और उक्त सहकारी समिति की यह ऋण राशि कब तक दे दी जायेगी ;

(ङ) क्या इस ऋण के भुगतान के बारे में गुजरात सरकार को भी कुछ करना है और यदि हां, तो उस के द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जानी है और क्या गुजरात सरकार ने यह कार्यवाही इस बीच पूरी कर ली है; और

(च) इस सहकारी समिति ने यह ऋण किस प्रयोजन के लिये और कब मांगा था और इस के भुगतान में विलम्ब किन कारणों से किया जा रहा है ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) से (च). राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम ने श्री सरदार बल्लभ भाई पटेल सहकारी खांड उद्योग मण्डली लि०, धोराजी (गुजरात) को कोई ऋण मंजूर नहीं किया है। तथापि, गुजरात सरकार ने इस चीनी कारखाने को पुनः स्थापना सहायता के रूप में 31-3-1979 को 110 लाख रुपये की प्रतिरिक्त अंशपूंजी प्रदान की है। यह जुलाई, 1978 में तैयार की गई पुनः स्थापना योजना के एक भाग के रूप में किया गया। इस योजना की महत्वपूर्ण बातें इस प्रकार हैं :—

(i) राज्य सरकार गन्ने की खेती के लिये ववर, मोज और फोसल बांधों से पर्याप्त जल उपलब्ध कराने और खाण्डसारी एककों के संचालन को इस प्रकार से विनियमित करने के लिए पर्याप्त प्रबन्ध करेगी कि

जिससे इस कारखाने को गन्ने की उपलब्धता लाभप्रद स्तरों से कम न होने पाय।

(ii) राज्य सरकार पांच वर्ष की अवधि के लिए गन्ने पर कर से/को छूट देने / स्वगित करने पर विचार करेगी और तत्पश्चात् समिति की वित्तीय स्थिति की पुनरीक्षा करेगी।

(iii) राज्य सरकार चीनी कारखाने को हुई नकद हानियों को पूरा करने के लिए उसे 110 लाख रुपये की प्रतिरिक्त धन पूंजी प्रदान करने पर विचार करेगी।

(iv) भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम प्रतिदेय व्याज को मिलाने और किस्तों, जिन में धनोद्यत किस्तें भी शामिल हैं, की भ्रदायगी पहली जुलाई, 1980 से प्रारम्भ करने के लिये भुगतान समय-मूची फिर से तैयार करने पर विचार करेगा।

(v) जीवन बीमा निगम किस्तों का भुगतान पहली जुलाई, 1980 से प्रारम्भ करने के लिए समय-मूची पुनः तैयार करने पर विचार करेगा।

(vi) समिति अपने सदस्यों के साथ गन्ने के विकास के लिए प्रबन्ध करेगी, नाकि वे प्रति वर्ष, कमी/मूख के वर्षों के दौरान भी लगभग 2 लाख मोटरी टन गन्ना प्राप्त कर सके। वे यह भी मुनिश्चित करेंगे कि गुड़ बनाने के लिए गन्ना दिए जाने पर भी उन्हें पर्याप्त गन्ना प्राप्त हो सके।

(vii) समिति अपने सदस्यों से 10/ रु० प्रति मोटरी टन की दर से नावापसी जमा काट लेगी, जो हर वित्तीय वर्ष की समाप्ति के पश्चात् ग्रंथ पूंजी में परिवर्तित किया जा सकेगा। गन्ने के आपूर्ति करने वाले गैर-सदस्यों को सदस्य बनाया जायेगा।

(viii) समिति 1978-79 के मौसम के दौरान खेत में पड़े गन्ने का मूल्य ज्यादा से ज्यादा 105 रु० प्रति मोटरी टन दे और भावी वर्षों के लिए राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम और राज्य सरकार के परामर्श से मूल्य नियत करेगी।

(ix) राष्ट्रीय सहकारी चीनी कारखाना संघ और गुजरात राज्य सहकारी चीनी कारखाना संघ संयंत्र तथा मशीनरी के बारे में भ्राने वाली बाधाओं का पता लगाने में समिति की सहायता करेगी और मशीनरी की उन मदों की संस्थापना करने में उन्हें मदद देगे जो लाइसेंसशुदा पेरार्ड क्षमता को प्राप्त करने के लिए आवश्यक हैं।

(x) राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम राज्य सरकार को 110 लाख रु० की उक्त वित्तीय सहायता के एक भाग की प्रतिपूर्ति करने पर विचार करेगा, बशर्ते गुजरात सरकार सहित सभी संबंधितों द्वारा इस विषय-सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रम में विनिश्चित सभी शर्तें स्वीकार कर ली जायें।

## Agricultural Export Corporation

11371. SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up an Agricultural Export Corporation to integrate the agricultural surplus and overseas marketing; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

मेसर्स ठाकुर दास देवकिशन निजामगंज, औरंगाबाद (महाराष्ट्र) के नाम आयकर की बकाया राशि

11372. डा० महावीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या उप प्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मेसर्स ठाकुर दास देवकिशन निजामगंज, औरंगाबाद (ईकशन) महाराष्ट्र में कितने भागीदार हैं और फर्म की स्थापना के समय उन में से प्रत्येक ने कितनी पूंजी लगाई थी और इस समय प्रत्येक भागीदार की कितनी पूंजी लगी हुई है; और

(ख) इस पर अब तक आयकर की कुल कितनी राशि बकाया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुलफिकार उल्लाह): (क) तथा (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है; वह एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा संभव शीघ्र सदन-मटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

मेसर्स जय आयरन इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, हावड़ा (पश्चिम बंगाल) की ओर आयकर की बकाया राशि

11373. डा० महावीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या उप प्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मेसर्स जय आयरन इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, अन्नुल रोड, हावड़ा, पश्चिम बंगाल की स्थापना कब हुई थी, उस समय इस की कितने भागीदार थे, प्रत्येक भागीदार ने कितनी पूंजी निवेश किया था, इस समय इस फर्म में कितने भागीदार हैं तथा उन की पूंजी निवेश कितना है;

(ब) क्या यह सच है कि इस फर्म के एक भागीदार को, फर्म का नाम बदलकर, उस को भागीदारी से वंचित कर दिया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी स्वीरा क्या है; और

(ग) प्रत्येक भागीदार की ओर धायकर की कितनी-कितनी राशि बकाया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुलिकार उल्हास) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है। इसे इकट्ठा किया जा रहा है और यथासम्भव शीघ्र सदन-पटल पर रख दिया जायगा।

श्रीषष्ठों पर उत्पादन शुल्क तथा सीमा शुल्क

11374. श्री युवराज : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार श्रीषष्ठों के मूल्यों में कमी करने के उद्देश्य से सभी श्रीषष्ठों पर उत्पाद शुल्क तथा सीमा शुल्क में कमी करने का है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उत्पादित श्रीषष्ठ पर न केवल करों की कमी करने का है बल्कि कच्ची सामग्री के आयात पर भी करों में कमी करने का है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार श्रीषष्ठों में मुनाफा-खोरी (जो कि इन की मूल्य-वृद्धि का सब से बड़ा कारण है) रोकने हेतु उपाय करने का है, और यदि हाँ, तो मूल्य कम करने के उद्देश्य से करों में कमी कब की जायेगी; और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : (क) और (ख). वर्ष 1979 के बजट के अंग के रूप में, 22 विनिर्दिष्ट यौक-श्रीषष्ठियों को, यदि उन का इस्तेमाल विनिर्दिष्ट जीवन रक्षक श्रीषष्ठियों और दवाइयों में किया जाता है, मूल तथा उपसंगी सीमा शुल्क से पूरी छूट दी गई है। 17 विनिर्दिष्ट औषधीय मध्यवर्ती द्रव्यों पर भी सीमा शुल्क की दर को मूल्यानुसार 75 प्रतिशत से घटा कर मूल्यानुसार 25 प्रतिशत कर दिया गया है। इस के अलावा, सभी पेटेंट अथवा स्वतवाधिकार वाली दवाइयों को विशेष उत्पादन शुल्क से छूट दी गई है।

(ग) पेट्रोलियम, रसायन तथा उर्वरक मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी किया गया श्रीषष्ठ (मूल्य नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1979, जो 31 मार्च, 1979 से प्रभावी हुआ, का आशय श्रीषष्ठि-विनिर्माताओं की मुनाफाखोरी को रोकना है। इस के अलावा उक्त मंत्रालय ने आदेश जारी करके जीवन रक्षक श्रीषष्ठियों तथा दवाइयों की ऐसी निर्मितियों के अधिकतम खुदरा मूल्यों को भी कम कर दिया है जिन में शुल्क-युक्त यौक-श्रीषष्ठियों का प्रयोग होता है। इस के अतिरिक्त, उक्त मंत्रालय ने, विदेशी कम्पनियों द्वारा मुनाफाखोरी किए जाने के आरोपों की जांच करने तथा ऐसी कम्पनियों के मुनाफों को विनियमित करने के लिए उपाय सुझाने हेतु एक समिति भी नियुक्त की है।

श्रीती पेपर बोर्ड मिल्स (प्रा०) लिमिटेड द्वारा उत्पादन शुल्क और सीमा शुल्क की प्रदायगी तथा उन की ओर धायकर की बकाया राशि

11375. श्री बहा राम शास्त्र : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) श्रीती पेपर बोर्ड मिल्स (प्रा०) लिमिटेड, 22 बड़ा शिवतल्ला मेन रोड, कलकत्ता ने गत तीन वर्षों में उत्पादन शुल्क और सीमा शुल्क के रूप में कितनी धनराशि का भुगतान किया तथा उनकी ओर धायकर की कितनी राशि बकाया है; और

(ख) इस फर्म की स्थापना से अब तक इस फर्म ने वर्षवार कितनी पूंजी लगाई तथा इसके भागीदारों की संख्या कितनी है तथा उन अन्य उद्योगों और ट्रेडों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें वे भागीदार हैं तथा उनमें कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई तथा उनकी ओर गत तीन वर्षों के लिए धायकर की कितनी राशि बकाया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : (क) मसंस प्रीति पेपर बोर्ड मिल्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड कलकत्ता द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों में प्रदा किए गए केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क की रकम निम्नलिखित है :—

1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
95,000 रु०	81,000 रु०	1,42,000 रु०

आयात कर्ताओं/निर्यातकर्ताओं के संबंध में सीमा शुल्क की वसूली का वर्षवार कोई रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जाता है। अतः गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्रदा किए गए सीमा शुल्क की राशि के संबंध में सूचना सरकार के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है।

धायकर की बकाया रकम के संबंध में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ख) मसंस प्रीति पेपर बोर्ड मिल्स लिमिटेड कलकत्ता, पश्चिमी बंगाल राज्य में कम्पनी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत है और इसके पंजीकरण की तारीख 15-12-1958 है। कम्पनी की चुकता पूंजी जिससे कम्पनी में किए गए पूंजीनिवेश का पता चलता है, कम्पनी कार्य विभाग में उपलब्ध संतुलन पत्र के अनुसार निम्नलिखित है :—

निम्नलिखित अवधि के दौरान समाप्त तुलन-पत्र की तारीख	चुकता पूंजी लाख रु० में
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31-12-1967 से 31-12-1975 तक 8.48



### नाफेड द्वारा प्याज और मूंगफली के तेल का निर्यात

11376. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नाफेड द्वारा अब तक कितने टन मूंगफली का तेल और कितने टन प्याज का किन-किन देशों को कब-कब निर्यात किया गया ;

(ख) दिसम्बर, 1979 के अन्त तक कितने टन और मूंगफली का तेल और प्याज का निर्यात किया जायेगा ;

(ग) नाफेड द्वारा निर्यात हेतु कितने कितने टन मूंगफली का तेल और प्याज किन-किन राज्यों के किन-किन जिलों से कब-कब और किस-किस मूल्य पर खरीदा गया ;

(घ) नाफेड ने किसानों और सहकारी समितियों से किन कारणों से प्याज विलम्ब से खरीदा ;

(ङ) जनवरी से ही नाफेड ने प्याज की खरीद शुरू क्यों नहीं की थी जबकि प्याज जनवरी के शुरू में ही बाजार में आने लगता है ; और

(च) क्या नाफेड आगामी 1980 की प्याज की फसल में जनवरी के आरम्भ से ही उस की खरीद शुरू कर देगा ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) 1978-79 के दौरान एक लाख में 0 टन प्याज का निर्यात मुख्यतः सिंगापुर, मलेशिया, श्रीलंका, दुबई, माहे-सेयचेल्स, मस्कत, दोहा, कतार, बेहरीन, कुवैत, मारिशस, सऊदी अरब, अदन, दमन (जोर्डन), नेपाल, सोवियत संघ, मालदीव को किया गया था। 1978-79 में नाफेड द्वारा मूंगफली के तेल का कोई निर्यात नहीं हुआ।

(ख) ऐसी आशा है कि मई 79 से अक्टूबर 79 तक 85,000 में 0 टन प्याज का निर्यात किया जाएगा। अप्रैल 79 से दिसम्बर 79 के दौरान 12,000 में 0 टन मूंगफली का तेल निर्यात किया जाएगा।

(ग) 12,000 में 0 टन मूंगफली के तेल का निर्यात नेफेड द्वारा 1977-78 में तैयार किए गए बफर स्टॉक में से है। नेफेड ने नासिक क्षेत्र से 52,000 में 0 टन प्याज, चक्र से 20,000 में 0 टन, सौराष्ट्र से 5,000 में 0 टन तथा दक्षिण क्षेत्र से 7,000 में 0 टन प्याज खरीदा। प्याज के संबंध में कीमत रेंज दक्षिण क्षेत्र में 45 रु० से 90 रु० तक, महाराष्ट्र में 45 रु० से 70 रु० तक, गुजरात में 35 रु० थी।

(घ) तथा (ङ). नेफेड ने पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में इस वर्ष बहुत पहले अपना खरीद कार्य शुरू कर दिया। महाराष्ट्र में नवम्बर 78 के मध्य में तथा गुजरात में अप्रैल 1979 के पहले सप्ताह में खरीद शुरू की गई थी।

(च) खरीद कार्य शुरू करना, फसल की मात्रा, उसकी कीमत तथा निर्यात की जाने वाली मात्रा पर निर्भर होगा।

### अनियमित निकायों द्वारा जमा राशि के रूप में धन लिया जाना

11377. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात चेम्बर्स आफ कामर्स एण्ड इंडस्ट्री, अहमदाबाद, आल इंडिया शर्मा फेडरेशन, अहमदाबाद और बम्बई शर्मा एसोसिएशन, बम्बई ने उनको और राज्य मंत्री को क्रमशः 13 फरवरी, 7 मार्च और 19 मार्च, 1979 को 1978 के बैंकिंग विधि (संशोधन) विधेयक संख्या 183-अनियमित निकायों द्वारा जमा राशि के रूप में धन लिये जाने पर प्रतिबंध के बारे में अभ्यावेदन भेजे थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है और उनमें किस प्रकार की मांगें की गई हैं ;

(ग) उनमें से कितनी मांगें अभी तक सरकार द्वारा मान ली गई हैं ; और शेष कब तक मान ली जायेंगी ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुलिकार उल्लाह) : (क) और (ख). जी हां। सरकार और भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक को यह अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं। इनमें उठाये गये प्रश्नों में मुख्य यह है कि अनियमित निकायों द्वारा जमाएं स्वीकार करने पर पाबंदी से देशी बैंकिंग व्यवस्था और व्यापार तथा उद्योग के छोटे जमाकर्ताओं और कृषि वस्तुओं, विशेष रूप से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की कृषि वस्तुओं की हाट व्यवस्था के लिए ऋण मिलने पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा।

(ग) और (घ). सरकार ने उचित कार्यवाही के लिए इन प्रश्नों को नोट कर लिया है।

### कपास उत्पादकों को ऋण दिया जाना

11378. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कपास उत्पादकों को ऋण देने के बारे में रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया ने कोई अंतिम निर्णय किया है और यदि हां, तो कब और कैसा ;

(ख) कपास उत्पादकों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा कितना ऋण और कितने माजिन पर दिया जाता है ;

(ग) कपास की नई किस्में लम्बी तार वाली और अन्य किस्मों का माजिन कैसा, कब और कितना कितना तय किया है ;

(घ) कपास उत्पादकों को ऋणों पर ब्याज की दर पहले क्या थी और अब क्या है ; और

(ङ) इन ऋणों को चुकाने की निर्धारित समय सीमा क्या है और क्या यह समय सीमा अब बढ़ा दी गई है और कितनी बढ़ाई गई है और किस प्रकार से ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुलिकार उल्हाह) : (क) से (ङ). भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने कपास उत्पादकों को वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा ऋण दिये जाने के बारे में कोई आदेश जारी नहीं किया है। इसलिए वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा कपास उत्पादकों को ऋण देने में ऋण की अधिकतम मात्रा माजिन, ब्याज की दर, भुगतान आदि की समय सीमा के बारे में रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा अन्तिम निर्णय करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता। कपास उत्पादकों को दिये गये ऋण का वर्गीकरण कृषि-ऋण के रूप में दिया गया है और वाणिज्यिक बैंक कपास उत्पादकों का वित्त पोषण अपने कृषि ऋणों के एक अंग के रूप में करते हैं। सामग्री से कृषि ऋणों के मामले में उपलब्ध विभिन्न रिवायतें कपास उत्पादकों को भी उपलब्ध होंगी।

राज्यपत्रित तथा धराजपत्रित अधिकारियों की पदोन्नति में गतिरोध

11379. श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल :

श्री गंगा प्रसाद सिंह :

क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के कई राजपत्रित तथा धराजपत्रित अधिकारी कई वर्षों से अपने वेतनमानों के अधिकतम वेतन पर रुके हुए हैं और उन्हें भविष्य में कोई पदोन्नति प्राप्त होने की आशा नहीं है।

(ख) क्या सरकार के विचाराधीन एक योजना है जिसके अन्तर्गत अपने वेतनमानों के अधिकतम वेतन पर पहुँचने पर कर्मचारियों को अगला वेतनमान सुनिश्चित होगा।

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ;

(घ) क्या उन कर्मचारियों की दक्षता में सुधार करने के लिए कोई प्रोत्साहन देने के बारे में कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है जो अपने वेतनमानों के अधिकतम वेतन पर रुके हुए हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुलिकार उल्हाह) : (क) से (ङ). केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों का वर्तमान वेतन ढांचा तीसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों पर

आधारित है जो 1-1-1973 से प्रभावी हुआ। संशोधित वेतनमान में उनके वेतन का नियतन केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवा (संशोधन वेतन) नियमावली, 1973 में यथा-समाविष्ट वेतन आयोग द्वारा सुझाए गये फार्मूला के अनुसार किया गया था। यह संभव है कि कर्मचारियों की कुछ श्रेणियाँ वेतन के नियतन की प्रक्रिया में तुरन्त ही अथवा एक अथवा दो वेतन वृद्धियाँ प्राप्त करने के पश्चात् संशोधित वेतनमान के अधिकतम पर पहुँच गई हों।

गतिरोध को दूर करने के उद्देश्य से तीसरे वेतन आयोग ने, कुछ मापदण्डों को पूरा करने की शर्त के अधीन रहते हुए, समूह 'ग' और 'घ' वर्गों में सेलेक्शन ग्रेड लागू करने की सिफारिश की थी। इस सिफारिश को सरकार ने स्वीकार कर लिया तथा सभी मंत्रालयों/विभागों को आवश्यक मार्ग-दर्शी सिद्धान्त जारी कर दिए गए हैं। सरकार ने, श्रेणी-1 की विभिन्न केन्द्रीय सेवाओं में सेलेक्शन ग्रेड को भी लागू करना सिद्धान्त रूप से मान लिया है इसमें कनिष्ठ अथवा मध्यवर्ती प्रशासनिक ग्रेड में 1500-2000 रुपए अथवा 1800-2000 रुपए के वेतनमान के पदों वाली संगठित इजीनियरिंग सेवाएं भी शामिल हैं।

News-item captioned "Smugglers Paradise"

11380. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of about a news item published in bi-weekly 'GATI' from Cachar, Assam in its issue on 6th April, 1979 under the caption "Smugglers Paradise", and if so, the facts thereof; and

(b) what steps Government contemplates to take to stop smuggling in that part of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The news item, *inter alia*, refers to smuggling of goods and cattle in the Cachar Sector across the Indo-Bangladesh border. However, reports received by Government do not provide any such indication. Smuggling in that area is well under control. The preventive and intelligence units have been kept on alert to thwart any attempt at smuggling across the border.

**Import of Synthetic Fabrics**

11381. SHRI K. S. VEERA-BHADRAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is adequate production of synthetic fabrics in India also;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the synthetic fabrics are still being imported into India; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) to (c). Having regard to the domestic production and requirements, fabrics manufactured from man made fibres/yarns are in the banned list in the Import Policy, 1979-80. However, their import is allowed under the import policy for Registered Exporters against the exports of synthetic readymade garments. The import is allowed only through the system of advance licensing, for execution of export orders and not otherwise.

**Amount of loans granted by LIC**

11382. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans granted by LIC during 1978-79; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). Necessary information is being gathered and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

**Extension of runway at Mangalore Airport**

11383. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made to extend the runway at Mangalore Air Port;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if reply to (a) be in negative, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). The existing runway at Mangalore aerodrome is not suitable for further extension due to physical constraints. A survey is in progress at present to consider the feasibility of constructing a second runway suitable for regular Boeing 737 operations and further development for bigger aircraft.

**Improvements in Terminal building at Mangalore Airport**

11384. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any provision to make improvements in the Terminal Building at Mangalore Airport; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It is proposed to expand and modify the existing terminal building to provide adequate facilities for Boeing 737 aircraft.

मैसर्स नेशनल ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी और मैसर्स बरित्तरी  
ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी भद्रक (उड़ीसा) की और  
आयकर की बकाया राशि

11385. डा० महादीपक सिंह शास्त्री : क्या  
उप प्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा  
करेंगे कि :

(क) नेशनल ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी, चन्दन बाजार,  
भद्रक, उड़ीसा और मैसर्स बरित्तरी ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी,  
चन्दन बाजार, भद्रक की स्थापना कब हुई थी तथा उक्त  
फर्मों की स्थापना के समय इसके भागीदारों की संख्या  
कितनी थी तथा उनकी इस समय संख्या कितनी है  
तथा उनमें से प्रत्येक भागीदार ने उसकी स्थापना के  
समय कितनी पूंजी लगाई और उनका इस समय पूंजी  
निवेश कितना है ; और

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के लिए उपर्युक्त फर्मों के  
प्रत्येक भागीदार की और आयकर की कितनी राशि  
बकाया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुल्लिकार  
उल्लाह) : (क) तथा (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना  
तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है ; वह एकत्रित की जा रही है  
और यथा संभव शीघ्र सदन-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

मैसर्स शक्ति आयरन फाउन्ड्री हावड़ा के नाम बकाया कर

11386. डा० महादीपक सिंह शास्त्री : क्या उप  
प्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे  
कि :

(क) मैसर्स शक्ति आयरन फाउन्ड्री 77/ए,  
नेताजी सुभाष रोड अब्दुल रोड, पोदार, हावड़ा-3  
की स्थापना किन तिथियों को हुई थी और इसके  
भागीदारों की संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ख) इन फर्मों के प्रत्येक भागीदार के नाम करों  
की कितनी राशि बकाया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश  
प्रभाकर) : (क) तथा (ख) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही  
है और सदन-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

परफेक्ट पैक लि०, फरीदाबाद द्वारा उत्पादन शुल्क  
और सीमा शुल्क की भ्रष्टाचार तथा उनकी और  
आयकर की बकाया राशि

11387. श्री हुकम चन्द कछावा : क्या  
उप प्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री बताने की कृपा करेंगे  
कि :

(क) परफेक्ट पैक लि०, 21 न्यू, इण्डस्ट्रियल  
टाउनशिप, फरीदाबाद ने गत तीन वर्षों में उत्पादन

शुल्क और सीमा शुल्क की कितनी-कितनी भ्रष्टाचार  
की और उनकी और आयकर की कितनी राशि बकाया  
है ; और

(ख) इस फर्म के चालू होने से अब तक इस  
फर्म ने वर्षवार कितनी पूंजी लगाई ; और इसके  
भागीदारों की संख्या क्या है तथा उन अन्य उद्योगों  
और ट्रेडों के नाम क्या हैं, जिनमें वे भागीदार हैं  
तथा उनमें कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई तथा उनकी  
और गत तीन वर्षों के लिए आयकर की कितनी राशि  
बकाया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश  
प्रभाकर) : (क) मैसर्स परफेक्ट पैक प्राइवेट  
लिमिटेड फरीदाबाद द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों में भ्रष्टा  
चार किए गए उत्पादन शुल्क की रकम निम्नलिखित है :

	लाख रुपये में
1976-77 .	8.08
1977-78 .	7.90
1978-79 .	13.16

आयातकर्ताओं / निर्यातकर्ताओं द्वारा भ्रष्टाचार  
किए गए सीमा शुल्क का वर्षवार कोई रिकार्ड नहीं रखा  
जाता है । अतः गत तीन वर्षों में भ्रष्टाचार की गई सीमा-  
शुल्क की रकम के सम्बन्ध में कोई सूचना सरकार  
के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

कम्पनी की और आयकर की बकाया रकम के  
सम्बन्ध में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन-  
पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ख) मैसर्स परफेक्ट पैक प्राइवेट लिमिटेड एक  
कम्पनी है जो संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दिल्ली में, कम्पनी अधि-  
नियम के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत है और इसके पंजीकरण  
की तारीख 7-2-1972 है । कम्पनी की चुकता  
पूंजी, जिससे कम्पनी में किए गए पूंजी-निवेश का पता  
चलता है, कम्पनी कार्य विभाग में उपलब्ध कम्पनी के  
तुलन-पत्रों के अनुसार, निम्नलिखित है :—

निम्नलिखित तारीख को समाप्त वर्ष का तुलन-पत्र	लाख १० में
31-3-73 .	5
31-3-74 .	21
31-3-75 से 31-3-78 तक	41

स्ट्रा प्रोडक्ट्स लि० नई दिल्ली द्वारा  
उत्पादन शुल्क और सीमा शुल्क का भुगतान  
और उनकी और आयकर की बकाया राशि

11388. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :  
क्या उप प्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्तमंत्री यह बताने की  
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्ट्रा प्रोडक्ट्स लि० नेहरू हाउस, बहादुर शाह  
जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली ने गत तीन वर्षों में कितना  
कितना उत्पादन शुल्क और सीमा शुल्क भ्रदा किया  
और उनकी और आयकर की कितनी राशि बकाया  
है ;

(ख) जब से यह फर्म चालू हुई है तब से इसने  
वर्षवार कितनी पूंजी लगाई है और इसके भागीदारों  
की संख्या कितनी है और उन अन्य उद्योगों और ट्रेडों  
के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें वे भागीदार हैं तथा उनमें  
कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई तथा उनकी और गत तीन  
वर्षों के लिए आयकर की कितनी राशि बकाया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश  
अग्रवाल) : (क) आयातकर्ताओं / निर्यातकर्ताओं  
के सम्बन्ध में सीमा शुल्क की वसूली का कोई वर्षवार  
रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जाता है। भ्रतः गत तीन वर्षों  
में भ्रदा की गई सीमा शुल्क की रकम के सम्बन्ध में  
सूचना सरकार के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है।

गत तीन वर्षों में कम्पनी द्वारा भ्रदा किए गए  
केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क की रकम तथा उसकी और  
आयकर की बकाया रकम के सम्बन्ध में सूचना एकत्र  
की जा रही है और सदन-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन-  
पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

अलोक पेपर इण्डस्ट्रीज, इन्दौर द्वारा उत्पादन  
शुल्क और सीमा शुल्क का भुगतान और उन पर  
आयकर की बकाया राशि

11389. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय क्या उप  
प्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्तमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा  
करेंगे कि :

(क) अलोक पेपर इण्डस्ट्रीज, एफ/7, इंडस्ट्रि-  
यल एस्टेट, पोली ग्राउंड, इन्दौर (मध्य प्रदेश) द्वारा  
गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उत्पादन शुल्क और सीमा  
शुल्क (अलग-अलग) का कितना भुगतान किया गया  
और उन पर आयकर की कितनी राशि बकाया  
है; और

(ख) इस फर्म की स्थापना से अब तक वर्ष-वार  
इसमें कितनी राशि लगाई गई, इसके कितने भागीदार  
हैं और वे अन्य किसी-किस उद्योग एवं व्यवसायों में  
भागीदार हैं और उनमें कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई है  
और उन पर पिछले तीन वर्षों से सम्बन्धित आयकर की  
कितनी राशि बकाया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश  
अग्रवाल) : (क) आयातकर्ताओं / निर्यातकर्ताओं  
के सम्बन्ध में सीमा शुल्क की वसूली का वर्षवार कोई  
रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जा रहा है। भ्रतः गत तीन  
वर्षों में भ्रदा किए गए सीमा शुल्क की राशि के सम्बन्ध  
में सूचना सरकार के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है।

भ्रदा किए गए केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क की  
रकम तथा आयकर की बकाया रकम के सम्बन्ध में  
सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन-पटल पर  
रख दी जाएगी।

(ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन-  
पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

#### Restraint in further extension of Bank Credit

11390. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN  
PRADHAN: Will the DEPUTY  
PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER  
OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of  
India Governor has recently called  
upon the Commercial Banks to exer-  
cise restraint in further extension of  
Bank credit;

(b) whether it is a fact that the  
money supply of the present year has  
increased by 14.7 per cent; and

(c) if so, whether this increase is  
likely to affect the price-level of the  
country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI  
SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Yes, Sir.  
While reviewing the busy season cre-  
dit policy at a meeting with the Chief  
Executives of the major banks on  
March 15, 1979, the Governor of the  
Reserve Bank of India reiterated the

continuing need for banks to exercise restraint in the further extension of non-food credit facilities since substantial expansion had already taken place. It was pointed out that credit should be so regulated to meet only the most essential requirements instead of advances to borrowers, who had drawn heavily on the banks.

(b) The money supply during 1978-79 (March 31, 1978, to March 30, 1979) has increased by 18.1 per cent.

(c) Though the price level during the year 1978-79 (weekly average) declined marginally by 0.1 per cent as against an increase of 5.2 per cent in 1977-78, the Government is keeping a close watch over the price situation and suitable measures will be taken to restrain any increase in the price-level.

#### **Opening of Rural Banks in Kenya**

11391. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nationalised banks of India will open rural banks in the territory of Kenya (Africa); and

(b) if so, when, how many and what for?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH): (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Value of Stocks Accumulated with S.T.C.**

11392. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, 1145 LS-6

CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the item-wise value of stocks accumulated with the State Trading Corporation as on 31-3-79 and the reasons for accumulation in each case and the extent of losses that have been incurred;

(b) whether the accumulation of the stocks with the S.T.C. has increased significantly over the last two years as compared to corresponding two years earlier period; and

(c) if so, details as per standard indicators along with the steps taken to identify factors resulting in accumulation of stocks and details of preventive/remedial measures taken/proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) The item-wise value of stocks accumulated together with reasons for accumulation are given in the statement attached. The figures are provisional.

The extent of loss, if any, will be known only after the accounts for the year 1978-79 are finalised.

(b) and (c). The increase in stocks is significant because of the expanded role of the STC which has placed new social obligations on the Corporation in pursuance of the Government's policies.

**Statement**

Value of Stocks accumulated with STC as on 31-3-79 together with reasons for accumulation.

Sl. No.	Item	Stock as on 31-3-79	Value in Rs. Crores (Provisional) (Reasons for accumulation)
<b>Imports</b>			
1	Edible Oils .	47.00	Stocks arranged 2 to 3 months requirements are required to be kept to maintain the price line.
2	Inedible Oils	1.60	Stocks allotted to actual users.
3	Newsprint	3.20	The stocks are below the target level as STC is yet to build up revised buffer stock level.
4	Textile Raw Material	1.50	Old stocks in the process of disposal.
5	Rubber .	6.70	Allotted to actual users but not lifted by them.
		60.00	
<b>Exports</b>			
6	Sugar . . .	5.80	Transit stocks awaiting shipments.
7	Tobacco-STC's Account .	3.10	Purchased on STC's account and risk.
	Government account.	6.25	Purchased on Govt. Account as a measure of price support operation.
		15.15	
<b>Domestic</b>			
8	Imported Cars . . . . .	0.50	Normal.
9	Rice . . . . .	0.15	There are sweeping as a result of cargo pre-paration operations.
10	Seedlac . . . . .	0.20	As a result of price support operations.
		0.85	
	<b>GRAND TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>76.00</b>	

**Loans to staff to Nationalised Banks and State Bank for House Building purposes**

11393. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the nationalised banks and State Banks advance loans to their staff for house building purposes and the rate of interest charged from the staff for such purposes and to other customers: discrimination, if any, in charging differential rates, the complaints received in this regard and the reaction of Government thereto;

(b) whether Government accepts the saving banks account of its staff members like any body else from the public but allows interest rate higher by one per cent than other customers; the reason for discrimination between the customers: and

(c) whether Government are considering a review of the policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) While public sector banks don't extend loans to general public for house building, they extend loans to their staff members for house-building at concessional rates of interest or free of interest. No specific complaint appears to have been received in this regard.

(b) Banks generally allow 1 per cent higher rate of interest on deposits of bank employees which is permissible under RBI's directive.

(c) A uniform rate of interest is proposed to be introduced for officer staff for house-building advances with the implementation of Pillai Committee Report in the public sector banks. As regards 1 per cent higher rate of interest on the deposits of their employees, this is based upon well-established commercial practice in the banking system and also as a staff welfare measure.

**Firms engaged in Export of Tobacco**

11394. SHRI M. A. JIANNAN ALHAJ:

SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state the names of individuals or firms engaged in export of tobacco to Iraq, Italy, the United Kingdom, Japan and other countries during the last three years with details in regard to individual supplier and separately year-wise for each importing country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): Names of exporters who exported tobacco to Iraq, Italy and Japan during the years 1976 to 1978 are given in the enclosed statement. Almost all exporters export tobacco to the United Kingdom. Information about individual exporter's exports of tobacco to each country is not available. About 125 exporters of tobacco are registered with the Tobacco Board during 1979 for export of tobacco.



**Statement**

*Names of Exporters of Tobacco who exported tobacco to Italy.*

1. Bommidala Brothers Limited, Guntur.
2. Poliseti Somasundaram (P) Ltd., Guntur.
3. Duncan Agro Industries Ltd., National Leaf Tobacco Company Division, Guntur.
4. Kandimalla Raghavaiah & Company, Chilakaluripet.
5. Shri Lakshmi Tobacco Company, Guntur.
6. Sri Venkateswara Leaf Tobacco Suppliers Ongole.
7. Sri Jayalakshmi Tobacco Co. (P) Ltd. Guntur.
8. Chegu Krishnamurthy & Co. Guntur.
9. Maddi Lakshmaiah & Company (P) Ltd. Chilakaluripet.
10. Nava Bharat Tobacco Co. Throvagunta.
11. Guntur Dt. Tobacco Growers & Curers Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd. Ongole.
12. Vijaya Saradhi Tobacco Co. Tangutur.
13. Jaya Enterprises, Guntur.
14. M. M. Krishnaiah Maddipadu.
15. South India Leaf Tobacco Company, Maddipadu.
16. Mandava Vankatarayudu Co. Maddipadu.
17. Golden Leaf Tobacco Company, Tangutur.
18. I. T. C. Ltd., I. L. T. D. Division, Guntur.
19. Sri Anjaneya Tobacco Company, Ongole.
20. K. Thirupathirayudu & Chaganti Konaiah Tobacco Co. (P) Ltd., Ongole.
21. East India Tobacco Co. Ltd. Guntur.
22. Mittapalli Audinarayana & Company, Guntur.
23. Agrimcor (P) Ltd. Guntur.
24. Guduri Kotaiah & Company, Tangutur.
25. State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. Guntur.

*Names of Exporters of Tobacco who exported Tobacco to Japan*

1. I. T. C. Ltd. I. L. T. D. Division, Guntur.
2. Poliseti Somasundaram (P) Ltd., Guntur.
3. East India Tobacco Company Limited, Guntur.
4. Sileman Khan & Mahaboob Khan Tobacco Ltd. Guntur.
5. Maddi Venkataratnam & Company Ltd. Chilakaluripet.
6. Golden Tobacco Company, Limited, Guntur.
7. Duncans Agro Industries Ltd., N. L. T. C. Division, Guntur.

*Names of Exporters who exported tobacco to Iraq*

1. Sileman Khan & Mahaboob Khan Tobacco Ltd., Guntur.
2. I. T. C. Limited, I. L. T. D. Division, Guntur.
3. Sri Lakshmi Tobacco Company, Guntur.
4. Sri Jayalakshmi Tobacco Company (P) Ltd., Guntur.
5. Bommidala Brothers Limited, Guntur.

**MMTC to Import DAP through  
Tender**

11395. SHRI M. A. HANNAN  
ALHAJ:  
SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the MMTC floated a tender for import of DAP;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the bids were not opened in the presence of the bidders;

(c) whether it is also a fact that purchases were made from a party that did not bid at all (on C&F basis) and also without taking source of supply into consideration; and

(d) the other details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) During the last two years MMTC made imports of DAP against three tender enquiries, in August, 1977, March, 1978 and August, 1978.

(b) In accordance with the practice in all such tender purchases tenders were opened in the presence of the senior officers and not in the presence of the representatives of bidders.

(c) and (d). On all the three occasions orders were placed on the basis of competitive prices with parties who had quoted against the tender. Besides, separately the occasions were used also to arrive at competitive prices at

which supplies were to be obtained under a long-term supply contract for DAP. Thus, the procedure ensured that prices were competitive both for spot and long-term purchases.

**Late arrival of S.T.C. for purchase of  
Tobacco**

11396. SHRI M. A. HANNAN  
ALHAJ: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had decided to purchase 15,000 Mts. of tobacco this year through S.T.C. but the latter failed to make arrangements in time thereby giving an opportunity to the monopolists and vested interests to exploit the growers; and

(b) whether Government would enquire into the reasons of late arrival of S.T.C. on the scene and take action against those responsible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) and (b). The Central Government directed to STC in third week of February, 1979 to purchase 10,000 tonnes of VFC tobacco of 1979 crop in Andhra Pradesh on Government account. Marketing of virginia tobacco in Andhra Pradesh commenced in second week of February. The STC commenced purchase of VFC tobacco on Government account towards end of February/early March. In addition to purchase of 10,000 MTs on Government account, the STC is making commercial purchase of about 5000 MTs of 1979 crop.

**Declaring of Gwalior as B-2 City**

11397. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Jullundur and Bhopal cities in Punjab and Madhya Pradesh, respectively, were declared B-2 cities after the State Governments concerned had increased municipal limits by inclusion of adjacent villages in the municipal areas of those cities;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that through an extraordinary Gazette No. 104 dated 12th March, 1979, Government of Madhya Pradesh have increased the municipal area of Gwalior town by inclusion of about 75 adjacent villages in the town area enhancing its claims for B-2 city; and

(c) if so, what steps are being proposed to be taken by Government to declare Gwalior as B-2 city in near future and if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Bhopal has been classified as a B-2 class city, consequent on increase in the municipal area of the city. The addition of the population of the new areas to that of the earlier municipal area of the city, as per 1971 census, made it eligible for upgradation to B-2 class. Jullundur continues to remain classified as a C class city.

(b) and (c). On receipt of the relevant notification of the Madhya Pradesh Government increasing the municipal area of Gwalior, the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India has been requested to indicate the population as per the 1971 census, of the new areas added to the Gwalior Municipal Corporation. On receipt of his reply, the question of upgradation of the city to B-2 class will be considered.

**Selection of Places for Tourist Centres for National Highways**

11398. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) details of the places selected in Madhya Pradesh for setting up Tourist Centres on National Highways passing through the States;

(b) whether the selection of these places was in consultation with the State Government;

(c) whether it is not a fact that places so selected are not those proposed by the State Government; and

(d) if so, details of the places proposed by the State Government.

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (d). The scheme for developing Tourist villages at selected centres along the national highways is yet to be finalised. The Central Department of Tourism is in the process of formulating a model plan for developing Tourist Villages. These villages would have accommodation of different categories to suit the pocket of all tourists. The other facilities would be a Canteen, Rest Rooms, Petrol Pump, a Service Station, Shops for sale of regional handicrafts and perhaps an area for cultural entertainment. The Tourist Villages to be located in Madhya Pradesh will be decided in consultation with the State Government as and when the details of the scheme are finalised.

**Revision of decision in regard to Revised Retirement Benefits**

11399. CH. HARI RAM MAKKASAR GODARA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for effecting the revised retirement benefits including

merger of dearness allowance with pay only from 30th September, 1977 benefiting only those who retired in the last eighteen months of the two years of Janata regime; and

(b) whether Government have under consideration to revise the decision to benefit all those who retired on or after the Janata Government took over on March 24, 1977?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) The Staff Side of the National Council (Joint Consultative Machinery) had raised certain demands relating to the grant of dearness allowance to Central Government employees including merger of dearness allowance with pay with effect from 1-9-1974. As Government was unable to accept the demands, the issues were referred to the Board of Arbitration in accordance with the scheme for Joint Consultative Machinery and Compulsory Arbitration. Although the matter was referred to arbitration, negotiations were held with the Staff Side to settle the issues outside the Board of Arbitration. As a result, an offer incorporating certain improvements in the dearness allowance and pension schemes was made by Government after taking into account the financial implications and other relevant considerations. This offer which was accepted by the Staff Side, included merger of dearness allowance with pay at average index level 272 with effect from 30-9-1977.

(b) No, Sir.

#### **Amount spent on Marriage of the Son of Chief Priest of Nathdwara**

11400. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:  
SHRI SHANKERSINHJI  
VAGHELA:  
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH  
MALIK:  
DR. BIJOY MONDAL:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports in the Times of India dated the 3rd March, 1979 wherein it has been stated that rupees two crores have been spent on the occasion of the marriage of the son of the Chief Priest of Nathdwara temple;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that 25,000 devotees witnessed and joined the ceremonies; and

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted into the expenditure on this ceremony and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Enquiries conducted by the income-tax authorities have revealed that about 10,000 devotees were present in the town for witnessing the marriage ceremony. However, it is further reported that the number of persons who actually participated in the ceremony is estimated at 1000.

(c) Preliminary enquiries have revealed that an estimated amount of Rs. 10 lakhs would have been spent on the marriage ceremony excluding the cost of jewellery and costumes. The Commissioner of Income-tax has reported that since the marriage took place only in March 1979, the expenditure incurred will come up for consideration in the assessment for the assessment year 1980-81. However, the Commissioner of Income-tax has issued instructions to the Income-tax Officer to make necessary enquiries at this stage itself to ascertain the extent of expenditure and the sources thereof.

#### **Industrial Houses/Businessmen/Former Rulers Raided during Emergency**

11401. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that big industrial houses/businessmen/former Rulers who were raided during Emergency period in a drive to unearth

black money/unaccounted wealth and other such irregularities of tax evasion have managed to get away scot free or with nominal penalty during the last two years; and

(b) the details of top 25 cases during Emergency and their latest position?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH):** (a) Material seized in the course of searches in the cases of big Industrial Houses/Businessmen and former Rulers who were raided during the Emergency period is

duly taken into account, as in every case of search, while finalising relevant assessments. Necessary action depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case is taken according to Law.

(b) List of 25 cases, in which there was maximum seizure of valuable assets in the searches made during the Emergency period, is given in the Statement enclosed. Considerable time and effort will be involved in ascertaining their latest position. If the Hon'ble Member of Parliament desires to have information in respect of a particular case, it will be furnished.

#### Statement

List of 25 top cases of Search and Seizure during Emergency in which there was maximum seizure of valuable assets.

S. No.	Name
1.	Shri Shankar Lal Aggarwal, Hyderabad.
2.	M/s. American Spring & Pressing Works, (P) Ltd., Bombay.
3.	Kuldip Singh Swani, Bombay.
4.	M/s. Tribhuvandas Bhimji Jhaveri, Bombay.
5.	Shri M. R. Shivdasani, Bombay.
6.	Shri Shashikant P. Shah, Bombay.
7.	Smt. Passy Pallonji Mistry, Bombay.
8.	Shri Mathavrao Scindia HUF of late Sir J. M. Scindia, Mrs. Vijay Raje Scindia (Ex-Ruler of Gwalior), Bombay.
9.	M/s. Mohan Lal Raichand, Bombay.
10.	Smt. Luisa Maria Rego, Bangalore.
11.	Shri Sita Ram Jaipuria, Kanpur.
12.	M/s. Vithoba Sao, M. Bhadusao, Nagpur.
13.	Late Karumuthu Thiagraja Chettiar, Madras.
14.	Shri A. R. Ramaswamy Chettiar Managing Director, Sree Visalam Chit Fund, Madras.
15.	Tamil Nadu Farmers Service Co-op. Federation Limited, Madras.
16.	Shri Pookarmal Gurdayal, Calcutta.
17.	Shri Radhey Shyam Bajoria, Calcutta.
18.	Shri Rameshwar Prasad Bajoria, Calcutta.

19. Shri Hira Lal Passari, Calcutta.
20. Shri Shiv Kumar Agarwalla, Calcutta.
21. Smt. Bhagwati Agarwalla, Calcutta.
22. Shri Ram Prasad Misra, Calcutta.
23. Goswami Verajraigi Ranchhodraiji, Ahmedabad.
24. Smt. Manju Debi Bagaria, Calcutta.
25. Dr. Jagat Singh Dosanjh, Jullundur.

**Buying of New Aircraft from Canada for Internal Operations**

11402. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering buying new aircraft for IAC's internal operations from Canada and other countries;

(b) if so, details thereto; and

(c) whether any inspection flights of the proposed new aircraft are being carried out in India and if so, where, when and how?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Indian Airlines is considering augmentation of its fleet by buying aircraft from France and USA. One Airbus aircraft manufactured by Airbus Industrie, France, is scheduled to be delivered in October, 1979. The Corporations' proposal for purchase of two additional Airbus aircraft, and six Boeing-737 aircraft, during 1980 and 1981 has been approved by Government. The replacement aircraft for the Boeing-737 lost in an accident in December, 1978 is to be received in mid-1980.

(c) No such inspection flights of Airbus and Boeing-737 aircraft are proposed to be carried out.

**Cash Compensatory support for Engineering Goods**

11403. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERA-

TION be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question No. 3429 on 16th March, 1979 regarding Cash Compensatory Support for engineering goods and state:

(a) total cash compensatory support given for export of engineering goods from 1970-71 to 1978-79, year-wise;

(b) what is the amount allotted for 1979-80;

(c) whether there are allegations of irregularities in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) The amount of cash compensatory support disbursed on export of engineering goods during the year 1970-71 to 1978-79 year-wise is as under:—

	Rs. in Crores
1970-71.	16.53
1971-72.	18.16
1972-73.	22.63
1973-74.	24.11
1974-75.	31.63
1975-76.	58.15
1976-77.	70.33
1977-78.	102.19
*1978-79	97.23

\*Figures for the years 1978-79 are provisional.

(b) No funds are separately earmarked for cash compensatory support for individual product groups. An assessment is made of the requirement of funds for CCS for all the product groups and on that basis provision is made in the Budget.

(c) and (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### **Reports of the Working Groups set up under Ministry**

11404. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL:

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that number of working groups set up under the Ministry have furnished their reports to Government regarding export and import problems and related matters;

(b) if so, important details of the recommendations made by these working groups on various subjects; and

(c) details of action taken so far/proposed in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) A number of Task Forces have been set up by the Ministry of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation for the purpose of drawing up action-oriented programme for exports. Reports have been received in respect of the following:—

1. Task Force on Gem & Jewellery.
2. Task Force on Electronics.
3. Task Force on Agricultural Exports.
4. Task Force on Leather & Leather Manufactures.
5. Task Force on Wooden Furniture

6. Task Force on Export Services.

7. Task Force on Small Scale Sector.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-4541/79).

(c) An Empowered Inter-Ministerial Committee of Secretaries under the Chairmanship of Commerce Secretary has been constituted to process these recommendations.

### **Opium Harvest**

11405. CH. HARI RAM MAKKASAR GODARA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the columns of *Indian Express* of 5th April, 1979 under the heading 'Cashing in on bumper opium harvest' wherein it has been said that high consumption of opium has effected the potential of the people of Malwa and Majha in Punjab and Sirsa and Hissar in Haryana and parts of UP and Rajasthan also, to the extent that their recruitment in the forces has been adversely affected;

(b) if so, his reaction in the matter; and

(c) the steps that are proposed to be taken to get these people rid of this menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (c). The reports received by Government do not show that there is high consumption of opium in Punjab, Haryana, U.P. and Rajasthan or that the recruitment to the armed forces has been adversely affected in any manner.

Oral consumption of opium by addicts is strictly controlled by the State Governments. The total number of registered addicts in the country has

progressively declined from 2,09,506 in 1956 to 55,003 in 1977.

### **Import Licences for importing watches**

11406. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the value of import licences issued during 1977-78 and 1978-79 for importing watches in 'SKD' and 'CKD' conditions by parties with no assembly shop at all;

(b) whether it is a fact that this has led to the closure of many small watch-making units in Rajkot, Morvi and Porbandur; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to arrest this tendency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Import licences were issued to parties having assembly facilities only.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

### **News Item regarding Bumper Crop of Opium**

11407. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item in the Indian Express of 5th April, 1979 wherein it has been said that there will be a bumper crop of opium this year and the smugglers are openly busy in bringing opium to Punjab; Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, his reaction in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). The reports received by Government show that the production of opium

for the current year 1978-79 is estimated to be about 1300 tonnes as compared to 1610 tonnes produced last year i.e. 1977-78. According to the existing regulations, cultivators are required to surrender their entire production of opium to the Narcotics Department. Strict and stringent controls are exercised over cultivation, movement, transport and possession of opium to ensure that it is not diverted to illicit channels.

### **Facilities given by L.I.C. to insured persons**

11408. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state what specific facilities have been given by the Life Insurance Corporation to the persons who are insured?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): It is presumed that information is desired in relation to servicing of life insurance policies and the loan facilities available to policy-holders. The following are among the facilities available to the policy-holders:—

#### **(i) Non-forfeiture of policy:**

If policy-holder has paid premium for three years and owing to certain contingency he is unable to pay further premiums, he is eligible to get the benefit of the paid-up amount.

#### **(ii) Guaranteed surrender value:**

If the policy-holder has paid premium for three years and is unable to pay further premiums, he is eligible to get the surrender value of the policy.

#### **(iii) Days of Grace:**

LIC accepts premiums not paid on due dates within the days of grace without interest.



**(iv) Revival of discontinued policy:**

If the policy-holder has ceased to pay premiums under the policy and the policy lapses for non-payment of premium, he can revive the policy on payment of arrears of premiums with interest and on submission of satisfactory evidence of continued good health.

**(v) Payment of full sum assured even if premiums have not been paid up-to-date:**

(a) If the policy-holder has paid premiums for at least three years and his death takes place within six months from the due date of the first unpaid premium, claim is paid in full subject to deduction of unpaid premium.

(b) If premiums have been paid for five years and death takes place within one year from the due date of the first unpaid premium, claim is paid in full after deduction of unpaid premiums.

**(vi) Other facilities:**

(i) If a policy-holder is affected by natural calamities such as floods, droughts and is unable to pay the premium within the days of grace, he is allowed to pay premiums after the expiry of the grace period without any late fee or interest or without submission of evidence of continued good health. In case the death of the policy-holder occurs during the calamity period, claim is paid to his heirs in full subject to deduction of unpaid premiums.

(ii) LIC has got arrangements with various banks and post offices for collection of premiums.

**(vii) Loans:**

A policy-holder who has paid premiums for at least three years is eligible to take loan on the security of the policy. The LIC also grants house building loans to the policy-holders under the Own Your

Home Scheme on the security of their policies.

**CBI cases against Officers employed by Banks and Institutions**

11409. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUP-TA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the officers along with the addresses, who are employed by banks and institutions against whom cases have been referred to CBI in the last 2 years for making embezzlement, cheating etc;

(b) the date in each case;

(c) what was the report submitted by the Police of CBI in each case and what action has been taken by Government;

(d) how much money was involved in each case; and

(e) what specific steps Government have taken to check such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH): (a) to (d). The Central Bureau of Investigation has reported that during the period 1-4-77 to 31-3-79 it had registered 56 cases against officials of public sector banks and public financial institutions. Of these 56 cases, 47 were registered at the instance of the banks/financial institutions concerned. The charges against the officials generally related to misappropriation, defalcation, irregular and/or unauthorised sanction of loans and advances, possession of disproportionate assets, conspiracy, cheating, false claims in respect of TA & Leave Travel Concession, forgery, showing undue favours to parties, fabrication and manipulation of books of accounts/records, fraudulent withdrawal of money, demanding and accepting of illegal gratification, sanction of loans to fictitious borrowers,

obtaining commission on the loans sanctioned etc. On the basis of the Central Bureau of Investigation report action has been taken in respect of 8 of the 56 cases as indicated in the Statement. One case was dropped by CBI during investigation and the remaining 47 cases are at various stages of investigation departmental action and it may prejudice the investigation departmental action if details of these cases are discussed in public.

(e) All banks have their own books of instructions indicating the precau-

tions and safeguards to be taken for prevention of frauds and corruption and these are constantly kept under review. All the public sector banks have set up Vigilance Cells and appointed Chief Vigilance Officers. These Vigilance Cells, apart from processing vigilance cases are also required to take appropriate measures for the prevention of frauds, corruption, etc. Reserve Bank of India and Government also issue periodical instructions to individual banks in order to ensure that such incidents are checked in future.

#### Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the official	Nature of the charges & amount involved	Action taken
1 & 2.	Shri I. D. Kanchan, Ex-Manager, Indian Overseas Bank, Bombay.	Irregular sanction of advances amount involved is Rs. 67,800/-	Prosecution launched
3.	Shri M. M. Khan, Head Cashier, State Bank of Hyderabad, Aurangabad	Demanded bribe	—do—
4.	Shri R. J. Misra, Godown Keeper, Central Bank of India, Calcutta.	Demanded and accepted a bribe of Rs. 15,000/-	—do—
5.	Shri B. C. Prayal, Agent Bank of India, Rourkela.	Demanded and accepted a bribe of Rs. 400/-	—do—
6.	Shri Rakesh Nigam, Teller Officer & Shri J. P. Malhotra, Clerk, Union Bank of India, Khari Baoli Branch, Delhi.	Fraudulent withdrawal of money Amount involved is Rs. 1,57,800/-	—do—
7.	Shri V. C. Vohra, Manager, State Bank of Saurashtra, Shil Branch.	Irregular withdrawal of Rs. 2000-	Convicted by court on 26-6-78
8.	Shri B. K. Sarkar, Officer Grade I, State Bank of India Calcutta.	Demanded money from a party for processing loan application and also claimed false TA advance	Censured by the Bank

यूनियन बैंक आफ इंडिया द्वारा की गई धोखा घड़ी

व्यापारियों को धोखा देने के मामले में 15 में 20 करोड़ रुपये तक की धोखाधड़ी की थी। और

11410. श्री भारत भूदण : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री श्रीर वित्त मंत्री या वित्त की सेवा करने कि :

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्कालीन नियमों का ध्यान क्या है ?

(क) क्या 9 जुलाई, 1977 के "विल्डन" में छपे इस आशय के समाचार के आधार पर कोर्ट जांच की गई है कि यूनियन बैंक आफ इंडिया ने लगभग 40

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जलिकम-उल्लाह) : (क) और (ख) सरकार ने 9 जुलाई, 1977 के साप्ताहिक विल्डन में बैंक

ऐड वासेज टु प्लीज काकस—यूनियन बैंक, टेन करोड़ डाउन ट्रेन" शीर्षक के प्रस्तावित छया समाचार देखा था । बैंक का ध्यान इस समाचार की ओर आकर्षित किया गया था और बैंक ने जहां आवश्यक हुआ उचित अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई की है ।

**Officers of Tourist Department and ITDC sent abroad on assignments**

11411. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether officers of the Tourism Department and the ITDC are sent abroad on various assignments; if so, what is the criteria for the purpose;

(b) whether it is a fact that certain officers with political influence were sent abroad frequently during the last two years; and

(c) if so, the number of officers sent abroad and how many times each was selected?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Officers of the Central Department of Tourism and of ITDC are deputed abroad on various assignments from time to time for participating in international conference/meetings/seminars, to fulfil international commitments keeping in view the country's interest and the need for undertaking promotional and marketing activities. The nominations are based on functional requirements.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) does not arise.

**CBI Inquiries in CPC (A subsidiary of STC)**

11412. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of CBI enquiries instituted in CPC (a subsidiary of STC) during the past three years;

(b) the outcome of the CBI enquiries in regard to the purchases made of Tetracycline; Streptomycin and Erythromycin; and

(c) if so, why action was not taken on the erring officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) Two.

(b) The CBI have found that some officers of the CPC and office of CCI&E had arranged release of import licence for Tetracycline, Hydrochloride etc. to a firm in violation of the laid policy.

(c) The findings of the CBI are under the consideration of the Government.

**Business carried on by Shri Kanti Desai**

11413. SHRI VASANT SATHE:  
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N.  
PATIL:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any of the business carried on by Shri Kanti Morarji Desai, son of the Prime Minister was closed and whether thereafter the same business was carried on by his sons in the same name;

(b) if so the name in which the business was carried on by Shri Kanti Desai, the nature of the business, the year in which the business was closed, the names of the sons who took over the business, their shares in the profits of the business carried on after Shri Kanti Desai ceased his connection with the business; and

(c) what were the ages of the sons when they took over this business and whether any tax was paid on the said on the said transfer and if so, how much?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH):** (a) Shri Kanti Desai carried on business in the name of M/s. P. M. Traders upto 31-3-1965. This business, it is found, was not taken over by his sons or anybody else. However a new business by the same name M/s. P. M. Traders, having Bharat K. Desai, Master Jagdeep K. Desai and another as partners, came into being from 1-1-1974.

It has been reported that there was no connection of this business whatsoever, with the business of M/s. P. M. Traders discontinued 9 years earlier by Shri Kanti Desai.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

#### **Smooth running of Cashew industries in India**

11414. **SHRI AHSAN JAFRI:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that prior to canalisation in 1970 Cashew Industries were run for 300 days a year and after canalisation as on date the Industries run for 80 days a year, if so, what action has been taken by the Union Government for smooth running of the Cashew Industry in India;

(b) whether it is a fact that 2.5 lakh workers are unemployed in Cashew Industry due to failure on the part of CCI, if so, the reasons why the import of raw cashewnut is not decanalised for a specific period to assess the Private Sectors performance regarding import; and

(c) whether it is a fact that CCI was created for timely and adequate quantity of import of raw nuts and arrange import at competitive price, if so, whether it has been successful in the object for which it was created, if not, the action proposed to be taken by Government?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG):** (a) No, Sir. Schemes for increasing the indigenous production of cashew are being pursued.

(b) There has been a decline in the quantity of raw cashew which could be imported into India due to factors like lower crops/collection on account of adverse weather and other conditions and the policy of diversification of exports by countries which were our traditional suppliers as well as the progressive increase in their processing capacity. As these factors were beyond the control of CCI, there was no question of any failure on its part. The import policy is however subject to periodic review.

(c) CCI was set up to ensure uninterrupted supply of raw cashew at reasonable prices to the export-oriented sector of cashew industry. This objective has been achieved subject to the limitations indicated in (b) above.

#### **Closure of Edible Oil Refinery Industry**

11415. **DR. P. V. PERIASAMY:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the entire edible oil refinery industry is on the verge of closure because of indiscriminate import of refined edible oil; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to come to the rescue of edible oil refinery industry in the country?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG):** (a) and (b). The bulk of imports by State Trading Corporation of India, the canalising agency for import of edible oils is in crude form and only limited quantities of refined oils are being imported. Thus there is no question of any

indiscriminate import of refined edible oils. Apart from the imported edible oils in crude form, substantial quantities of indigenously-produced oil-seeds/edible oils are also likely to be available for crushing and refining. The question of closure of refining industry in the country therefore does not arise.

**Acquisition of Equity Shares of M/s. Mackinnon and Mackenzie Bombay by India Steamship Company**

11416. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI A. R. BADRI-

NARAYAN:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had decided to reconsider the request of the India Steamship Company's bid to acquire 10,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each of Mackinnon and Mackenzie company from British India Steam Navigation Limited;

(b) if so, the main reasons for reconsidering the issue once decided earlier;

(c) whether the three Government agencies viz., MRTPC, Department of Company Affairs and Shipping Development Fund Committee are examining the proposal; and

(d) if so, when the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (d). The British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., UK. (BISN) submitted an application to the Reserve Bank of India, under Section 19(5) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 seeking permission for the sale of their entire shareholding of 40 per cent in M/s Mackinnon Mackenzie &

Co. Ltd., Bombay, to the India Steamship Co. Ltd., Calcutta (ISC). This application was rejected by the Reserve Bank of India and BISN has made a representation to the Bank seeking reconsideration.

ISC has made two applications to the Department of Company Affairs—one under Section 23(4) of the MRTP Act, 1969 and another under Section 372(4) of the Companies Act, 1956—seeking permission for the acquisition of these shares. These applications are under consideration. The applications made by ISC are under the consideration of the Government. Since the matter requires approval under the provisions of the FERA, Companies Act, the MRTP Act as well as the Shipping Development Fund Committee, the matter is being considered on an inter-Ministerial basis.

**Manufacture of special cotton textile equipments by National Cooperative Consumers Federation**

11417. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI A. R. BADRI-

NARAYAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Cooperative Consumers Federation is proposing to get manufactured special 'Coop' brand cotton textile equipments to manufacture 10,000 bales of cloth per month in future which will be five to ten per cent cheaper than others;

(b) if so, whether a beginning in this direction has been made in the Maharashtra State; and

(c) whether the arrangements are being finalised with mills both with National Textile Corporation and in private sector to make cloth varieties like dhoties and poplins as per design and specification suggested by

**National Cooperative Consumers Federation?**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) and (b). National Cooperative Consumers' Federation has no proposal to get special 'co-op' brand cotton textile equipment manufactured. However, the Bombay and Madras branches of the National Cooperative Consumers Federation are already getting certain selected varieties of textiles like long cloth, poplin manufactured under "co-op" brand from some of the textile mills. At present, the production is less than 1,000 bales per month, but ultimately NCCF is trying to attain a total production target of 1,000 bales per month. These textiles will be cheaper as compared to other brands of textiles by about 5 to 10 per cent.

(c) NCCF has already made arrangements with NTC and certain private mills for manufacture of co-op' brands of textiles like dhoties, poplins, etc. as per designs and specifications suggested by it. As soon as arrangements with some more mills are also finalised, additional supplies of cloth will be made available for sale by cooperatives.

**Government investment in Equity shares in private companies**

11418. SHRI S. R. REDDY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to invest in equity shares in private companies; and

(b) if so, what are the advantages for such investments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

1145 LS—7

**Impact of reduction in entertainment expenses on production in public sector enterprises**

11419. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state whether reduction of entertainment expenses has affected the efficiency of the public sector enterprises and reduction in production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): The Government has advised the Public Enterprises that austerity and economy should be observed in the matter of entertainment expenses. Monetary limits while arranging parties at 5-star hotels or at the residences of the Chief Executives have also been prescribed. It is Government's view that reduction in entertainment expenses as a result of the implementation of these instructions would not in any way affect efficiency and production in Public Enterprises.

**Export of vegetables and fruits**

11420. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of exports of fresh vegetables and fresh fruits during the year 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79;

(b) what plans have been drawn by Government to boost the export of fresh vegetables and fresh fruits from India; and

(c) the amount of total demand for export for fresh fruits and vegetables?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) A statement showing exports of fresh

vegetables and fresh fruits is attached.

(b) Cash Compensatory Support is given for export of fresh fruits and vegetables excepting potatoes and onions. Government have also fixed promotional air freight rates for fresh fruits and vegetables ex-Bombay/Delhi to Abu Dhabi, Bahrein, Dubai, Kuwait, Muscat and Doha. Special promotional air freight rates have also been fixed for fresh mangoes from Bombay/Madras to Australia. Import replenishment

licence and duty draw back are also available on certain items. Export of fresh vegetables other than potatoes and onions is allowed through State Govt. agencies provided they undertake additional production of vegetables exclusively for exports and the quantity exported does not exceed 50 per cent of the additional production.

(c) According to the report of Task Force on Agricultural exports, the demand for export of fresh fruits and vegetables (including potatoes and onions) is estimated to be 5.7 lakh tonnes.

## Statement

## Export of fresh Fruits and Vegetables

Item	1976-77		1977-79		1978-79 (Provisional)		Qty.: in M.T. Values in Rs. Lakhs
	Qty	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	
1. Fresh fruits	10390.8	354.43	12539.1	551.16	7090.8	477.59	
2. Potatoes	44670.9	585.19	104.8	1.38	18008.1	177.60	
3. Onions	163333.1	1885.12	56821.1	907.35	100486.0	1422.00	
4 Other Fresh Vegetables	7167.9	181.35	5981.8	212.56	2423.7	136.75	



**Setting up of a Committee to review institutional credit for agriculture and rural development**

11421. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has set up a committee to review the existing arrangements for and rural development and to suggest improvements to strengthen their institutional credit for agricultural arrangements;

(b) if so, whether Union Agriculture Minister has also given some suggestions to the panel; and

(c) if so, what suggestions have been given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH) (a) Yes, Sir. The Reserve Bank of India has, on 30th March, 1979, set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Sivaraman to review the arrangements for institutional credit to agriculture and rural development. The Committee is expected to submit its report by the end of December, 1979.

(b) and (c). No, Sir, The Committee, however, includes a representative of the Ministry of Agriculture.

**Proposal to set up a Central Tax Court**

11422. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to set up a Central Tax Court with regional branches to deal with income tax references and allied matters at present handled by the High Courts;

(b) whether any suggestion has also been invited in this regard; and

(c) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (c) The Direct Tax Laws Committee (Chokshi Committee) have made certain recommendations in paras II-6.10 to II-6.22 of their Final Report regarding the establishment of a Central Tax Court with all-India jurisdiction to deal exclusively with litigation under the direct tax laws in the first instance, with provision for extending its functions to cover all other Central tax laws, if considered necessary, in the future. According to the Committee, the Central Tax Court should initially have benches located at Ahmedabad Bombay, Calcutta Delhi Kanpur, Madras and Nagpur. The Committee have recommended that Judges of the Tax Court should be appointed from among High Court Judges or persons who are qualified to be appointed as High Court Judges and should be on par with High Court Judges in the matter of conditions of service scales of pay and other privileges. The recommendations made by the Chokshi Committee are under consideration and any suggestions which are received by the Government in this regard would also be duly considered.

**News-item captioned 'Hindustan Diamond Co. plays into foreign hands'**

11423. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item published in 'Economic Times', Bombay dated January 13, 1979, under the caption 'Hindustan Diamond Co. Plays into Foreign hands';

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the action proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) to (c). In the news item, there was a re-

ference to certain operational problems of the Hindustan Diamond Company. These are yet to be settled with the collaborators. There is no question of the Company playing into Foreign hands.

#### Decline in Financial and Technical Collaboration between India and Japan

11424. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that financial and technical collaboration between India and Japan has been on the decline for the last two years; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Expenditure on Guest Houses, Entertainment and Foreign Trips of Public Undertakings

11425. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MIN-

ISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total expenditure on the guest houses, entertainment and foreign trips of biggest 20 public undertakings in the past two years;

(b) what is the administrative expenses of the aforesaid undertakings in the last three years;

(c) names of 20 public undertakings in which the losses are the maximum, the amount of losses and its special reason; and

(d) what steps Government have taken or propose to take to improve the conditions of Public Undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b) Information is being collected from the Public Enterprises and would be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). Information in respect of 20 enterprises incurring maximum loss and the reasons for the losses and the steps taken by the Government to improve their working are given in the enclosed.

#### Statement

(c) Names of the 20 Enterprises in which losses are maximum, amount of losses and the reasons therefor are as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Enterprises	(Rs. in crores) Net loss incurred in 77-78	Main reasons for losses
1	Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries	92.03	Unremunerative prices.
2	Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd.	67.20	Low Capacity Utilization.
3	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	31.11	Low capacity utilization and lower price realisation.

Sl. No.	Name of the Enterprise	(Rs. in crores) Net loss incurred in 77-78	Main reasons losses
4	Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	30.81	Low Capacity utilisation and increasing interest burden.
5	Heavy Engineering Corpn.,	30.26	Poor industrial relations and low output.
6	Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation	24.91	Low production and cancellation of orders.
7	Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	14.74	Recession in freight market.
8	National Mineral Development Corporation	11.77	Lower off-take of iron ore and low prices.
9	Bokaro Steel Ltd.	10.10	High Capital outlay and stage of production build up.
10	Mogul Lines Ltd.	9.08	Recession in freight market.
11	Fertilizer & Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	8.86	Low capacity utilisation.
12	Burn Standard Ltd.	6.74	Low production.
13	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	5.15	Low growth production.
14	Jessop & Co. Ltd.	5.02	Production of unremunerative items.
15	Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd.	3.91	Low capacity utilisation.
16	Scooters India Ltd.	3.57	Low production build-up.
17	Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd.	3.53	Low capacity utilisation.
18	Tannery & Footwear Corporation	2.80	Low production of unremunerative items.
19	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	2.11	Low production.
20	Joint Corporation of India	1.95	Low activity.

Some of the important steps taken to improve the performance of these enterprises are:--

(i) Diversification of product-mix;

(ii) Provision of balancing facilities, modernisation and rehabilitation of plants;

(iii) Research and Development;

(iv) Export effort for improving demand;

(v) Development of Ancillary units for better supply of components;

(vi) Streamlining procedures for import of raw material/components and capital goods;

(vii) Increasing labour productivity by providing incentives and adoption of participative style of management;

(viii) Development of operating skills by training;

(ix) Improvement of industrial relations and managerial efficiency.

### **Expansion of Public Sector**

11426. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:  
SHRI AMAR SINH V. RATHAWA:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as reported by *Hindustan Times*, in its issue dated 15th April, 1979 page 1, a move is afoot to halt expansion of public sector;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) if not, what is the basis of publication of the news item in the said paper?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

### **Review of Foreign Collaboration in Hotel Industry**

11427. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR:  
DR. BAPU KALDATE:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sought review of the present foreign collaborations in the Hotel industry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

The review is under progress in consultation with the concerned Ministries/Departments of the Government.

### **Suggestion made by FICCI about Economic Parliament**

11428. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR:  
DR. BAPU KALDATE:  
SHRI P. A. SANGMA:  
SHRI NATHU SINGH:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of the suggestion made by the FICCI about "Economic Parliament";

(b) if so, what is the proposal; and

(c) whether this proposed Parliament will be counter to the present Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). No suggestion or recommendation has been received in the Ministry of Finance from the FICCI about setting up of an 'Economic Parliament'. However, the President of FICCI seems to have stressed, in a news conference, the need for an 'Economic Parliament'.

where free discussion and frank debates on national economic issues could take place.

(c) The question whether there should be an Economic Parliament or whether such a Parliament will be counter to the present Parliament raises policy issues too large to be answered in reply to a question.

#### **Disposal of Smuggled Goods**

11429. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of smuggled goods at present under the custody of Government awaiting disposal;

(b) whether some goods have been under their possession for long;

(c) what is the total value of such smuggled goods;

(d) how much has been disposed of upto the end of April, 1979; and

(e) how much is likely to be disposed of during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (e) The value of seized/confiscated smuggled goods which are due for disposal, as on 31-3-1979 was about Rs. 9 crores. It is expected that these goods will be disposed of during the current year.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Publicity campaign regarding spurious goods sold by vendors in port towns**

11430. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Finance Ministry has decided to launch publicity

campaign to inform those who are crazy about anything foreign that more than 75 per cent of the goods they purchase from vendors on the pavements of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and other port towns are spurious;

(b) if so, what are the steps being taken; and

(c) whether these goods are manufactured in India but are stamped as made in England or made in some other foreign country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (c) Yes, Sir. In some cases involving seizures of smuggled goods by the Customs authorities, the goods, though bearing foreign markings were found to be spurious.

(b) Detailed arrangements are presently being worked out in consultation with the Directorate of Audio Visual Publicity.

#### **Expansion of Banking Net Work in the Country**

11431. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for large scale expansion of the banking net work in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH): (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India have reoriented their branch licensing policy, to ensure that the branch expansion effort of the commercial banks during the next three years would aim at providing banking facilities at unbanked rural and semi-urban centres in deficit districts with population per bank office in excess of 20,000 per rural/semi-urban branch.

**Induction training course of Directorate of Customs and Central Excise**

11432. SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

SHRI MADAN TEWARY:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Training Directorate of Customs and Central Excise have issued any D.Os. to the trainee officers in the month of September, 1978 for their Induction Training Course;

(b) if so, what were the compulsory conditions for the trainee officers in that D.O.;

(c) whether it is also a fact that course was considered compulsory as 'Residential';

(d) if so, at which place the trainee officers were lodged and whether that place was residential or the landlord of that place has any Hostel Licence; and

(e) if not, what action has been taken against those who have selected that place which is not for Hostel purposes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (d) In the fitness of things, new recruits to a uniformed executive service have to be imparted, at the time of their induction, intensive training with a view to making them useful members of the service. Having regard to the requirements of our Department, this training includes, apart from instruction in the technical subjects which they have to handle during the course of their service with the Department, general education in allied subjects considered useful for their functioning, and physical training. For such a course, which has necessarily to spread over long hours each day and entails early

morning sessions and local inspection tours, lodging the trainees at a central place is a requisite facility. Besides, many of the trainees, who come from out-stations, are not, by themselves, in a position to make suitable arrangements for their lodging etc. Some assistance from the training institution in this behalf becomes, therefore, necessary.

Having regard, inter alia, to these considerations, and since the available accommodation in the hostels attached to the Training Directorate was not adequate, the Directorate was obliged to look out for alternative accommodation. It succeeded in locating a suitable premises, near the place of training, called Amra Palace in Karol Bagh, the owner of which was willing to accommodate these trainees on reasonable terms and conditions. Whether, in terms of any law or regulations any licence or permission was required at all for such arrangement and, if so required, whether such licence or permission was obtained in this case are matters that concern the owner of the aforesaid premises.

The aforesaid lodging facility was offered to the trainees in the communications sent to them about the commencement of the training course. Even so, some of the trainees, who either got alternative hostel accommodation, or were in a position to make their own arrangements for stay without impairing the attendance requirements of the training course, did not stay at the place referred to above.

(e) Does not arise.

**Auditing of Nationalised Banks, I.I.O and Public Sector Undertakings by C.A.G.**

11433. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to be audited by the Comptroller and

Auditor General of India the accounts of the Nationalised banks, the Life Insurance Corporation and other public sector undertakings also; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the procedure adopted by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b) Government does not have any proposal to get the annual accounts of the nationalised banks and Life Insurance Corporation of India audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. However, the annual accounts of statutory Corporation like Indian Airlines Corporation, Air India, International Airports Authority of India, ONGC etc. as well public sector enterprises registered as companies are audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General either as sole auditors or as supplementary auditors.

The annual accounts of the public sector companies are audited by the professional auditors appointed by the Company Law Department in consultation with the C and AG. The C & AG also conducts audit of these public sector companies separately at his discretion.

#### **Inadequacy of flights for Gulf Passengers in Southern India**

11434. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a majority of the Gulf passengers from Southern India are made to alight at Bombay due to inadequacy of flight at nearby airports; and

(b) if so, the measures proposed to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Majority of passengers from Gulf

countries are destined for cities in Southern India and in particular for Kerala. Air-India has, therefore, been operating 4 roundtrip flights per week between Trivandrum to various Gulf countries providing 1,152 seats. Passengers in excess of this seating capacity, have to travel to their destination in Southern India via Bombay.

(b) Air-India is alive to the need to provide more flights between Trivandrum and Gulf countries depending on the Trivandrum airport taking more flights. From September, 1979, Air-India plan to increase the services between Trivandrum and the Gulf countries from four to five per week.

#### **Imbalance in distribution of flights**

11435. SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the concentration of international traffic in Bombay is causing avoidable hardships to passengers from the eastern, north-eastern and southern regions;

(b) whether other airports in the country also suffer from unplanned and imbalanced flights; and

(c) what measures are proposed to be taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c) Passengers are put to hardship because of concentration of international flights at Bombay. This imbalance, by and large, has been caused by Operators' preference and is not due to defective planning. Such concentration of flights at a particular international airport is a common feature throughout the world.

With a view to encourage foreign operators to land at Calcutta and Madras, International Airports Authority of India is considering to have concessional landing charges at these international airports. Further, it

has been decided that, as far as possible, no additional traffic rights should be given to any foreign airlines, at Bombay. Facilities for passengers at Bombay airport are being augmented by construction of a new international passengers terminal building which is likely to be commissioned by mid-1980.

#### Export of jute

11436. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of jute exported during the last two years; and

(b) the countries to which exported during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) and (b) There has been no significant exports of raw jute during the last two years except for some small quantities exported due to commit-

ments under the Trade Plan Provisions.

#### Discussions in Delhi with visiting foreign leaders

11437. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he held discussions in Delhi with one or more visiting foreign leaders particularly those in charge of Commerce and Trade, during the first quarter of 1979;

(b) if so, facts thereof;

(c) whether any concrete proposals including agreements are being formulated for bilateral trade as a result of the said discussions; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a)

to (d) A statement is attached.

#### Statement

Name of the Foreign Dignitary with whom the Commerce Minister held discussions in Delhi in the First quarter of 1979	Outcome
1. Canadian Minister for Small Business and National Revenue	Ways and means were explored for promoting bilateral and economic co-operation including joint ventures. The possibility of the establishment of Indo-Canadian Joint Commission was further gone into.
2. Prime Minister of Malaysia	The need for more dynamism in efforts of the developing countries was underlined. It was stressed that more co-operation among Asian countries was also required to ensure common objectives. Co-operation to develop a durable long term relationship with Malaysia was emphasised.
3. H.F. Mohammad Ramzan, Minister of Commerce & Industry, Government of Fiji.	The discussions covered issues of bilateral trade and matters of mutual co-operation between the two countries. In particular, the problems of shipping were discussed.



Name of the Foreign Dignitary with whom the Commerce Minister held discussions in Delhi in the first quarter of 1979	Outcome
4. H.E. Dr. Najmeddin Dajani, Jordanian Minister of Industry and Trade.	The Minister of Commerce and the Jordanian Minister generally discussed the prospects for trade between India and Jordan and appreciated that there was considerable scope for expansion of mutual trade between the two countries.
5. Norwegian Minister for Petroleum and Energy	The Minister of Commerce and the Norwegian Minister had discussions regarding economic cooperation including bilateral trade.
6. Mr. C.D. Masuyu, Tanzanian Minister for Industry	Discussed matters of mutual interest in trade and commerce concerning particularly, export of cloves from Tanzania to India.
7. M. Cheikh Hamidou Kane, Minister of Industry, Senegal.	Discussed matters on mutual trade and commercial matters particularly, Senegal Minister showed interest in purchasing about 1,00,000 tonnes of rice from India. He was informed that India would be in a position to supply the rice.
8. H.E. Metod Rotar, Yugoslav Foreign Trade Minister.	Discussions primarily related to the bilateral trade and economic relations and further expansion of their trade and co-operation in various fields.
9. H.E. Mr. M.R. Kuzmin, First Dy. Minister of Foreign Trade, U.S.S.R.	Matters relating to trade were discussed generally. An agreement on export of 6,00,000 tonnes of crude oil from U.S.S.R. against the export of rice of equivalent value from India was signed on 14th March, 1979.

#### **Preliminary and In-Service Training to Air Hostesses of IA and AI**

11438. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Air Hostesses on IAC and Air India flights receive specialized training after their appointment and prior to their starting duties;

(b) if so, full facts thereof;

(c) whether any period training is provided to the Air Hostesses already in service and if so, how and when;

(d) whether the said preliminary and in-service training is the same for the Air Hostesses of both the said airlines; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI

**PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a)**  
Yes, Sir.

(b) Air India provide specialised training for 3 months in:—

- Aviation History
- Flight Safety
- First Aid
- Passenger handling
  - Passenger amenities
- Meals service procedure
- Food
- Wine
- Cheese
- Announcement.

On completion of ground training, Air Hostesses are released for practical training for six months.

In Indian Airlines specialised training is given for a period of 8 weeks in:—

- First Aid
- Hindi and English announcements
- Flight Safety
- Catering policies, Meal service procedure and Customer Reaction
- Company information and Aviation History
- General Rules, Passenger Psychology, Relational skill and passenger amenities
- Public relations, Personality development and Manners
- Technical and Emergency procedure
- Security and Anti-hijack measures
- Cabin service.

(c) Yes, Sir. Refresher courses are conducted once a year. During these courses, aspects like Technical and Emergency Procedures, Announcements, Passenger Relations and Flight Safety are covered.

(d) and (e). The preliminary and in-service training is the same except for certain distinct requirements of each Airline.

**Recovery of Loans and advances in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta by Nationalised Banks**

11439. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the nationalised banks have instituted proceedings against defaulters for recovery of loans and advances in the cities of Bombay, Madras and Calcutta;

(b) if so, how many suits filed by nationalised banks for recovery of Rs. 1 lakh and over are pending as on 31st March, 1979 in the courts of Bombay, Madras and Calcutta;

(c) whether it is a fact that in several cases, the addresses of parties are not known and summons are issued by court through notices in newspapers; and

(d) if so, the numbers of such notices and amounts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to information readily available, as on 30.3.1979, public sector banks had filed 313 suits in Bombay, 352 in Calcutta and 203 in Madras involving a amount of Rs. 1 lakh and above.

(c) Courts issue summons for services on the defendants according to recognised legal procedures and if necessary also through notices in newspapers as substituted service.

(d) Work pertaining to suits instituted by banks is usually handled at the local branch offices. Information of the number of cases in which no-

tices have been issued in newspapers is therefore not readily available.

### Export of Finished Leather

11440. DR. VASANT KUMAR  
PANDIT:

SHRIMATI MOHSINA  
KIDWAI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total quantity of export and its value of finished leather from India during 1976, 1977 and 1978;

(b) what is the total quantity of exports and its value of leather goods during 1976, 1977 and 1978;

(c) what steps Government have taken to promote and encourage export of leather finished goods instead of finished leather;

(d) what are the recommendations of export Promotion council for finished leather and leather manufactures; and

(e) what action Government propose to take?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) & (b). The total quantity of export and its value of finished leather goods during the years 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79 are as under:

	Qty (In lakh kgs.)		Value (In Rs. lakhs)			
	1976-77		1977-78		1978-79	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
	(Provisional)					
1. Finished Leather	129	10523	126	10660		18126
2. Leather goods.		1750		2253		1787

(c) to (e). There have been representations from some of the members of the Export Promotion Council for Finished Leather and Leather Manufactures, suggesting restrictions on finished leather exports and greater facilities for export of leather manufactures. Certain steps have already been taken by Government, some of which are:

(i) Inclusion of machinery for leather manufactures including footwear machinery under Open General Licence.

(ii) Inclusion of leather manufactures including footwear under the 'Select List' of export products.

(iii) Some items under the Replenishment Schemes have been re-

moved from the Banner List with a view to facilitate imports of the items required by the leather manufactures exporters.

(iv) Reduction of the import duty on a number of tanning machines from 40 per cent to 25 per cent.

Further, the Task Force on Leather and Leather Manufactures has made various recommendations in its Interim Report which inter-alia included suggestions for switching over from the finished leather exports to leather manufactures including footwear. These recommendations are being processed.

### Impact of Budget on Prices of Consumer Goods

11441. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any latest assessment about the immediate effect of budget on consumer goods and other goods of daily use by the common people;

(b) if so, facts about the price variation of such goods;

(c) facts about the items on which enhanced tax was imposed from the next day after placing the budget in the Lok Sabha;

(d) whether irrespective of reconsideration of adoption of Finance Bill by the House, prices of many articles have been raised by traders;

(e) if so, facts thereabout; and

(f) whether prices of many articles which were not taxed have also been increased and the measures taken, or proposed to be taken by the Government for containing the price rise on taxed and un-taxed articles of daily use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) & (b). The House has earlier been informed that the impact of excise duties on the wholesale Price Index is estimated at around one per cent. Government find no reason to revise their assessment even though the Index has risen by 5.7 per cent between February 24 and April 4, 1979. In so far as consumer prices are concerned, the Consumer Price Index has shown a rise of 0.9 per cent between February and March 1979.

(c) to (e). As mentioned in reply to Unstarred Question No. 7978 answered on April 20, 1979, most of the Budget proposals take effect from the mid-night of February 28/March 1, and only a few, like railway freights

and postal charges, from April 1 or some other designated date.

(f) Prices of articles rise because of a number factors, and Budget proposals constitute only one element thereof. Nevertheless, Government keep a constant watch over the situation, and action is taken as and when necessary to prevent any undue rise in prices. For example, the State Governments have been alerted to make full use of the powers under the essential Commodities Act and the Standard of Weights & Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules.

### Import duty on Stainless Steel Sheets

11442. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Stainless Steel Industries Association has represented to Government that the Budgetary burden on stainless steel will adversely affect their production; and

(b) whether Government are considering reduction of import duties on stainless steel sheets and larger imports to meet the demand gap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have received a few representations seeking either an increase or a decrease in the existing rate of duty on stainless steel sheets and the matter is under consideration.

सरकारी उपक्रमों में दिये गये भत्ते

11443. श्री गंगा प्रकाश सिंह :

श्री कै० ए० राजन :

क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें पता है कि देश में विभिन्न सरकारी उपक्रमों में भत्तों के रूप में एक बड़ी राशि दी

जाती है, जिसका हिसाब रखना आवश्यक नहीं समझा जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो भत्ते देने का क्या प्रीविलेज है और इसकी क्या कसौटी है; और

(ग) वर्ष 1977-78 और 1978-79 में भत्ते के रूप में कुल कितनी राशि दी गई ?

बित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश जयपाल) : (क) और (ख) सरकारी उद्यमों के शीर्ष कार्यकारी अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति की शर्तों में उनके निदिष्ट सेवाकाल के दौरान मिलने वाले अनुलाभों का उल्लेख होता है। सरकारी उद्यमों के निदेशक मण्डलों के मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारियों एवं अन्य वरिष्ठ कार्यकारी अधिकारियों को सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित प्रतिमानों के अनुसार सामान्यतः कम्पनी की कार उनके निजी काम के लिए इस्तेमाल करने और रिहायशी मकान की सुविधा दी जाती है। कम्पनी की कार वे प्रति माह अधिकतम 500 कि० मी० तक चला सकते हैं और उसके हाईस पावर के मुताबिक उन्हें निदिष्ट राशि भुदा करनी होती है। ये कार्यकारी अधिकारी अपने सम्बद्ध निदेशक मण्डलों द्वारा निर्धारित अधिकतम सीमा के भीतर प्रातिष्ठ्य मत्कार सम्बन्धी व्यय भी कर सकते हैं। इन कार्यकारी अधिकारियों को कम्पनी के नियमों के अनुसार छुट्टी यात्रा रियायत, नगर प्रतिपूरक भत्ता, चिकित्सा सुविधाएं, भ्रमंगता छुट्टी का नकद भुगतान आदि जैसी अन्य सुविधाएं प्रदान की जाती हैं।

सरकारी उद्यमों के वरिष्ठ कार्यकारी अधिकारियों को उपर्युक्त अनुलाभों एवं सुविधाएं इसलिए प्रदान की जाती हैं ताकि उन्हें वे आधारभूत न्यूनतम सुविधाएं तो दी जा सकें जो गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र के अन्नगंत उसी श्रेणी के कार्यकारी अधिकारियों को रलभ हैं तथा इन्हें इम बात के लिए भी प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है कि वे निष्ठापूर्वक अच्छे से अच्छा कार्य करें।

(ग) अपेक्षित मूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा इसे सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

#### **Arrears of income tax and Wealth-tax against ten richest Actors and Actresses, Industrialists and Ex-Rulers**

11444. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of 10 richest Actors and Actresses, 10 richest industrialist and 10 richest ex-rulers who have paid the maximum Wealth tax along

with the amount of wealth declared and assessed;

(b) what are the arrears of income-tax and wealth-tax against each aforesaid persons; and

(c) the names out of the aforesaid persons who have been prosecuted or are being prosecuted for non-payment of arrears or concealment of income?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (c). The required information is not available with the Ministry. The same is being collected from the field offices. As soon as the information is received and compiled a statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Export of Dried Fish to Colombo through STC**

11445. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total value of exports of dried fish to Colombo through S.T.C. in Bombay during each of the years 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79 and specially from October, 1978 to March, 1979;

(b) what was the total value of the exports of dried fish from Bombay during the above periods and which exports were not canalised through S.T.C., Bombay;

(c) whether the exports of dry fish through S.T.C. (Bombay) has been falling;

(d) of the exports of the dried fish during the last three years, how much amount has been actually realised and whether S.T.C. has taken commission on the invoice value of goods or on amounts actually realised; and

(e) whether in view of falling exports of dried fish, whether the Government are considering decanalising it from S.T.C.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a).

	Rs. lakhs
1976-77 .	84.63
1977-78 .	176.79
1978-79 . . . . .	70.83
October, 1978 to March, 1979	18.79

(b) Total value of exports of dried fish from Bombay :

	Rs. lakhs
1976-77 .	84.63
1977-78 .	179.50
1978-79 . . . . .	78.30
October, 1978 to March, 1979 .	24.27

Export not canalised through S.T.C.

	Rs. lakhs
1976-77 .	Nil
1977-78 .	2.71
1978-79 . . . . .	7.47
October, 1978 to March, 1979 .	5.48

(c) Canalised dried fish exports through S.T.C. declined during 1978-79.

(d) Amounts actually realised :

	Rs. lakhs
1976-77 .	32.07
1977-78 .	157.63
1978-79 .	66.12

S.T.C. services charges of 3 per cent is realised on invoice value.

(e) Government are not considering decanalisation of dried fish exports from S.T.C.

### Smuggling of Gold

11446. SHRI JANARDHANA  
POOJARY:

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL  
REDDY:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that gold worth Rs. 150 crores is annually smuggled into India; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). While it is not possible to correctly estimate the value of gold smuggled into the country, the reports received by Government indicate that smuggling of gold is well under control. During 1977 and 1978 total value of contraband gold seized by Customs authorities was Rs. 162 lakhs and Rs. 153 lakhs respectively.

Government have taken several measures against the smuggling of gold into the country. These include the strengthening of preventive and intelligence machinery and setting up of Special Cells for this purpose in impotrant Collectorates. The Preventive and Intelligence Units at the international airports and at other vulnerable points have also been kept on alert to thwart attempts at smuggling of gold. Patrolling has been intensified in vulnerable areas on land border/sea coasts and adequate number of vehicles have been provided for the purpose. Electronic gadgets and devices such as frisker sets and fluoroscopic units have been provided at major international airports for screening international passengers.

**M/s. Auto Pins**

11447. **SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHASTRI:**

**SHRI MANOHAR LAL:**

Will the **DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether during search operations by Income-tax authorities during April, 1976 on M/s. Auto Pins, they seized some incriminating documents maintaining the accounts of black money sales of this concern and its associates involving crores of rupees from the possession of one Master Bishan Das Gulati, their Chief Accountant and close associates;

(b) if so, full details thereof; and

(c) action proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH):** (a) to (c). During the course of search operations at the premises of M/s. Auto Pins (I) Regd. and its associates in April, 1976, a large number of papers including vouchers relating to sales outside the books of account and packing slips disclosing actual despatch of goods were seized from the premises of Master Bishan Das Gulati. These papers contain evidence of sales outside the books of account in respect of M/s. Auto Pins (I) Regd. only and not in respect of any associate concern. The papers seized relate mainly to the assessment year 1977-78, for which year the income-tax assessment is still pending. These papers are under scrutiny and the material contained therein will be fully utilised while completing the assessment.

**Air crash in December 1978 near Hyderabad**

11448. **DR. BIJOY MONDAL:**

**SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:**

**SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:**

**SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:**

Will the **Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the press report published in Indian Express dated 14th April, 1979 regarding air crash in December near Begumpet airport;

(b) whether this accident could have been avoided if adequate warning had been given in time; and

(c) if so, give full facts of the report and action being taken in this matter to avoid such mishaps in future?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK):** (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) The accident is under investigation by a Court of Inquiry.

(c) The cause (s) of accident revealed by the report of Court of Inquiry, when received, would be gone into in details and necessary remedial measures taken.

**Deduction of Expenses on conveyance for computing taxable income of retired Government Officers working as professionals**

11449. **SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:**  
**SHRI GEV. M. AWARI:**

Will the **DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6350 on the 6th April, 1979 about guidelines regarding deduction of expenses on conveyance for computing taxable income of retired Government officers

working as professionals and having part-time jobs and state:

(a) the reasons for not granting the relief when these persons pay income-tax on the additional income thus earned by them;

(b) the precise position regarding the grant of rebate as obtaining at present in such cases; and

(c) what further measures do Government propose to take to provide necessary relief just as is given to professionals like Advocates, Doctors and others?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). As the law stands, retired Government officers working as professionals or having part-time jobs are entitled to deduction of expenses on conveyance either under Section 37 in respect of income earned as professionals or under section 16(i) in respect of income earned from their part-time jobs.

(c) In view of the reply to parts (a) and (b), no further measures are proposed to be taken.

#### **Payment of Compensation to States for Loss due to Introduction of Prohibition**

11450. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI SAUGATA ROY:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have agreed to make budget provision estimates in 1979-80 for payment of compensation to the States for loss in excise revenue due to introduction of prohibition;

(b) if so, what is the amount each State will be provided;

(c) how much compensation has been demanded by the States;

(d) what is the total provision likely to be made; and

(e) what are the States who have demanded cent per cent compensation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (d). It has been decided to compensate the States to the extent of 50 per cent of the established loss of excise revenue in each year beginning from 1978-79 and upto 1983-84, treating the actual excise revenue of 1977-78 as the base. For this purpose, a lump sum of Rs. 30 crores has been provided in the budget of the Central Government for 1979-80. The amount to be paid to each State will depend upon the extent of established loss in excise revenue in the current year as compared to the actual excise revenue for 1977-78.

(e) Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Tripura, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka had requested for full compensation for loss of excise revenue on account of introduction of prohibition.

#### **Shortage of raw Rubber**

11451. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the country will feel shortage of 60,000 tonnes of raw rubber during 1979-80?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): No, Sir, the gap between demand and domestic supplies of rubber during 1979-80 is estimated at about 35,000 tonnes.

#### **Removal of Agricultural Income Tax on Tea**

11452. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of tea industry has called on him and *inter alia* urged the need to reduce or remove



the higher agricultural income tax on Tea which is adversely affecting the development of tea plantation; and

(b) what action Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) and (b). Representatives of tea planters have called the attention of the Central Government to the impact on the tea industry of what they consider high rates of agricultural income tax levied by the State Governments. Agricultural income tax being a State subject, the Central Government can only persuade the State Governments to consider modification of the rate of levy in appropriate cases.

**Press Report captioned "Top Officials" Smugglers link during Emergency**

11453. SHRI CHIMANBHAI H. SHUKLA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports in the *Hindustan Times* dated 11th April, 1979 under the heading "Top Officials", Smugglers link during Emergency;

(b) if so, what are the facts; and

(c) whether Government propose to inquire this matter through C.B.I. and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). Presumably, the question refers to the case of seizure on 19th August, 1978, at Palam Airport, of cut and polished diamonds worth about Rs. 58 lakhs while being attempted to be smuggled out of India. Investigations in the case revealed the involvement

of 3 Customs Officials, 1 Assistant Collector, 1 Superintendent and 1 Inspector working at Palam Airport at that time. Prosecution has been launched against one Officer who has also been placed under suspension. In respect of the other two officers further investigations are being carried out for initiating departmental proceedings.

(c) As the C.B.I. have not been able to take up investigations in this case, the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence have been asked to conduct the necessary inquiries.

**Foreign Equity of Siemens and Hindustan Lever**

11454. SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided on the application of Siemens and Hindustan Lever for 51 per cent foreign equity; and

(b) if so, what decision has been arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the case of M/s. Siemens India Ltd., Bombay, a letter of intent has issued that the company could continue its activities in the country subject, *inter alia*, to the condition that it would bring its non-resident interest to 40 per cent.

In the case of M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd., a final directive has been issued that it could continue its activities in the country subject, *inter alia*, to the condition that it should reduce its non-resident interest to 40 per cent.

# Intimidation and Discrimination of SC/ST Officers/Employees

11455. SHRI KACHARULAL HEM-  
RAJ JAIN:

SHRI MAHI LAL:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is large scale social, behavioural and environmental intimidation and discrimination of SC/ST Officers and employees working in International Airports Authority of India at its head office and Palam Air-port;

(b) whether some of the SC/ST Officers as well as employees have complained to the authorities concerned against such discrimination and misbehaviour being meted out to them; and

(c) if so, what action has so far been taken against persons responsible for such social evil?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU-SHOTAM KAUSHIK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). There has been one such case. A complaint was made by an Assistant Grade III (Typist) belonging to Scheduled Caste against the behaviour of one Lady Assistant Grade II (Stenographer). The accused subsequently tendered an unqualified written apology which was accepted by the complainant. Therefore, the case was closed after administering a warning to the Lady Assistant.

## News-item captioned "probe begins in Income-Tax Fraud"

11456. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of news appeared in the Indian Express (Chandigarh Edition) dated 26th

November, 1978 under the caption "Probe begins in Income Tax Fraud" regarding evasion of about one crore of rupees of income-tax; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The news-item appears to be based on a complaint made by one Shri Ved Prakash Gupta. The matter has been looked into and it has been found that there is no substance in the complaint. Hence, the question of taking any further action does not arise.

## Complaints for re-assessment of Income of some Central Excise Officers of Kanpur Collectorate

11457. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state what effective action has been taken and what is the stage of enquiry in the matter of complaint dated 27th December, 1978 submitted to the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Direct Taxation) in the matter of re-assessment of income of some Central Excise Officers of Kanpur Collectorate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH): The complaint has been forwarded to the concerned Commissioners of Income-tax for necessary investigations. The enquiries are in progress.

पार्ले एक्सपोर्ट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड तथा वाराणसी बाटली कम्पनी, बम्बई की घोर उत्पाद शल्क, सीमा शल्क तथा आयकर की बकाया राशि

11458. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पार्ले एक्सपोर्ट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, चकला, ग्रन्धेरी ईस्ट-वेस्टर्न हाईवे, बम्बई तथा वाराणसी बाटली कम्पनी, लक्ष्मी बिल्डिंग, चर्चगेट, 'डी' रोड,

बम्बई ने गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान, प्रतिवर्ष कितनी राशि का उत्पादन शुल्क तथा सीमा शुल्क जमा किया और उनकी ओर उक्त शुल्क की कितनी राशि बकाया है; और

(ख) इन कम्पनियों के भागीदारों तथा शेयर-तथा शेयर-धारियों की संख्या तथा उनके नाम क्या हैं, उपरोक्त व अग्रिम के दौरान उनमें से प्रत्येक की ओर धायकर की कितनी राशि बकाया रही और इस राशि के वसूल करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : (क) धायातकर्ताओं / निर्यातकर्ताओं के सम्बन्ध में सीमा शुल्क की वसूली का कोई वर्ष-वार रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जाता है। अतः कम्पनियों द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान भ्रदा किये गये सीमा शुल्क की रकम के सम्बन्ध में सरकार के पास सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। जहां तक सीमा शुल्क की बकाया रकम का सम्बन्ध है, यदि कोई हो तो उस सम्बन्ध में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और मदन पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

गत तीन वर्षों में कम्पनी द्वारा भ्रदा किए गए केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क की रकम तथा कम्पनी की ओर इस शुल्क की बकाया रकम, यदि कोई हुई, के सम्बन्ध में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और मदन पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ख) मैसर्स पार्ले एक्सपोर्ट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, एक कम्पनी है जो महाराष्ट्र राज्य में कम्पनी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत है और इसके पंजीकरण की तारीख 24-3-1952 है।

मैसर्स वाराणसी बाटली कम्पनी से सम्बन्धित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और मदन पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

#### Loss of Foreign Exchange due to mismanagement of Government Quota

11459. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have lost Rs. 33 crores in foreign Exchange on account of mismanagement of Government quota; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL

SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Recovery of Income-Tax receipt of Hindi Daily 'Awaz'

11460. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) names of the shareholders of Hindi Daily 'Awaz' in Dhanbad and their percentage shares in the capital in the year ending 1977-78;

(b) whether there has been any increase in the assets of that daily in last two years; and

(c) if so, the percentage thereof with facts in detail and steps taken for recovery of income-tax?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (c). The requisite information is not readily available; it is being collected and the same will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

#### Income-Tax Raid on permises of Jotindra Steel Tubes Ltd.

11461. SHRI SUDHIR GHOSAL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether income-tax officials conducted a raid in the premises of M/s. Jotindra Steel Tubes (Limited), Asaf Ali Road in recent years i.e. 1974 onwards;

(b) if so, results of these raids;

(c) whether any discrepancies were found by the officials; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (d). The

income-tax authorities searched the premises of M/s. Jotindra Steel Tubes (Limited), Asaf Ali Road on the 6th June, 1974. During the course of the search, cash amounting to Rs. 53,000/-, books of account and documents were seized. On the basis of the material seized, additions on account of seizure of cash were made under the head income from undisclosed sources in the assessment for the assessment year 1975-76. On appeal, the Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax deleted this amount. Against the order of the Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax an appeal was filed by the Department to the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal but the same was dismissed.

**Promotion etc. of SC/ST in group 'A' to 'D' Madras Region of I.A.**

11462. SHRI A. MURUGESAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that orders providing reservation for SC/ST at the time of appointments, promotions and confirmations are not being implemented in all cadres from Group 'A' to 'D' in Indian Airlines Corporations particularly in Madras Region; if so, the reasons thereof and the action taken to fill up the backlogs if any, and the details thereof; and

(b) is it also a fact that some qualified Scheduled Caste candidates, have appeared for an interview recently in New Delhi; for the post of Civil Engineer at Indian Airlines, Madras office, have not been considered in the light of the Government orders for promotions to the next cadre; if so, why no action has been taken to maintain roster in this case?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The reservation orders for SC/ST candidates are followed by Indian Airlines. The posts of Civil Engineers in Indian Airlines are filled by selection strictly on the basis

of merit and hence the reservation orders are not applicable for such selections.

**तिलहन परिष्करण सहकारी समितियां**

11463. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल :

क्या बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में तिलहन परिष्करण सहकारी समितियां कितनी हैं;

(ख) उनमें से मूंगफली परिष्करण सहकारिताएं कितनी हैं और प्रत्येक राज्य में उनकी जिलेवार संख्या कितनी है और वे किस प्रकार की हैं; और

(ग) इन परिष्करण सहकारिताओं के विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 1976-77, 1977-78 और 1978-79 के दौरान किस प्रकार की सहायता दी और 1979-80 के दौरान दी जाने वाली सहायता का ब्योरा क्या है ?

बाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धारिक बेग) :  
(क) देश में 268 तिलहन संसाधन सहकारी समितियां हैं ।

(ख) इनमें से मूंगफली संसाधन सहकारी समितियों की संख्या 16 है । इन एककों का राज्यवार ब्योरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है ।

(ग) राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम ने केन्द्रीय अभिकरण की हैसियत से राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से सहकारी तिलहन संसाधन एककों की परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार करने, ब्लाक लागत वहन करने और कार्यक्रम पूंजी जुटाने के लिए उपांत धन (मार्जिन मनी) सहायता देने के लिए ऋण तथा उपदान के रूप में निम्नलिखित प्रकार वित्तीय सहायता दी है :—

1976-77 261.70 लाख रुपये

1977-78 145.92 लाख रुपये

1978-79 112.48 लाख रुपये

1979-80 (उपलब्ध 300.00 लाख रुपये कराये जाने की उम्मीद है)

## बिबरन

## राज्य तथा जिलास्तर औद्योगिकी संसाधन सहकारी समितियाँ

क्रम सं०	स्थान जहाँ एकक स्थित है	दैनिक क्षमता टनों में		
		तेल मिल	बिलायक संयंत्र	शोधक/बनस्पति
1	2	3	4	5
<b>गुजरात</b>				
1	करीम नगर (जिला करीम नगर)	75	50	20
2	भनन्तपुर (जिला भनन्तपुर)	75	50	—
<b>कर्नाटक</b>				
3	राजकोट (जिला राजकोट)	140	60	—
4	भमरेली (जिला भमरेली)	100	—	—
<b>महाराष्ट्र</b>				
5	बिन कडाकट्टी (जिला धरवार)	60	100	20
6	रायचुर (जिला रायचुर)	45	30	15
7	दावनगेरे (जिला चित्रदुर्ग)	75	50	—
<b>पंजाब</b>				
8	लाडर (जिला उस्मानाबाद)	70	50	12
<b>राजस्थान</b>				
9	खन्ना (जिला लुधियाना)	48	60	50
10	कपूरथला (जिला कपूरथला)	70	50	10
<b>तमिलनाडु</b>				
11	फतेहनगर (जिला उदयपुर)	75	50	—
<b>उत्तर प्रदेश</b>				
12	कोयम्बटूर (जिला कोयम्बटूर)	50	30	20
13	दृष्टाचलम (जिला साउथ आरकोट)	50	40	—
14	तिरुवनामलाई (जिला नाथं आरकोट)	75	50	—
<b>हरियाणा</b>				
15	बिटरोई (जिला बदायूं)	35	50	—
16	हरदोई (जिला हरदोई)	50	60	—

**Payment of Taxes by Bottler of Coca Cola**

11464. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state the amount paid as Central Taxes by biggest bottler of Coca Cola during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): No record of collection of customs duty in respect of importers/exporters yearwise is being maintained. Therefore, the information regarding the amount of customs duty paid is not available with the Government.

Information regarding the amount of Central Excise Duty and Income-Tax paid is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**News-Item Captioned "Income-Tax of Saklecha's Son assessment not made in Bhopal"**

11465. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in the *Statesman* dated 10th April, 1979 under the caption 'Income Tax of Saklecha's son assessment not made in Bhopal'; and

(b) facts of the matter and action taken/proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Enquiries have shown that Shri Om Prakash Saklecha filed his Income-tax Return for the assessment year 1978-79 for the first time in Delhi.

Delhi Development Authority do not maintain any record of the parties other than the highest bidder. The

property was sold to M/s. Bhatia & Sehgal Construction Corporation, who were the highest bidders. According to Shri A. K. Bhatia, partner of M/s. Bhatia & Sehgal Construction Corporation, the second highest bidder was M/s. Skipper Buildings Private Limited and the third highest bidder was M/s. United Builders.

Enquiries have, however, shown that a young gentleman called by the name Shri Om Saklecha is understood to have participated in the auction.

**मूल्य वृद्धि विरोधी आन्दोलन**

11466. श्री युबराज : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार 'मूल्य वृद्धि विरोधी आन्दोलन' को बढ़ावा देने का है; और

(ख) क्या मंत्रालय ने 'मूल्य वृद्धि विरोधी आन्दोलन' को बढ़ावा देने की दृष्टि से स्वयं सेवी तथा सामाजिक संगठनों को 10 लाख रुपये दिए हैं और यदि हां, तो इस बारे में कितनी प्रगति हुई है और किस सामाजिक संगठन को राशि दी गई है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) आवश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्यों की केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा लगातार समीक्षा की जा रही है और जब कभी आवश्यक होता है उपयुक्त उच्चारी कार्रवाई की जाती है ।

(ख) वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान निम्नलिखित घाट स्वेच्छिक संगठनों को, जो पंजीकृत समितियाँ हैं, विभिन्न उपभोक्ता शिक्षा तथा उपभोक्ता संरक्षण कार्यक्रम शुरू करने के लिए 2.96 लाख रुपये का अनुदान दिया गया है :—

- (1) महिला दक्षता समिति, नई दिल्ली ।
- (2) कंज्यूमर एक्शन फोरम, कलकत्ता ।
- (3) कर्नाटक कंज्यूमर्स फोरम, बंगलौर ।
- (4) कंज्यूमर गाइडेंस सोसायटी आफ इण्डिया, बंबई ।
- (5) ग्रहिल भारतीय ग्राहक पंचायत, पुना ।
- (6) कर्नाटक कंज्यूमर्स सर्विस सोसायटी, बंगलौर ।
- (7) कंज्यूमर्स सर्विस सोसायटी, नई दिल्ली ।
- (8) इण्डियन फेडरेशन आफ कंज्यूमर आर्गेनाइजेशन्स, नई दिल्ली ।

**Representations against Tender Committee of Hotel Corporation of India, Delhi Unit**

11467. SHRI D. AMAT:

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA  
BOSE ALLURI:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a representation against tender committee of the Hotel Corporation of India Ltd. Delhi Unit in the matter of tender for Dressed Broilers for 1978-79 has been received by the Government; and

(b) if so, what are the facts and what action has so far been taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The tender was decided by the Tender Committee of the Hotel Corporation of India in favour of the higher Tenderer, because lower Tenderers did not satisfy the stipulated terms and conditions laid down and standard of hygiene and quality of food. The Complainant has filed a suit against Hotel Corporation of India against the decision taken in an identical case for the year 1977-78. This case is still sub-judice.

मैसर्स बगड़िया ब्रदर्स और मैसर्स महेश एजेन्सी  
राउरकेला पर बकाया धायकर

11468. डा० महादीपक सिंह शास्त्री : क्या उप प्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मैसर्स बगड़िया ब्रदर्स प्लांट माइट रोड राउरकेला और मैसर्स महेश एजेन्सी प्लांट माइट रोड, राउरकेला कब बनी थीं तथा उनके कितने भागीदार हैं ;

(ख) उपरोक्त दोनों फर्मों के भागीदारों के नाम क्या हैं, उनमें से प्रत्येक ने कितनी कितनी पूंजी लगा रखी है, यह पूंजी कब लगाई गई थी और उन्होंने अब तक कुल कितना पूंजी निवेश किया है ; और

(ग) उनमें से प्रत्येक पर कितना धायकर बकाया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुलफिकार उल्लाह) : (क) मैसर्स बगड़िया ब्रदर्स नामक फर्म तीन भागीदारों सहित, वित्तीय वर्ष 1960-61 में अस्तित्व में आई। राउरकेला में मैसर्स महेश एजेन्सी के नाम से कोई कम्पनी नहीं है।

(ख) मैसर्स बगड़िया ब्रदर्स के भागीदारों के नाम तथा उनमें से प्रत्येक के पूंजी-निवेश का व्योरा निम्न प्रकार है :—

भागीदार का नाम	प्रारम्भिक पूंजी निवेश	अब तक किए गए पूंजी निवेश की रकम
1	2	3
	(रुपये)	(रुपये)
श्री रामगोपाल बगड़िया	15,000	1,86,303
श्री श्रीराम बगड़िया	15,000	85,403
श्री सांवरमल बगड़िया	11,000	1,07,871

(ग) श्री रामगोपाल बगड़िया तथा श्री श्रीराम बगड़िया की ओर धायकर की कोई रकम बकाया नहीं है जब कि श्री सांवरमल बगड़िया की ओर केवल 185 रुपये की रकम बकाया है।

**Raising the Price of Copper**

11469. SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have raised the price of copper from Rs. 26,000 per tonne to Rs. 34,000/- per tonne as on 1st March, 1979;

(b) if so, the justification for the same;

(c) what is the quantity imported together with the price and held in stock by Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation;

(d) the profits expected to be earned by MMTC as a result of this price increase; and

(e) the profits expected to be earned by Hindustan Copper by this price increase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) and (b). The release price of imported copper for sale by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation was increased from Rs. 25,750/- per M/T to Rs. 34,000/- per M/T with effect from 1st March, 1979 keeping in view the trends in the international market.

(c) During 1978-79, Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation imported about 77,000 M/Ts of Copper. The unsold stock at the close of the year was about 11,587 M/Ts. It will not be in public interest to disclose the contract prices.

(d) The profits of the public enterprise are not computed in the manner suggested.

(e) Hindustan Copper is not under the administrative control of the Department of Commerce; the information sought is not available with this Department.

#### **Allocation for Madhya Pradesh During First to Fifth Plan for Development of Tourism**

11470. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) total funds allocated for the State of Madhya Pradesh during the First to Fifth Plan periods for development of tourism;

(b) whether the funds allocated were much less than demanded by the State Government; and

(c) steps proposed to be taken to provide sufficient funds to the State during the Sixth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Funds are not allocated by the Central Department of Tourism on State-wise basis. Tourism development schemes are taken up either in the State Sector or Central Sector. Total amount spent under Central Sector for development of tourism in the State of Madhya Pradesh during the previous plan periods is approximately Rs. 72.00 lakhs.

(c) The schemes proposed for implementation in the Central Sector during the Sixth Five Year Plan (1978-83) are as follows:—

#### *Department of Tourism:*

(i) Tented Accommodation at Kanha National Park (Rs. 2.00 lakhs). (the funds have been released to the State Government during 1978-79).

(ii) Forest Lodge at Kanha National Park (Estimated cost Rs. 30 lakhs).

#### *India Tourism Development Corporation:*

(i) Transport Units at Khajuraho, Indore and Jabalpur. (The units have already been set up and put into operation).

(ii) Expansion of Khajuraho Hotel (Estimated cost Rs. 30 lakhs).

(iii) Hotel at Bhopal (Estimated cost Rs. 75 lakhs)

(iv) Expansion of the Travellers Lodge at Sanchi (A token provision).



**Decision on Amendment of Section.  
80 FF of Income Tax Act**

11471. SHRI LAXMAN RAO MAN-KAR: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2732 on 9th March, 1979 and state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision on request made to amend section 80FF of Income-tax Act in a representation made by the Municipal Councillor of Dombivli (Maharashtra) dated 25th August, 1978; and

(b) if so, when and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir the suggestion has not, however, been found to be acceptable.

(b) Question does not arise.

**घोरिएष्ट वेपर मिल्स कलकत्ता द्वारा उत्पादन शुल्क तथा सीमा शुल्क का भुगतान और आयकर की बकाया राशि**

11472. श्री हयाराम शास्त्री : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री और वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में घोरिएष्ट वेपर मिल्स लिमिटेड, बिड़ला बिल्डिंग, 9/7, प्रार0 एन0 मुकुर्जी रोड, कलकत्ता ने उत्पादन शुल्क तथा सीमा शुल्क की कितनी राशि का (भलग-भलग) भुगतान किया और उनकी और आयकर की कितनी राशि बकाया है; और

(ख) प्रारम्भ से लेकर अब तक वर्षवार, इस फर्म में कितनी धनराशि लगाई जा चुकी है और इसके भागीदारों की संख्या कितनी है और उन उद्योगों तथा व्यापार के नाम क्या हैं जिन में वे भागीदार हैं और उनमें कितनी पूंजी लगाई हुई है और उनकी और गत तीन वर्षों से आयकर की कितनी राशि बकाया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री [श्री सतीश प्रसाद] : (क) आयातकर्ताओं/निर्यातकर्ताओं के मामले में, भदा किए गए सीमा शुल्क की राशि का

वर्षवार कोई रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जाता है। भतः गत तीन वर्षों में भदा किए गए सीमा-शुल्क की राशि के सम्बन्ध में सूचना सरकार के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है।

भदा किए गए उत्पादन शुल्क की रकम के सम्बन्ध में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सधन-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

मैसर्स घोरिएष्ट वेपर मिल्स लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता की और कोई आयकर बकाया नहीं है।

(ख) मैसर्स घोरिएष्ट वेपर मिल्स लिमिटेड उड़ीसा में कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत है और इसकी पंजीकरण की तारीख 19-11-1947 है।

कम्पनी की चुकता पूंजी, जिससे इस कम्पनी में किए गए निवेश का पता चलता है, कम्पनी कार्य विभाग में उपलब्ध तुलन-पत्रों के अनुसार निम्नलिखित है :—

निम्नलिखित अवधि में समाप्त चुकता पूंजी  
तुलन-पत्र की तारीख (लाख रु० में)

31-3-1948 से 31-3-1950 तक	101
31-3-1951 से 31-3-1953 तक ।	122
31-3-1954 से 31-3-1955 तक	227
31-3-1956	277
31-3-1957	279
31-3-1958	279
31-3-1959	281
31-3-1960 से 31-3-1961 तक	327
31-3-1962	338
31-3-1963 से 31-3-1966 तक	371
31-3-1967 से 31-3-1977 तक	562

11.30 hrs.

**RE. MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT  
& ETC. (QUERY)**  
(Interruptions)

**SHRI SAUGATA ROY** (Barrack-pore): I gave an adjournment motion on the reported resignation of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs over the collapse of the Constitution (Forty Sixth) Amendment Bill. That Bill was meant to protect the rights of the Minorities and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Prime Minister was here yesterday when the House broke into a halla gulla. The ruling party is not mobilising their strength for giving protection to minorities and Harijans.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You were also absent.

**SHRI SAUGATA ROY:** It is not our business; it is the business of the ruling party. That is why the Parliamentary Affairs Minister has resigned; his deputy chief whips are not present; his Minister of State was not present. I pity that man; he is taking all the responsibility. What is the functioning of this Government which cannot pass a Constitution amendment Bill to protect the minorities. It is a serious matter. You were kind enough to make some observations.

**MR. SPEAKER:** At 10.35 A.M. you have given notice; these things were all discussed yesterday. You cannot make up your yesterday's absence in this way.

(Interruptions)\*\*

**MR. SPEAKER:** No, please resume your seats. Don't record.

**श्री धीरू भल्लूरी सिंह** (होशियारपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 7 मेम्बरों के साथ जो सलूक किया है एस० पी०, श्री डी० एम० ने उसके बारे में आप बताइये क्या कर रहे हैं ? उनके खिलाफ प्रिविलेज मोशन लें, या कोई ऐक्शन लें ।

**श्री हुसैन कदमाय** (उज्जैन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, समाचार-पत्रों में छपा है कि लापता व्यापारिक जहाज जिसमें 16 भारतीय व्यक्ति थे अभी तक गायब हैं, उसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार बताये कि कहाँ गया, कौन ले गया ? सरकार इसका पता लगाये ।

(Interruptions)

\*\*Not recorded.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Papers to be laid.

11.32 hrs.

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

**REPORT ON NANDA DEVI NUCLEAR  
DEVICE PROBLEM**

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

(1) Report of the Committee of Scientists set up by the Government of India to study and assess the Nanda Devi Nuclear Device problem.

(2) Memorandum of Action taken on the Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4504/79].

**STATEMENT CORRECTING ANSWER TO  
U.S.Q. No. 10021 DATED 8-5-79 RE.  
JOURNALISTS PARTICIPATING IN PRO-  
GRAMMES OF DELHI AKASHVANI AND  
DOORDARSHAN**

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI):** I beg to lay on the Table a statement correcting the reply given on the 8th May, 1979, to Unstarred Question No. 10021 by Shri Dilip Chakravarty regarding Journalists, participating in Programmes of Delhi Akashvani and Doordarshan.

*Statement*

In reply to parts (a) and (b) of Unstarred Question No. 10021 answered on 8th May 1979, it was stated as follow:—

"A statement is placed on the Table of the House (Annexure)." Under this Annexure the following corrections are to be made:

(a) the 16th name appearing on page 8 of the Annexure, that is, Shri Baleshwar Prasad Aggarwal, may be shown as belonging to the Organisation "Hindustan Samachar" and not "Samachar Bharati";

(b) Under the Column 'Payment made' shown against Shri Kewal Verma—the 26th name appearing on page 8 of the same Annexure, the amount should read as Rs. 500/- and not Rs. 2,900/-.

ANNUAL REPORTS AND REVIEW ETC. OF  
REGIONAL ENGINEERING COLLEGES, SRI-  
NAGAR, JAIPUR, SURATHKAL KARA-  
NATAKA, ROURKELA, ETC., ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION,  
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE  
(SHRI DHANNA SINGH GUL-  
SHAN): On behalf of DR. P. C.  
Chunder, I beg to lay on the Table  
a copy each of the following papers  
(Hindi and English versions):—

(1) (i) Annual Report of the  
Regional Engineering College, Sri-  
nagar, for the period March, 1977  
to February, 1978.

(ii) Review by the Govern-  
ment on the working of the Re-  
gional Engineering College, Sri-  
nagar, for the period March, 1977  
to February, 1978. [Placed in  
Library. See No. LT-4506/79].

(2) (i) Annual Report of the  
Malaviya Regional Engineering  
College, Jaipur, for the period  
July, 1977 to June 1978 along with  
the Accounts and the Audit Report  
thereon.

(ii) Review by the Govern-  
ment on the working of the Mala-  
viya Regional Engineering College,  
Jaipur for the period July, 1977 to  
June, 1978.

(3) (i) Annual Report of the  
Karnataka Regional Engineering  
College, Surathkal, for the year  
1977-78 along with the Accounts  
and the Audit Report thereon.

(ii) Review by the Government  
on the working of the Karnataka  
Regional Engineering College,  
Surathkal for the year 1977-78.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-  
4506/79].

(4) (i) Annual Report of the  
Regional Engineering College,  
Rourkela, for the year 1977-78  
along with the Accounts and the  
Audit Report thereon.

(ii) Review by the Govern-  
ment on the working of the Re-  
gional Engineering College, Rour-  
kela, for the year 1977-78. [Placed  
in Library. See No. LT-4506/79].

(5) (i) Annual Report (English  
version) of the Sardar Vallabhbhai  
Regional College of Engineering and  
Technology, Surat, for the year  
1977-78 along with the Accounts and  
the Audit Report thereon.

(ii) Review (Hindi and English  
versions) by the Government on the  
working of the Sardar Vallabhbhai  
Regional College of Engineering and  
Technology, Surat, for the year  
1977-78.

(iii) Statement (Hindi and English  
versions) explaining reasons for not  
laying simultaneously the Hindi  
version of the papers mentioned at  
5(i) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-  
4506/79.]

(6) (i) Report (English version)  
of the Visvesvaraya Regional College  
of Engineering, Nagpur, for the year  
1976-77 and 1977-78.

(ii) Review (Hindi and English  
versions) by the Government on the  
working of the Visvesvaraya Re-  
gional College of Engineering Nag-  
pur, for the year 1976-77 and 1977-78.

(iii) Statement (Hindi and  
English versions) explaining reasons  
for not laying simultaneously the  
Hindi version of the report mention-  
ed at 6(i) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-  
4506/79.]

(7) A statement (Hindi and English versions) on the Action taken by the Government on the Motion regarding Student Unrest adopted by the Lok Sabha on the 31st July, 1978. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4507/79.]

(8) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Accounts

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4508/79.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF SILK AND RAYON Textiles Export Promotion Council, BOMBAY FOR 1977-78

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Silk and Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1977-78. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4509/79.]

SUMMARIES OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND ACTUALS FOR 1979-80 AND 1977-78 RESPECTIVELY OF INDIAN AIRLINES AND AIR INDIA

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-rule (5) of rule 3 of the Air Corporations Rules, 1954:—

- (a) (i) Summary of Budget Estimates for Revenue and Expenditure of the Indian Airlines for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Summary of Actuals for the year 1977-78 Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates for the year 1978-79 and Budget Estimates for the year 1978-80 under Capital of Indian Airlines.

(b) (i) Summary of Budget Estimate for Revenue and Expenditure of Air India for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Summary of Actuals for the year 1977-78, Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates for the year 1977-78 and Budget Estimates for the year 1979-80 under Capital of Air India.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4510/79.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER EXPORT (QUALITY CONTROL AND INSPECTION) ACT, 1963, ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN TRADE, NEW DELHI FOR 1977-78, ANNUAL REPORT AND REVIEW OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PACKING, BOMBAY, FOR 1977-78, ETC. ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under subsection (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963:—

(i) The Export Inspection Council Employees (Classification, Control and Appeal) Amendment Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. S.O. 1442 in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 1979.

(ii) The Export Inspection Agency Employees (Classification, Control and Appeal) Amendment Rules,

1979, published in Notification No. S.O. 1443 in Gazette of India dated the 5th May 1979.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4511/79.]

- (2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English version) of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4512/79.]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi@ version) of the Indian Institute of Packaging, Bombay, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi@ version) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Packaging, Bombay, for the year 1977-78.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4513/79.]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tea Board, Calcutta, for the year 1977-78.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Tea Board, Calcutta, for the year 1977-78.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4514/79.]

- (5) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (i) Annual Report on the working of the All India State Cooperative Banks Federation, Bombay, for the

year 1976-77 along with the Accounts and the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4515/79.]

- (ii) Annual Report on the working of the National Federation of State Cooperative Banks Limited, Bombay, for the year 1977-78 along with the Accounts and the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4516/79.]

- (iii) Annual Administration Report of the National Co-operative Land Development Banks Federation, Bombay, for the year 1976-77 along with the Accounts and the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4517/79.]

- (iv) Annual Administration Report of the National Co-operative Land Development Banks Federation, Bombay, for the year 1977-78 along with the Accounts and the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4517/79.]

#### ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT OF ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ADMINISTRATION FOR 1977-78

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual General Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Andaman and Nicobar Administration for the year 1977-78. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4518/79.]

@English version of the Report and the Review was laid on the Table on the 9th March, 1979.

**NOTIFICATION UNDER REPRESENTATION  
OF THE PEOPLE ACT, 1950**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 210(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th April, 1979 making certain corrections in Schedule XII of the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1976, under sub-section (2) of section 9 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4519/79.]

**STATEMENTS SHOWING ACTION TAKEN  
ON ASSURANCES, PROMISES, ETC. GIVEN  
DURING VARIOUS SESSIONS OF LOK  
SABHA**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): I beg to lay on the Table the following statements

(Hindi and English versions) showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during various sessions of sixth Lok Sabha:—

(1) Statement No. VIII—Fifth Session, 1978.

(2) Statement No. V—Sixth Session, 1978.

(3) Statement No. III—Seventh Session, 1979.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4520/79.]

**STATEMENT RE. ARREARS OF CANE PRICE  
WITH FACTORIES IN ANDHRA PRADESH**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PATAP SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table in pursuance of the directions given by the Speaker during Supplementary on Starred Question No. 1100 dated the 14th May, 1979, a statement (Hindi and English versions) giving position of arrears of cane price with factories in Andhra Pradesh.

**Statement**

*Position of arrears of Cane Price with Factories in Andhra Pradesh as per Information furnished by Sugar Factories.*

(Lakh Rs.)

Factory	Total price due for cane purchased in 1978-79 season upto 15-4-79	Price paid upto 15-4-79	Balance outstanding as on 15-4-79	Arrears as on 15-4-79 for cane purchased during the season		
				1977-78	1976-77	1975-76 & earlier

*Andhra Pradesh :*

Seethanagaram .	10.29	5.16	5.13	16.66		
Bobbili	85.23	67.49	17.74			2.51
Amadalavalasa .	80.47	60.92	19.55	20.63		as on 31-3-79

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Chodavram . . .	141.46	53.78	87.68	..	..	..
Anakapalle . . .	68.23	41.27	27.05	0.39	0.07	
Etikkoppakka . . .	115.10	78.34	36.76			
Tuni . . .	29.07	23.95	5.12	5.29		
Kirlampudi . . .	45.85	40.40	5.45			4.05
Samalkot . . .	107.18	104.56	2.62			
R.C. Puram . . .	242.55	220.63	21.92	0.02		
Chazallu . . .	226.94	271.12	25.82	0.06		
Sivakami . . .	..	..		..		14.77
Tanuku . . .	276.73	276.73	..	..		
Palakol . . .	75.61	65.00	10.61			
Vuyyuru . . .	587.71	568.61	19.10		..	..
Challapalli . . .	69.07	46.78	22.29		0.20	4.76
Shakarnagar . . .	392.70	358.47	34.23			0.28 as on 15-3-79
Chittoor . . .	185.07	154.38	30.69			
Nizamabad . . .	181.59	165.83	15.76			
Zahirabad . . .	248.45	248.45	..			
Bhimadole . . .	104.88	98.20	6.68	14.85	2.90	
Muddapah . . .	66.52	63.46	3.06	17.12		
Miryalguda . . .	54.75	47.44	7.31			as on 31-3-79
Bhimsinghee . . .	52.38	52.38		12.90		
Tirupati . . .	64.18	39.48	24.70	..	..	..

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS FOR 1977 AND REPORTS OF VARIOUS GRAMIN BANKS IN THE STATES FOR 1977, COMPULSORY DEPOSITS (INCOME-TAX PAYERS) AMDT. SCHEME, 1979, CENTRAL EXCISE (TENTH AMDT.) RULES, 1979, ETC., ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Consolidated Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the public sector banks for the year ending 31st

December, 1977. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4522/79].

(2) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions);—

(i) Report of the Haryana Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Bhiwani (Haryana) for the year ended the 31st December, 1977 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(ii) Report of the Jaipur Nagaur Aanchalik Gramin Bank, Jaipur (Rajasthan) for the year ended the 31st December, 1977

along with the Accounts and the Auditor's report thereon.

(iii) Report of the Gorakhpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Gorakhpur (U.P.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1977 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(iv) Report of the Gaur Gramin Bank, Malda (West Bengal) for the year ended the 31st December, 1977 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(v) Report of the Prathama Bank, Moradabad (U.P.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1977 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(vi) Report of the Bhojpur Rohtas Gramin Bank, Arrah (Bihar) for the year ended the 31st December, 1977 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(vii) Report of the Samyukt Kshehtriya Gramin Bank, Azamgarh (U.P.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1977 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(viii) Report of the Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Hoshanagabad (Madhya Pradesh) for the year ended the 31st December, 1977 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(ix) Report of the Tungabhadra Gramin Bank, Bellary (Karnataka) for the year ended the 31st December, 1977 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(x) Report of the Puri Gramya Bank, Pipli (Orissa) for the year ended the 31st December, 1977 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xi) Report of the Jammu Rural Bank, Jammu (J & K) for the year ended the 31st December, 1977 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xii) Report of the Champaran Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Motihari (Bihar) for the year ended the 31st December, 1977 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xiii) Report of the Barabanki Gramin Bank, Barabanki (U.P.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1977 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xiv) Report of the Gurgaon Gramin Bank, Gurgaon (Haryana) for the year ended the 31st December, 1977 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xv) Report of the Rae Bareilly Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Rae Bareilly (U.P.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1977 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xvi) Report of the Farrukhabad Gramin Bank, Farrukhabad (U.P.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1977 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xvii) Report of the Mallabhum Gramin Bank, Bankura (West Bengal) for the year ended the 31st December, 1977 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xviii) Report of the Bolangir Aanchalik Gramya Bank, Bolangir (Orissa) for the year ended the 31st December, 1977 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xix) Report of the Nagarjuna Grameena Bank, Khammam (Andhra Pradesh) for the year ended the 31st December, 1977 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xx) Report of the Pragyothish Gaonlia Bank, Nalbari (Assam) for the year ended the 31st December, 1977 along with the



Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xxi) Report of the Rayalaseema Grameena Bank, Cuddapah (Andhra Pradesh) for the year ended the 31st December, 1977 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xxii) Report of the Mayurakshi Gramin Bank, Suri (Distt. Birbhum) (West Bengal) for the year ended the 31st December, 1977 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xxiii) Report of the Malaprabha Grameena Bank, Dharwar (Karnataka) for the year ended the 31st December, 1977 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xxiv) Report of the Marathwada Gramin Bank Nanded (Maharashtra) for the year ended the 31st December, 1977 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xxv) Report of the Marwar Gramin Bank, Pali (Rajasthan) for the year ended the 31st December, 1977 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xxvi) Report of the Bhagirath Gramin Bank, Sitapur (U.P.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1977 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xxvii) Report of the Sri Visakhā Grameena Bank, Srikakulam (Andhra Pradesh) for the year ended the 31st December, 1977 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xxviii) Report of the Cauvery Grameena Bank, Mysore (Karnataka) for the year ended the 31st December, 1977 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xxix) Report of the Shekawatji Gramin Bank, Sikar (Rajasthan) for the year ended the 31st December, 1977 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xxx) Report of the Cuttack Gramya Bank, Cuttack (Orissa) for the year ended the 31st December, 1977 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xxxi) Report of the Bilaspur Raipur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Bilaspur (Madhya Pradesh) for the year ended the 31st December, 1977 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xxxii) Report of the Magadh Gramin Bank, Gaya (Bihar) for the year ended the 31st December, 1977 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xxxiii) Report of the Koraput Panchabati Gramya Bank, Jey-pore (Orissa) for the year ended the 31st December, 1977 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xxxiv) Report of the South Malabar Gramin Bank, Malappuram (Kerala) for the year ended the 31st December, 1977 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xxxv) Report of the North Malabar Gramin Bank, Cannanore (Kerala) for the year ended the 31st December, 1977 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xxxvi) Report of the Rewa-Sidhi Gramin Bank, Rewa (Madhya Pradesh) for the year ended the 31st December 1977 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xxxvii) Report of the Tripura Gramin Bank, Agartala (Tripura) for the year ended the 31st December, 1977 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xxxviii) Report of the Kosi Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Purnea (Bihar) for the year ended the 31st December, 1977 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xxxix) Report of the Himachal Gramin Bank, Mandi (Himachal Pradesh) for the year ended the 31st December, 1977 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xl) Report of the Ballia Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Ballia (U.P.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1977 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xii) Report of the Culstan Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Sultanpur (U.P.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1977 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xlii) Report of the Uttar Banga Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Cooch Behar (West Bengal) for the year ended the 31st December, 1977 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xliii) Report of the Pandyan Grama Bank, Sattur (Tamil Nadu) for the year ended the 31st December, 1977 along with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

(xliv) Report of the Vaishali Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Muzaffarpur (Bihar) for the year ended the 31st December, 1977 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xlv) Report of the Monghyr Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Monghyr (Bihar) for the year ended the 31st December, 1977 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xlvi) Report of the Bundelkhand Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Tikamgarh (Madhya Pradesh) for

the year ended the 31st December, 1977 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xlvii) Report of the Santhal Parganas Gramin Bank, Dumka (Bihar) for the year ended the 31st December, 1977 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xlviii) Report of the Hardoi Unnao Gramin Bank, Hardoi (U.P.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1977 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4522/79.*]

(3) A copy of the Compulsory Deposits (Income-tax Payers) (Amendment) Scheme, 1979 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 286(E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 1979, under sub-section (6) of section 19 of the Compulsory Deposit (Income-tax Payers) Act, 1974. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4523/79.*]

(4) A copy of the Central Excise (Tenth Amendment) Rules, 1979 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 666 in Gazette of India dated the 12th May, 1979, under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4524/79.*]

(5) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 669 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th May, 1979 making amendments to Notification Nos. 35-Customs, 36-Customs and 37-Customs dated the 15th February, 1979 to clarify that the exemption from the payment of duty in respect of component part of machines, I.C.P. engines, etc. would be only to the extent of duty in excess of this duty leviable under the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act on the main machines or the engines as the case may be together with

an explanatory memorandum, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4525/79].

(6) A copy each of Notification Nos. G.S.R. 303(E) to 310(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th May, 1979 issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4526/79].

(7) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under article 151(1) of the Constitution:—

(i) Report of the (Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1977-78, Union Government (Posts and Telegraphs). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4527/79].

(ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1977-78, Union Government (Defence Services). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4528/79].

(iii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1977-78, Union Government (Civil) Revenue Receipts—Volume I—Indirect Taxes. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4529/79].

(8) A copy of the Appropriation Accounts, Posts and Telegraphs for the year 1977-78 (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4530/79].

(9) A copy of the Appropriation Accounts of the Defence Services for the year 1977-78 and Commercial Appendix thereto (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4531/79].

(10) A statement correcting the reply given on the 30th March, 1979 to Unstarred Question No. 5503 by Shri Daya Ram Shakya regarding

exchange of soiled and mutilated currency notes.

### Statement

Reply to part (a) of the Unstarred Question No. 5503 for 30-3-1979 is reproduced below:—

“(a) Soiled and slightly mutilated notes are exchanged by the Reserve Bank at the exchange counter provided in their offices, in the special boxes kept for this purpose in their offices for facility of those who do not wish to wait at the counter, and also through post. No data is kept about notes exchanged at the counter in the offices of the Reserve Bank. The number of notes received for exchange through the special boxes and through post during July 1978 to 31st January, 1979 was 4,49,000 pieces”.

It is regretted that a typographical error has occurred in the reply. The figure 4,49,000 pieces occurring in the last sentence should read as 41,49,000 pieces.

## COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

### MINUTES

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH (Jamnagar): I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the Twenty-seventh to Thirty-fourth sittings of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions held during the current session.

## COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

### MINUTES

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of sittings of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table relating to their Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Reports.

# MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 17th May, 1979, agreed without any amendment to the Estate Duty (Distribution) Amendment Bill, 1979 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th May, 1979."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Bill, 1979, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th May, 1979, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(iii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Bill, 1979, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th May, 1979, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

## ASSENT TO BILL

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table the Finance Bill, 1979, passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a

report was last made to the House on the 10th May, 1979.

## COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

### TWENTY-FIRST AND TWENTY-SECOND REPORTS

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): I beg to present the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Reports of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table.

## COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

### ELEVENTH REPORT AND MINUTES

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत (होशंगाबाद) :  
सभापति महोदय, मैं आपकी अनुमति से इस छोटी  
नाक सभा की याचिका हमिति का एकादश और  
इस वर्तमान समिति का अंतिम प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा  
अंग्रेजी संस्करण) गदन की सेवा में प्रस्तुत कर रहा  
हूँ। साथ ही साथ सत्ताइसवीं से पैंसठवीं बैठकों के  
कार्यवाही सारांश (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण)  
सदन की सेवा में प्रस्तुत करता हूँ। आशा करता  
हूँ कि यह दोनों माननीय सदस्यों के लिए उपयोगी  
सिद्ध होंगे।

## AIR (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION) BILL

### (i) REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE.

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur): I beg to present the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the prevention, control and abatement of air pollution, for the establishment, with a view to carrying out the aforesaid purpose, of Boards for the prevention and control of air pollution, for conferring on and assigning to such Boards powers and functions relating thereto and for matters connected therewith.

### (ii) EVIDENCE BEFORE JOINT COMMITTEE

DR. KARAN SINGH: I beg to lay on the Table the record of evidence



feasibility and other objectives of public policy such as economic growth and self-reliance; and

(iv) to make recommendations regarding any other related matter.

It will be seen that the Committee is being called upon to look into an area of considerable significance to the Indian economy. It is perhaps the first time since Independence that a special study of our tax laws is being undertaken so as to facilitate the use of the tax instrument consciously to promote employment which forms one of the major objectives of the present Government.

I have no doubt that the findings and recommendations of the Committee will be of great help in framing the Budget proposals in the coming year and re-orienting our tax laws so as to enlarge the opportunities for employment. In order that its recommendations can be considered for implementation in the next Budget, the Committee is being asked to submit its report within about four months.

11.40 hrs.

#### SMUGGLERS AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE MANIPULATORS (FORFEITURE OF PROPERTY) AMENDMENT BILL\*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators (Forfeiture of Property) Act, 1976.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators (Forfeiture of Property) Act, 1976."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI ZULFIQUARULLA: I introduce the Bill.

#### REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950, and the Representation of the People Act, 1951, to provide for the readjustment of assembly constituencies in the State of Sikkim.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950, and the Representation of the People Act, 1951, to provide for the readjustment of assembly constituencies in the State of Sikkim."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: I introduce the Bill.

#### CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: I introduce the Bill.

\* Published in Gazette of India dated 18-5-1979.

**CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT AND  
ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF EXCISE  
(AMENDMENT) BILL\***

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI  
SATISH AGARWAL): I beg to move  
for leave to introduce a Bill further to  
amend the Central Excises and Salt  
Act, 1944, and the Additional Duties of  
Excise (Goods of Special Importance)  
Act, 1957.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to intro-  
duce a Bill further to amend the  
Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944,  
and the Additional Duties of Excise  
(Goods of Special Importance) Act,  
1957."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I intro-  
duce the Bill.

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, in Aligarh  
..... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The notice was  
given to me at 10.45 a.m., after the  
time fixed. I have sent it to the Min-  
ister for comments.

(Interruptions)

14.44 hrs.

**CONSTITUTION (FIFTIETH  
AMENDMENT BILL\***

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE  
AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT  
SINGH BARNALA): I beg to move  
for leave to introduce a Bill further to  
amend the Constitution of India.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to intro-  
duce a Bill further to amend the  
Constitution of India."

A number of Members have given  
notice to oppose it. The rule says:  
the first member who is opposing it  
may be allowed to make a statement.  
I am allowing a member from each

party to make his submission. Even  
though under the rule only one mem-  
ber is to be allowed, I am extending  
it to one member from each party.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Dimond  
Harbour): Sir, I want to oppose it on  
legislative grounds... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You must obey the  
rules. Rule 72 says:

"If a motion for leave to introduce  
a Bill is opposed, the Speaker, after  
permitting, if he thinks fit, brief  
statements from the member who  
opposes the motion and the member  
who moved the motion, may, with-  
out further debate, put the question:

Provided that where a motion is  
opposed on the ground that the Bill  
initiates legislation outside the legis-  
lative competence of the House, the  
Speaker may permit a full discussion  
thereon."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I  
am raising a point of order under  
rule 72, the proviso of which says:

"Provided that where a motion is  
opposed on the ground that the Bill  
initiates legislation outside the legis-  
lative competence of the House, the  
Speaker may permit a full discussion  
thereon."

I am demanding a full discussion  
under this proviso to rule 72.

MR. SPEAKER: No one has given  
notice challenging the legislative com-  
petence of the House, excepting Mr.  
Limaye.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I give  
notice.

MR. SPEAKER: Not now. Earlier  
you should have given.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No notice  
is necessary. I wish to oppose the in-  
troduction of the Bill on the ground of  
the House's incompetence to enact this  
law. I oppose it.

\* Published in Gazette of India  
dated 18-5-1979.



**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE** (Jadavpur): I oppose the introduction of this Constitution (Fiftieth Amendment) Bill. According to us, the introduction of this Bill will be the most shameless and calculated attack on even the pretence of a federal structure that we have in this country. As it is, the powers of administration and governance in this country are already heavily loaded in favour of the Centre. The imbalance in our Constitution is that it has imposed several important duties and functions on the States without the corresponding constitutional power as also the economic wherewithals.

Why is this Bill proposed? It is stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that it is intended to bring about a so-called uniformity in the legislation relating to this subject. This Bill is not being proposed because the States have not shown any sense of responsibility in making or administering the laws under Item No. 15 of the State List. The plea of uniformity which is taken as the basis for the introduction of this Bill is, if I may say, nothing but a surrender to an attitude of blackmail.

While they are talking of uniformity so far as the cow legislation is concerned we do not find it in the matter of sharing the economic resources of the country between the Centre and the States. We have been crying hoarse for decades, so far as the eastern States are concerned, against the system of freight equalisation, but the principle of uniformity is not applied there. According to us, this Bill is nothing but a calculated attempt to upset even the unsatisfactory balance of distribution of power.

I do not know whether the hon. Members are aware that when this Item was discussed in the Constituent Assembly, a specific amendment was proposed by Mr. Shibban Lal Saksena for transferring the Entry, which was then Entry No. 22 in the draft Constitution to List III i.e. the Concurrent List. A specific amendment had

been brought, but Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari who was then piloting the Bill, said that the responsibility for the administration of this subject should rest with the States. The Constituent Assembly rejected that amendment of Mr. Shibban Lal Saksena, and deliberately kept this Item in the State List.

Now, what has happened since then? What has happened today when all the State Governments and State Legislatures have made their laws according to their own requirements, according to their own policies and programmes? We know who the targets are. The targets are the State Governments of Kerala and West Bengal. Why? One has to note, since Independence, whenever this question has arisen not only the present Government of West Bengal but throughout, Dr. B. C. Roy, Shri P. C. Sen, Mr. Ajoy Mukherjee and all other Chief Ministers, have repeatedly said that it is not possible to introduce the cow-slaughter ban in the form in which it is in force in some of the States. That is the view of the State Government of West Bengal. Is this the way in which the Central Government or the Centre or this Parliament, this august House, will ignore the views of the State Governments. Will the temporary majority, like this, as I submitted earlier, be utilised for the purpose of steamrolling the views of the State Governments and the people of different States?

I submit that when the State Government have their own laws, when the State Governments are applying those laws, it is for the State Governments to do it. In respect of any matter which is in the State List, the State Governments, the State legislatures, are entitled to make laws according to their own requirements. Today, on the plea of uniformity of State laws on any subject, they can say that any item from the State List should be transferred to the Concurrent List and the power should be arrogated in the hands of the Centre.



[Shri Som Nath Chatterjee]

The Janata Party, with the help of the Indira Congress and the other Congress, as the Prime Minister said, is going to introduce this Constitution Amendment Bill expressly nullifying what the Constituent Assembly did. There is no justification for it, according to us. The basis of the proposed Constitution Amendment is blackmail, pure and simple. It is an abject, shameful and despicable surrender to obscurantist and communalist elements. This is what is happening. Therefore, I submit, this Bill is not only against the spirit of the Constitution but the question of legislative competence is also very much involved.

We know, it will be said that this is a question of exercise of the constituent power. When the Constitution has been there for so many years, when the Constituent Assembly, the founding fathers of the Constitution, adopted a particular provision, after the deliberation, rejecting an amendment to include it in the Concurrent List, without any justification, today, this very balance is being sought to be disturbed. Therefore, we say that this Bill should not be allowed to be introduced. They are not entitled to introduce this Bill. We submit that we cannot decide to change the basis of distribution of powers in this country on the basis of the present or future of the bovine species. When the problems of human population are not being solved today, when the problems of Harijans and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not being solved, when the minorities are being subjected to several discriminatory treatments and difficulties today, we do not find any hartal or any hunger strike. So, I request the Government not to be a party to the betrayal of the Constitution-making in country and to stop this calculated attack on the States' rights and to withdrawn the Bill.

The Prime Minister said, when he was making that statement in the House, that he was not worried about the Opposition. The Prime Minister took up that attitude because he has

now found the support from the Indira Congress and the other Congress. Therefore, he said he does not need our support. But this will be opposed tooth and nail not only in this House but also by the people outside in this country. Just for the sake of one individual who has taken up a peculiar attitude—there are so many other urgent problems in the country—to thrust the will of one person over the heads of the people of other States will be resisted. I request the Prime Minister not to hasten the process of disintegration of this country in this manner.

With these words, I oppose the introduction of this Constitution Amendment Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Saugata Roy

11.55 hrs.

RE, ALLEGED DISCOURTEOUS BEHAVIOUR OF CERTAIN DISTRICT OFFICIALS AT ALIGARH WITH SOME MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

श्री अर्जुन सिंह मजोरिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहले आप हमारा निवेदन सुनिये आप ने इस मामले को बहुत साधारण तौर पर, लाइटली लिया है (व्यवधान)

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (मथुरा) : राज्य सभा ने काल एटेंशन मान लिया है, आप भी कृपा करें . . . .

MR. SPEAKER: There is no Call Attention.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : राज्य सभा में मान लिया गया है . . . . राज्य सभा में काल-एटेंशन आ रहा है, लोक-सभा में नहीं आ रहा है, इस का क्या मतलब है . . .

MR. SPEAKER: I have called for the comments of the Home Minister.

श्री बिनायक प्रसाद यादव (सहरसा) : होम मिनिस्टर क्लीयर से पूछेंगे जब कि वह खुद इस में पार्टी है . . .

श्री अर्जुन सिंह मजोरिया : आप उन अधिकारियों का समर्थन कर रहे हैं जिन्होंने अन्याय किया है। आप नौकरशाहों का समर्थन कर रहे हैं . . .

श्री विनायक प्रसाद दादव : आज पालिया-  
मेण्ट का अन्तिम दिन है, इस पर ध्यानाकर्षण मोशन  
लिया जाना चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पालियामेण्ट का अन्तिम दिन  
नहीं है, सेशन का अन्तिम दिन है ।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR  
(Gorakhpur): You are not understand-  
ing, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I understand. I  
have called for the comments of the  
Home Minister.

SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA  
(Begusarai): The day before yesterday  
when this matter was raised in the  
House, the entire House felt very much  
concerned about it, and the hon. De-  
puty-Speaker was pleased to say that  
necessary steps would be taken in the  
matter. The House has not yet been  
acquainted with what steps have been  
taken in the matter.

MR. SPEAKER: I have told them.  
You were absent.

SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA:  
The day before yesterday the matter  
was raised, and we thought that, dur-  
ing this intervening period, some steps  
must have been taken by the Chair in  
this matter. Today the Hon. Member  
was compelled to give a notice of  
breach of privilege against those offi-  
cials, having waited for two clear days.  
The entire House thinks that it is an  
affront to its dignity and honour.  
When it has affected the dignity and  
honour of seven Members of this  
House, the entire House feels insulted  
and humiliated. Therefore, we thought  
that the Chair would ask the Govern-  
ment to take immediate steps in the  
matter and apprise the House about  
it.

MR. SPEAKER: So far as the privi-  
lege notice is concerned, it was given  
to met at 10.20 A.M. today (*Interrup-  
tions*) I can only answer about the  
notice given to me. So far as the other  
thing is concerned it is for the Gov-  
ernment to do, it is not my job.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:  
The hon. Deputy-Speaker had assured  
the House that he would be taking  
necessary steps in the matter.

MR. SPEAKER: He has done that.  
He has informed the Home Minister.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:  
What has happened during the last  
two days? The House ought to know  
what has been done in the last two  
days. Today the House is adjourning  
*sine die*. Should not the House have  
been informed about it? (*Interruptions*)  
Somebody from the Government Ben-  
ches should tell us what has been  
done in the matter.

MR. SPEAKER: So far as my office  
is concerned, we have sent the entire  
proceedings to the Government for  
immediate action.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:  
What has the Government done in this  
matter in the last two days? The  
Chair had said that he was going to take  
necessary action... (*Interruptions*).

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gan-  
dhinagar): This matter has been raised  
by several of our colleagues. There  
are two points which are rather funda-  
mental. One is, the question of time.  
Today is the last day. Even if you  
have called for information, if the in-  
formation does not come before  
6.30 p.m. today, if you cannot take a  
decision, the matter gets lapsed.

12.00 hrs.

The second point, which is more im-  
portant, is this. When, not one Mem-  
ber but several Members of this House  
are openly saying on the floor of the  
House that there was an affront on  
them you must take what they say on  
their face value and accept them as  
speaking the truth. What is it that  
you are looking into? This is not  
something which must await a report  
from the Government. My point is  
that Members of Parliament are saying  
something, that a wrong has been done  
to them. You can ask the government  
and ask for information if there was  
police firing or lathi-charge or using  
of tear-gas or for other details, but

[ Prof. P. G. Mavalankar ]

when Members of Parliament, not one but seven of them, are coming in the House and on oath they say on the floor of the House that they have been insulted and their dignity has been affronted, what is it that you are looking into?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please first hear me.

श्री उपसेन (देवरिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हाउस प्राफ़ कामन्स में ऐसी कन्वेनशन है कि सदन में जो सदस्य कहता है, उस को सही मान लिया जाता है। आप भी इसे सही मानिये।

MR. SPEAKER: So far as I am concerned .. (Interruptions) Mr. Ugrasen I am not allowing. I am on my legs. You must know something of the parliamentary etiquette.

So far as I am concerned, two days before this matter was raised and immediately under the direction of the Deputy Speaker, the entire proceedings were sent to the Government. So, my part comes in to-day when the privilege notice is given.. (Interruptions) Up till then it is the government's concern. Government will take action and I do not come into the picture. The privilege notice came today at 10.20 a.m....

(Interruptions)

SHRI KRISHAN KANT (Chandigarh): My point of order is this. Will you ask the government to inform this House before the House rises to-day as to what action they have taken on the note sent by you? This is what I want from you. This is a simple thing. I want your ruling on that.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): There was a convention. When an hon. Member—who was sitting at that time in the Opposition—was insulted in Nagpur two years back, Shri Chavan was the Home Minister at that time He came and reported to the

House and the Speaker who was concerned with the dignity of the House and the Parliament and the Members immediately admitted a privilege motion, that officer was summoned before the House and he was warned and that was how the dignity of the House and the dignity of the Member was protested. You are the Speaker and you depend on the government and not on the Member. I want to know—are you believing the Members or the government? This is the thing I want to know.

MR. SPEAKER: So far as the privilege motion is concerned, it came to me only at 10.20 a.m. to-day.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): Any statement made by a member—you have to believe. You have to depend on the member, you cannot depend on the Police Officer.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): The basic question that arises is: do you accept the version of the Member made on the floor of the House or do you have any inherent right to verify what a member says on the floor of the House and particularly when he says that his basic rights have been infringed, is correct or not? Have you any such right? We think you have no such right.

MR. SPEAKER: I have never said that. This notice was given to me only to-day at 10.20 a.m....

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. GOPAL: He raised it on the floor of the House to-day because you did not take any action....

(Interruptions)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Sir, I rise on a point of order under Rule 227. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:  
It is under Rule 227. I rise on a point of order. Please permit me to speak. May point of order is this. Under Rule 227.... (Interruptions).

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR (Trivandrum): My point of order is this. Not only Members but even you were insulted by their behaviour in this manner. That is my point. Things like that may happen in future also. Suppose something is brought to your notice by the Members of the House and you ask for information about those things so as to take action against these people. Are they not bound to report back to you? Here two days have passed and nothing has happened. Government is indifferent. You keep quiet. That is an insult not only to the House but also it is an insult to the very high position you are enjoying. This is just like a petition from anybody else in the country. If that is so, how can the House function properly? So, I want your ruling on that.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:  
Sir, I rise on a point of order. Under Rule 227—let me read it out—

"Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules...."

You will please read from Rule 222 onwards. Under Rule 227, the Speaker may refer any question of privilege to the Committee of Privileges for examination, investigation and report. So, Sir, this is a serious matter and seven Members are involved in this; they were insulted by police officials, the Deputy Commissioner and all that. They have given you in writing—may be at 11 O'Clock or after that or even now. It can be taken up at any time. You are the custodian of the Members' privileges. And it is your duty to safeguard our rights. If you don't do, no Member can function in this House. Anyway they had been asked to go somewhere and they are insulted in this manner. You are quite competent to refer, under Rule 227 this case to the Privileges Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: I understand your point. But, this is not a point of order. They must have at least given the notice so as to reach me at 10 A. M.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:  
It may be at any time. You may send it for investigation. So, I suggest that you refer the case to the Privileges Committee for investigation. That is only because to-day is the last day of the session. You must do this to-day. Are you ready to refer it to the Privileges Committee?

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into the facts as you mentioned.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I want to make one submission.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:  
What was your reply, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: I don't reply at all. I only hear.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:  
I rose on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: I will take appropriate action.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:  
What is that appropriate action?

You are Speaker and not a minister.

MR. SPEAKER: Undoubtedly.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:  
What is meant by appropriate action?

MR. SPEAKER: I have called for facts. I shall go through them and then pass orders.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:  
When will you pass the order?

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever action is to be taken it will be done to-day itself.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:  
Today is the last day.

MR. SPEAKER: It will be done today itself.

(Interruptions)

**SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola):** There is no concrete allegation. How can you refer it to the Privileges Committee? (*Interruptions*)

इन्सल्ट हो गई, मैजिस्ट्रेट ने इन्सल्ट कर दी प्रलीगढ़ में यही कह रहे हैं न ? रामलिंगम को मारा गया

Did anyone of you say anything? You cannot have double standards. Ramalingam, MP was beaten. He had a fracture. Did you utter a word? Has your M.P. been beaten? (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:** Sir, I raised a point of order. You kindly reply to that. You are authorised to refer the matter at any time to the Privileges Committee under Rule 227. I want your ruling.

12.12 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Sir, in this Lok Sabha there is a clear precedent. A privileges motion was brought against the Chairman of Calcutta Port Trust under similar circumstances and the Speaker referred the Matter to the Privileges Committee. Privileges Committee is the judiciary of the House. It does not sit on judgement. They hear the witnesses and then submit a report. There should be no hesitation in sending the matter to the Privileges Committee.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** No. No. There is no case.

तुम चमचागिरी करते हो ।

You are making a joke of the Privileges Committee in this House. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Sir, My submission is that sending a matter to the Privileges Committee does not mean conviction by a court of law. Therefore, when seven members have come out with a statement

without any contradiction in it, the Chair should not hesitate to send the matter to the Privileges Committee otherwise it will be difficult for us to function if bureaucracy takes an upper hand.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Mr. Bosu and Mr. Sathe, please cooperate. The other day this point was raised, in this House and I said that 'I will go into the whole matter and whatever is to be done will be done.' That is what I had said.

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:** What have you done?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** We have sent the entire proceedings to the Minister. We have sent the entire proceedings of the House for action, and I hope that action is being taken, in respect of whatever action is to be taken.

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:** Sir, this is the last day. We demand that Government should make a statement on your reference to them.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Meanwhile Mr. Harikesh Bahadur gave a Breach of Privilege Motion in the morning just as the hon. Speaker was about to come into the House. (*Interruptions*) I have not said it is not permissible or any such thing. Hon. Speaker wanted to go through the Motion and I suppose he is going through the Motion, and he will take appropriate action on that.

So now let us proceed with the Business of the House.

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:** What appropriate action?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Let him at least have the opportunity to go through the note.

**AN HON MEMBER:** He has already gone into it.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir you have two issues to grapple with. The first is that the information was conveyed to the Home Minister and the House had been waiting for the last two

days to hear something from the Government on this matter. The House has not heard anything about it so far and the House is going to adjourn *sine die* this evening. The House has a clear duty in this matter. The Chair will of course realise that there is a sense of urgency about the whole matter. We cannot go and sit quietly in our homes for the next two months waiting for the Government action to be taken in this matter. We want to be informed about the steps that Government has taken in the matter. When some hon. Members raised this issue some two days back they thought that probably executive action would be taken expeditiously and there may not be any need for a breach of privilege machinery to be set in motion. But now that they have not heard anything from the Government they have given time to set in motion this machinery of breach of privilege. If the Chair also finds that there has not been any action taken in the matter, the Chair has a clear duty to set in motion this machinery of breach of privilege. Unless we are assured that the Chair also takes the matter in a spirit of urgency we will not allow this matter to rest where it has been allowed to rest. Let there be no doubt about it. So, Sir, the Government must come forward and tell this House whatever action they have taken in the matter. It surprises me, and not only surprises me, but it shocks me, that the Government sits tongue-tied. Nobody from the side of the Government is saying anything with regard to this matter. We are all agitating about the matter for the last 1/2 an hour. I don't know for what purpose we have got the Government in power if the Government is not defending the honour and dignity of this House. Then, in that case, we really don't know what is the Government here for.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Mishra, I understand your agitation.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Let me quote the rule. Please see rule 223.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no need to quote, Mr. Gupta.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Sir, please see Rule 223. It is very clear.

A Member wishing to raise a question of privilege shall give notice in writing to the Secretary General 'before the commencement of the sitting of the House.' He has given the notice before the sitting of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is all right. You are only repeating the rule. You also know and I also know. Mr. Gupta, nobody is disputing that rule. There is no use repeating that. There is no objection regarding that rule.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): Sir, the matter was raised in this House two days before and the Home Minister assured the House that we would go into this question. I checked up and find that the proceedings which have been sent to the Home Ministry, as indicated by you, have not reached us. I assure you that we will go into the matter thoroughly.... (Interruptions).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The question arises only when the matter requires intervention of the House. Let us see whether this matter requires intervention of the House, or it can be dealt with at the administrative level or departmental level. Now, what are the allegations? The allegations are that certain Members of Parliament went to inquire into the matter and they called on the District Magistrate. As the District Magistrate was smoking a cigarette, the M.P.s said: "You do not smoke; if you want to smoke, you can go out." The Magistrate said: "I go out." I do not understand what is the insult of the Members. Were they insulted.... (Interruptions). It would be like putting the whole Members of Parliament



[Shri Vasant Sathe]

against the administration which is very wrong thing to do. It is a superficial non-sensical matter.... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Saugata Roy.

श्री मनोहर लाल (कानपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : किस चीज पर व्यवस्था है ?

श्री मनोहर लाल : यह बहुत ही गम्भीर मामला है और मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नियम 222 का है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : 222 की कोई बात नहीं है।

12.22 hrs.

# CONSTITUTION (FIFTIETH AMENDMENT) BILL— Contd.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-pore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the introduction of the Constitution (Fiftieth Amendment) Bill. This is a very serious and sensitive subject and I am raising this objection at the preliminary stage. In every Party, there are problems with regard to this Bill, there is difference of opinion.... (Interruptions). I am told that several members belonging to the ruling party, which has sought leave to introduce this Bill, are opposing the introduction of this Bill. This is a Bill which concerns the religious sentiments of the minorities in this country and the Government should have entered into larger consultations before bringing forward such a Bill. And it should have got consent from the concerned Governments.

As far as we in West Bengal are concerned, the Congress Party in West Bengal has always taken a stand that we do not support a ban on cow slaughter. All the previous Congress Chief Minister are on record as having said that. In Kerala, our party is a partner in the coalition Government; and that Government has taken a position that a total ban on cow slaughter is not necessary. Whatever stand the different parties may take when the Bill is to be voted, at this stage it must be put on record

that in a country where the secular structure of the country is often held in question, we have to bear in mind that any nibbling away at this stage, of the rights and any interference with the States affairs are bound to raise a controversial question. Secondly, in a country where people are already suffering from deficiency of protein, you cannot deprive any section of the population from the use of protein for their own development. Thirdly, in a country where two States are taking serious objection to a certain legislation, their view should not be over-ridden. That is why, at this preliminary stage I rise to point out to this Government the serious misgivings people have about this Bill, and I request the Minister to consider the withdrawal of this Bill from this House. (Interruption). The first sentence I said was that, because I have given notice for opposing the introduction of this Bill. (Interruptions).

I am opposing the introduction of the Bill. I have had my say that the Government should withdraw this Bill and should give fresh thought, and should enter into wider consultations with all parties and different state Governments before bringing forward such a Bill.

श्री मधु लिमये (वांका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री बरनाला ने जो संविधान (संशोधन) विधेयक पेश किया है, मैं उसका विरोध करना चाहता हूँ।

यह जो विधेयक है, और उसका जो विषय है, उसका हमारी पार्टी के घोषणापत्र में कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। हमारे बनाव घोषणापत्र में ऐसी बहुत सी बातें हैं, जिनके बारे में अभी तक कानून नहीं बने हैं, और ऐसे कालत विषयों को ले कर .... (अवधान) विलुप्त ! मैं अपनी बात कहूँगा। ऐसे कालत विषयों को ले कर संविधान में परिवर्तन लाने का जो विचार किया जा रहा है, और वह भी दबाव में, उसका मैं कभी भी समर्थन नहीं कर सकता हूँ।

श्री विनोबा भावे के बारे में मेरे मन में आदर है, लेकिन जब इमर्जेन्सी के दौरान लोकतंत्र को हत्या हुई, तो उसके विरोध में उन्होंने धनशन नहीं किया, बल्कि उन्होंने "अनुशासन पर्व" कह कर उसका स्वागत किया। और आज जनता पार्टी की सरकार पर दबाव डालने के लिए, और फिर्तवागना विचारों को भड़काने के लिए, महात्मा गांधी के चेले जब इस तरह का काम करते हैं, तो हम लोगों को हिम्मत के साथ अपनी बात कहनी चाहिये, और आज मैं कहना चाहता हूँ।

कौन नहीं जानता है कि महात्मा गांधी ने अपने लम्बे जीवनकाल में, जो उन्होंने पूरे राष्ट्र, दुनिया और मानव-जाति की सेवा में बिताया, कई बार अनशन किया। लेकिन उन्होंने अनशन किया अस्पृश्यता के खिलाफ हिन्दू समाज की विवेक-बुद्धि को जाग्रत करने के लिए। उन्होंने अनशन किया हरिजनों पर होने वाले अत्याचार और अत्याचार के खिलाफ। महात्मा गांधी ने अनशन किये अल्प-संख्यकों के प्राण और इज्जत की रक्षा करने के लिए। लेकिन महात्मा गांधी भी गोहत्या के विरोधी थे और गोरक्षा के पक्षधर थे। उनके 70,75 ग्रन्थ प्रकाशित हो गये हैं। आज सवेरे मैं देख रहा था। उन्होंने काऊ स्लाटर के बारे में बहुत कुछ लिखा है। उन्होंने हमेशा इस बात पर जोर दिया है कि गोरक्षा का मामला एक आर्थिक मामला है और उन्होंने कहा है कि जो बात आर्थिक हितों के खिलाफ जाती है, वह कभी धार्मिक नहीं हो सकती है। उन्होंने गोरक्षा के लिए बहुत सारी बातें बतायी हैं कि भैंस पालना और भैंस का दूध पीना बन्द करो, लेकिन शायद ही यहाँ कोई आरम्भी होगा, इसके दुष्के होंगे जो गाय का दूध पीते हों। तो गांधी जी ने बहुत सारी बातें कहीं। लेकिन मुझे इस बात का पता नहीं है कि कानून में गोहत्या बन्द करने के लिए गांधी जी ने कभी अनशन किया है। इस की कोई जानकारी मुझे नहीं है। अगर मंत्री महोदय इस के ऊपर रोशनी डालेंगे तो हम लोग सुनने के लिए तैयार हैं।

लेकिन महात्मा जी की विचारधारा के बारे में हम सभी लोगों के मन में प्रेम है। इसलिए पहली बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि गोहत्या को कानून में बन्द करने के लिए श्री विनोबा जी के दबाव में आ कर आप जो यह विधेयक पेश कर रहे हैं इसका निदान्तः मैं विरोधी हूँ पहला आक्षेप तो मेरा यह है।

मेरा दूसरा आक्षेप यह है कि जनता पार्टी विवेकीकरण के और सत्ता के वितरण के निदान्तः को पक्षधर है। इसकी पक्षधर नहीं है कि और केन्द्रीयकरण किया जाये। कौन नहीं जानता है, 8 अगस्त, 1942 का जो इंडियन नेशनल कांग्रेस का प्रस्ताव था जिस प्रस्ताव को पारित करने के बाद महात्मा गांधी और अन्य राष्ट्रीय नेताओं को गिरफ्तार किया गया और हम लोगों ने भूमिगत रह कर आन्दोलन चलाया, माननीय यशवंत राव चाव्हाण जी भी बैठे हैं, वह भी 1942 के आन्दोलन में थे, बहुत सारे सज्जन उधर के विरोध पक्ष के लोग भी थे, तो क्या लिखा था 8 अगस्त के प्रस्ताव में? 8 अगस्त के प्रस्ताव में क्विट इंडिया की बातें तो थीं ही, आने वाले संविधान के ढाँचे के बारे में उस में कहा गया था कि हम लोग संघ राष्ट्रीय संविधान चाहते हैं और जिन विषयों की सूची नहीं बनाई जायगी, रेजिड्युयरी गिस्ट, उस के अधिकार राज्यों को रहेंगे। यह इंडियन नेशनल कांग्रेस का प्रस्ताव था और उस समय हम सभी लोग कांग्रेस में थे। लोकनायक जयप्रकाश नानावण भी थे, डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया भी थे, आचार्य कृपालानी जी भी थे, सभी लोग थे।

उस के बाद देश का विभाजन हुआ और उस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि हमारे राष्ट्रीय नेता बहुत ज्यादा चिन्तित हो गए कि देश कहीं बिखर न जाय और इसलिए जो संविधान बनाया गया, वह उस समय तक की जो परम्परा थी उस से थोड़ा हट कर केन्द्र मजबूत बनाने की दृष्टि से बनाया गया। इस में सारे विषयों की सूची दी गई है और तीन भागों में बांट दिया गया है। उस के बाद बहुत कम विषय बचते हैं। यह सोच समझ कर के कि केन्द्र के विषय क्या होंगे, राज्य के विषय क्या होंगे और समानान्तर सूची में क्या विषय होंगे, यह उन्होंने किया। आज क्या बजह है कि जनता पार्टी के बुनियादी सिद्धांतों के विपरीत आप समानान्तर सूची में नये-नये विषय डालते चले जा रहे हैं। शिक्षा और वन-विभाग पहले राज्य की सूची में थे लेकिन हम लोगों को जेल में डाल कर संविधान में परिवर्तन किया गया और समानान्तर सूची में ये विषय लाये गए, हम लोगों ने जैसा वादा किया था, इन विषयों को हम लोग वापस राज्य की सूची में ले जाना चाहते थे लेकिन विरोध पक्ष विरोध से यह काम नहीं हो पाया। जाहिर बात है कि राज्य सभा में हमारा बहुमत नहीं है। बाकी आप के मन से हुआ लेकिन इस के ऊपर आप ने अपनी महमति नहीं दी और नतीजा यह हुआ कि राज्य सभा में वह पारित नहीं हो सका और फिर लोक सभा के सामने वह आया और हम लोगों ने जो आप की इच्छा थी उस के अनुसार संविधान संशोधन विधेयक पास किया।

अब यह नई बात आ गई। तो मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि केशवानन्द भारती केस में बहुमत इस के पक्ष में था कि संविधान में जो भी परिवर्तन करना है वह करते हुए संविधान का जो मूल ढाँचा है, संविधान की जो बुनियाद है उसमें परिवर्तन नहीं करना चाहिये। जो बहुमत का निर्णय सीकरी माहब ने दिया ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर है। मेरा कहना यह है कि माननीय सदस्य महोदय को इस विधेयक के बारे में विरोध करने का पूरा अधिकार है। लेकिन मैं इनमे यह आशा करता था कि भाषण देने के बजाय कांस्टीट्यूशनल काम्पिटेंस पर यह कुछ बात कहते...

श्री मधु लिमये : वही तो कह रहा हूँ।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : आप तो यह कह रहे हैं कि विनोबा जी के दबाव में आकर कर रहे हैं, यह क्या कांस्टीट्यूशनल काम्पिटेंस की बात है?

मेरा कहना यह है कि इंटेलिजेंस के ऊपर डिस्कशन नहीं हो सकती। अगर इन्हें कुछ एतराज करना है तो कांस्टीट्यूशनल प्वाइंट्स पर एतराज करें।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप मेरी नोटिस पढ़ लीजिए। मैंने दो आक्षेप उठाए हैं—एक आक्षेप मेरा सस्पेंडेंटिव है, नियम 72 के अन्तर्गत मुझे उसका अधिकार है और दूसरा आक्षेप कांफिटेंस के मवाल पर है जिस पर



[श्री मधु लिमये]

मैं चाहता हूँ कि पूरी बहस हो। यह नोटिस मैंने दिया है। आजकल मैं बोलता नहीं हूँ लेकिन कार्य प्रणाली को मैं भूलता नहीं हूँ। मैंने समय पर नोटिस दिया है और यह दोनों बातें उसमें रखी हैं—एक तो सस्पेंडिटिव मोशन है और दूसरे कांफिडेंस का सवाल है।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Members have given notice to oppose the introduction of the Bill. Here is a Member who is opposing the introduction. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta in order to support the Minister, wants to oppose the Member. He has no right to do that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Lakkappa, you have not come to the stage of giving rulings. I will take care of that.

श्री मधु लिमये : सीकरी माह्व के जजमेंट में मैं एक छोटा सा हिस्सा पढ़ता हूँ, केशवानन्द भारती केस है :

"The true position is that every provision of the Constitution can be amended, provided in the result the basic foundation and structure of the Constitution remains the same. The basic structure may be said to consist the following features:

(1) supremacy of the Constitution; (2) Republican and democratic form of Government; (3) Secular character of the Constitution" Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta may note "(4) Separation of powers between the legislature executive and judiciary, and (5) federal character of the Constitution."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ

The quantitative transfer of subjects from the State List to the Concurrent List or the Central List, will it not result at some stage in qualitative change?

एक एक करके आप सारे विषय राज्य की सूची से हटाकर समानान्तर या केन्द्र की सूची में डाल देंगे तो क्या आपके पास कोई प्रेरियमेटिकल फार्मुला है कि इतने विषय ट्रांसफर करने के बाद गुणात्मीक परिवर्तन हुआ और इतने पर फेडरल स्ट्रक्चर को ग्राइच पटुची ? शांति भूषण जी कानून के पण्डित हैं, मैं तो कानून का पण्डित नहीं हूँ लेकिन मेरी स्वस्थ बुद्धि को लगता है कि एक एक करके इस तरह से विषय राज्य की सूची से हटाये जायेंगे तो जो संघ राज्यीय स्वरूप है, जिसको इन्होंने बूनियादी माना है, अन्य जगों ने भी माना है और इस काम में जो समूची जजमेंट दिया गया है वह भी आप देखें, उसमें भी कहा गया है कि संविधान में परिवर्तन हो सकते हैं लेकिन बूनियादी टांचे में परिवर्तन नहीं होना चाहिये, मैं आपके आज चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि आप एक ऐसा काम कर रहे हैं, ऐसा रास्ता खोल रहे हैं जिस पर अगर हम चल पड़ेंगे तो जो काम इन्दिरा जी ने आपातकाल में किया था, 'राज्यों के अधिकारों के हनन का, वही आप विनोबा जी के दबाव में या अन्य किसी के दबाव में करने जायेंगे। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जनता पार्टी का जो मिद्धान्त है, विकेन्द्रीकरण और सत्ता के वितरण का, उससे यह नीति कहां मेल खाती है ? (व्यवधान) आज किसनों के लिए असम्भव हो गया है, उन सभी गायों को विजय कुमार जी और कंबरलाल जी के घर पर भेज दिया जाये। इन्दिरा गांधी—आप देखिए बड़ी अजीवांगरीब बात है—हर दिन धर्मनिपेक्षता की हामी भरती है और कहती है कि मैं अकेली मिद्धान्तवादी हूँ, लेकिन उधर विनोबा जी को उन के मलाहकारों के जरिये अनशन के लिये उकसाया गया। मैं जानता हूँ—वे कौन लोग हैं। उस के बाद क्या हुआ ...

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): This is absolutely false.... (Interruptions).

श्री मधु लिमये : धर्मनिपेक्षता और साम्प्रदायिक-एकता के लिए हम इन्दिरा गांधी से सबक सीखने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं, जो हर बाबा के सामने ढोंगी महात्माओं के सामने माफ्टांग नमस्कार करती है, शकराचार्यों के आसपास घूमती है—क्या वह हमको धर्मनिपेक्षता और साम्प्रदायिक एकता का पाठ पढ़ायेंगी ? यह ढोंग-धनूरा नहीं चलेगा।

प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था—अगर दोनों कांग्रेस पार्टियां समर्थन देंगी तो मैं इस को यहां पेश कर दूंगा। लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह वायदा नहीं किया था कि इस को पास करवाने की मेरी व्यक्तिगत जिम्मेदारी है ...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Running with the hare and hunting with the hounds.

श्री मधु लिमये : कांग्रेसी पार्टी ने क्या तय किया है, मुझे पता नहीं है। लेकिन कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोगों से मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस पर पूरी बहस हो। वह काम्पिटेंस का सवाल है, धीरे-धीरे संघ राज्य का

स्वरूप पतला होता जा रहा है, केन्द्रीयकरण की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ रही है। हिन्दुस्तान जैसे विशाल देश में—मैं नहीं मानता हूँ कि केन्द्रीयकरण से मुक्त की एकता बनी रहे। अति-केन्द्रीयकरण से पाकिस्तान टूटा। मैं आप को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि उस रास्ते पर मत चलिये। आप विकेन्द्रीयकरण के सिद्धान्त को, जो हमारे मेनीफेस्टो में है, उस को मन छीनिये। उस में बहुत सारी बातें हम ने कही हैं—10 साल में बेकारी को दूर कर देंगे। अब कुछ लोगों ने यह परिभाषा की है कि 10वें साल में बेकारी को दूर करेंगे। आप उस के लिए कानून लाइये। श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री कानून लाये थे—उस के लिए क्या किया? यह मवाल छोड़ दीजिए—मैं आप से कहता हूँ—इंदिरा गांधी इस मामले में बहुत बेनकाब हुई हैं। उन्होंने अपने साथियों से कहा था कि विनोबा जी के साथ सहानुभूति रखने के लिए एक दिन का अनशन कीजिए—इस से ज्यादा पाखण्ड और क्या हो सकता है? क्या माठे ने अनशन किया था या रान में चोरी से पेड़ा खाया था? ....

श्री बसंत साठे : चोरी से काम करने की हमारी आदत नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ—इन लोग के चक्कर में मत पड़िये। इन्दिरा गांधी के चक्कर में मत पड़िये—आप समझ लीजिए कि यह इन की चाल थी, इसलिए इस में हम लोगों को नहीं पड़ना चाहिये। आपने इस को आर्डर-पेपर पर रखा है, आप इस को वापस ले लीजिए, यही मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Sir, I want to say.... (Interruptions)

Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Gupta, you know the procedure very well. I have received your chit just now. I cannot allow it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Kindly listen to me; I am raising a point of order.

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, under what rule is he raising it?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let me hear the point of order.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह मानता हूँ कि कानून के तहत, प्रोसीजर के तहत, जिन्होंने नोटिस दिया है और जो इस का विरोध करना चाहते हैं, केवल वे ही इस पर बोल सकते हैं। लेकिन कांस्टीट्यूशनल आस्पेक्ट पर जब सवाल उठाया गया है, जैसा मेरे मित्र मधु लिमये ने उठाया है, कांस्टीट्यूशनल इश्यू पर तो पूरी डिबेट इस पर हो सकती है और इस के फेवर में और इस के एगेस्ट में दोनों बातें

कही जा सकती हैं और इसीलिए मैंने मधु लिमये जी से पूछा था ..... (व्यवधान) ....kindly listen. At least, you give me the right to speak.

अगर इन्होंने यह कांस्टीट्यूशनल एस्पेक्ट उठाया है, तो मुझे यह अधिकार होता है कि मैं इस के बारे में अपनी राय रखूँ क्योंकि पूरी डिबेट इसमें होनी जरूरी है। अगर ये कांस्टीट्यूशनल इश्यू न उठाते, तो मैं इस पर कुछ न कहता।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. I am calling those whose names are here.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I can quote the rule. You kindly reply to this. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Govindan Nair.

श्री राज नारायण ('राय बरेली) : आप ने इन का प्वाइण्ट नहीं माना है, तो आप इन को बैठा दीजिए। आप इन में कहे कि ये बैठ जाएं।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : आप मेरे प्वाइण्ट आफ़ आर्डर का जवाब दीजिए। .. (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not a point of order.

श्री राज नारायण : यह हाऊस किसके पंजेन में है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already told that this is not a point of order. I have called Mr. Govindan Nair.

श्री राज नारायण : श्री शान्ति भूषण जी ने हमारी इलैक्शन पेटिशन में काऊ पर बहुत अच्छी बहस की थी। अब सदन के सदस्य इस पर बोलें, चाहे मानें या न मानें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Govindan Nair.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN (Trivandrum): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I oppose this Bill because it is an onslaught on the basic structure of our State and also an encroachment on the rights of the States. This question was discussed here even earlier. Now at the time of the discussion on the Constitution, there was a view that cow slaughter should be banned. This question was discussed threadbare in the Constituent Assembly and they decided that there should not be a total ban on cow slaughter.

[Shri M. N. Govindan Nair]

Now you know the circumstances under which this Bill has been brought forward. I am very much shocked that an old veteran Congressman like Mr. Morarji Desai, who has witnessed, how the Constitution of our country was moulded and who was also a participant in the freedom struggle, should now bring forward a Bill like this. During the days of the freedom struggle, in order to mould a nation out of different sections of people with distinct and different loyalties, the national leaders and leaders of the different sections of people finally agreed upon certain norms to protect the interests of different religious minorities and safeguard the interest of those who suffered from social inequalities. Our Constitution had embodied in it, Those protections and safeguards.

Now, what you are trying to do is to tamper with the basic structure of the Constitution. It has already been pointed out by more than one colleague here, what are the basic features of our Constitution. India is a multi-religious State. In order to accommodate the sentiments and ways of life of different sections of the people, religious groups, the provisions are made in the Constitution. It was on that ground that the Constituent Assembly did not accept the argument for a total ban on cow-slaughter. I need not explain that the Adivasis, the Harijans, the Christians, the Muslims, all these people, of course take beef. In their way of life, it is a part of their diet. We have no right to interfere with their way of life. That is why Gandhiji whom, I hope, you also accept as the Father of the Nation clearly and categorically said on this issue that cow-slaughter should not be banned in our country.

It has been repeatedly said here several times by several hon. members. I do not want to quote the last wish of Gandhiji. But, unfortunately, the whole thing has been brought forward by - so-called disciple of

Gandhiji, I mean, Vinobha Bhave. There was a time when I also believed that he was a disciple of Gandhiji. When one thinks of Gandhiji, one is reminded of Christ and the experience of Christ, even after his death, Gandhiji is facing now. Vinobha Bhave, I do not say, is a Judas. But he is a Saint Peter. On the day of last supper of Christ, he said, Saint Peter who was a disciple of Christ, will dosown him thrice. Vinobha Bhave has done the same thing to Gandhiji.

In this country, during the last two years, every day we are discussing the atrocities on Harijans. You know how dear was the Harijan to Gandhiji. But this disciple of Gandhiji who is at the Ashram in Pauniar did not open his mouth even once against the onslaught on the Harijans. That was the first time when he disowned Gandhiji. The second time he disowned Gandhiji was when the Muslims in this country were murdered, he did not raise his voice. That was the second time when he disowned Gandhiji. The third time when he disowned Gandhiji was, against the express wish of Gandhiji that cow-slaughter should not be banned in this country, he came forward with a fast.

Now, you say that democracy and secularism are the basic feature of our Constitution. One man's fasting and forcing a legislation is nothing but undemocratic and extra-constitutional. About this cow worship, as one born in a Hindu family, I feel, it was imposed on the non-Brahmin community at one time by the Brahmins. There is no religion in the world which denies the study of scriptures to its followers. But here in our country, the Brahmins said 'Gentlemen, you need not study the scriptures, the Gita, the Vedas etc. If you read you will lose your eye-sight; if you recite Mantras, your tongue will not move. So, hereafter, your job is to worship the cow and the Brahmin'. So Hinduism was distorted and a large majority of its followers were reduced to near sub-human conditions. Now some gentlemen want to revive that.

Gandhiji was an ardent Hindu: nobody will deny it. I think Mr. Advani will agree that he was more of an ardent Hindu than he himself. But this disciple of Gandhiji wants to bring back the cow and, mind you, behind the cow there will be the Brahmin. Tomorrow supposing some Acharya—there are so many Acharyas here—start a fast that Brahmins also should be restored to their old position, what will be the fate of the Hindu people of this country? I am not speaking about the other aspect, but what will be the plight of the Hindus in this country?

Therefore, this is an obscurantist Bill which has been brought up here, to set aside the high principles and norms that are already embodied in the Constitution. It is not because the Kerala Government is opposed to this or because the West Bengal Government is opposed to this; that is not the point. But you are insulting the Indian population, the 640 million people of this country, by bringing this Bill. It is not a question of only the Muslim minority. Therefore, I oppose this Bill.

More than all that, there is another basic feature. You have done away with secularism, you have done away with democracy and now you want to impair the Centre-State relationship. As he has very rightly pointed out, if you tamper with the rights ensured in the Constitution for the States, then you will be opening a flood-gate. You have a brutal majority in this House. The other day the gentlemen sitting this side had a brutal majority, and when they tampered with the Constitution and Constitutional rights, all of you were furious. But what are you doing now? You are doing the same thing. You dared to bring this Bill in this House because you felt you have a majority—a brutal majority. I do not think anybody in the Opposition will agree with you but still you dared to bring this Bill because you are relying on the brutal majority you have in this House. If this is the procedure you follow, not only this right but every right assured by the Consti-

tution can be taken away. I warn you, don't attempt this. I remember that a few years ago. . . (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:** He has only to make a short statement. You are allowing him to speak for 15 minutes.

**SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry):** I rise on a point of order: under what authority are they questioning your discretion?

**SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR:** When the Communist Government was formed in Kerala, you decided to dismiss the Government which had enjoyed a majority, overlooking the Constitution. Once you took away the right of the Government to continue, even though it had a majority in the Assembly, it will have chain reaction. What happened in later years,—with impunity, several governments which enjoyed majorities were overthrown. If you start interfering with the rights of the State Governments, you will be

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entering a dangerous field. Therefore, I oppose this Bill and I would request Members of the ruling party also to exercise their right of discretion in regard to this Bill. I can assure you, on behalf of the Prime Minister, that even if you vote against the Bill, he will not resign and create a crisis. He will never do that. Therefore, I want you to exercise your right to oppose this Bill. I do not know what Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta will do, but he is a reasonable and if he wants secularism to be retained in this country, if he wants democracy to be maintained and if he wants the Centre-State relationship to be retained on the basis of the federal structure, then he will also help in opposing this Bill.

I wonder how Mr. Barnala, the Agriculture Minister, brought this. I sympathise with him.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Shri Bala Pajanor.

(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara):** We want to make ourselves clear. We have not given our

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan]

names through the Party. this is not a party matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are some Parties which have given an entire list of Party Members. Evidently we cannot have all of the speaking.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: On behalf of my Party, I alone speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have to exercise some discretion. We will do that. The major Parties may have two speakers each, may be.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Sir, on behalf of my Party the Anna DMK and on my own behalf, I oppose the introduction of this Bill. If at all I can congratulate Mr. Barnala, it will be on the score that he has scored the 50th point—or amendment. I think he has scored half a century by this amendment. That is the only plus point in this Bill—to which the Law Minister has also contributed a lot. I do not want to go into the merits of the issue because that matter will be discussed when the Bill is introduced and we take it up at the discussion stage. But I cannot understand how the Government was forced to introduce a Bill of this nature to please certain personal fantasies of certain persons of this country. This Party; when it came to power—as well explained by our beloved friend and colleague Mr. Madhu Limaye—promised this country that they will decentralise the entire thing and protect the federal structure of this country, and give more powers to the State instead of taking them away from them. When the question of including Education and Forest was considered by the previous Government, as a Party we opposed it. At that time it was said that the very nature of the Constitution being federal, only for the sake of convenience and in order to implement better the policies, they were taking over such things—as we always say, taking shelter under 'Directive Principles'. At that time, I think, many of those Members who were in the Opposition then joined with us and said that it would

be better for the States to have more powers in a country like ours because we have unity in diversity. The culture and habits of our people are so varied that there cannot be any uniform system, and you cannot bring about a unitary system in the country. When the Janata Party came to power, of course, the Opposition leaders had a discussion with the Prime Minister and other Ministers of this Government, and they said that, just because they could not get the majority and support from the other Parties, they were yielding on certain things. But later on we found that, just because some of the Members in the Janata Party also were interested in having the unitary character in the country, they wanted to have Education and Forestry in the Concurrent List, they successfully did it with the help of the major Opposition Party now which was ruling the country for the last 26 or 27 years.

Now, just because you have promised the great Acharya Vinobha Bhave, you are doing this. I have great respect for Acharya Vinobha Bhave. Our Party was represented in that group which went to persuade Acharya Vinobha Bhave to give up the fast he had undertaken. He may have his own personal feelings on cow slaughter. Similarly I may have my own feelings tomorrow—I do not attribute any motives to any one when I say this—that there should be no smoking in this country. Suppose, after I grow old, after, say, 40 years I undertake a fast on this account, I do not think the future Prime Minister will come to me and say, 'Do not worry; whether it is in the Directive Principles or not, I will bring it in the Constitution, I will amend the Constitution or create a provision in the Constitution in such a way that nobody can smoke in this country'. Therefore, I cannot understand this foolery or foolhardiness. A very funny thing is taking place in this country at a time when we are struggling with so many more important problems. I really admire and congratulate Mr. Madhu

Limaye for having boldly and openly come out. You are promising the youth of this country and the people who are not having jobs that they will have employment in ten years' time. But for cows, you want to take action immediately. I do not know what is the motive behind it. I can smell and see certain things here. I do not say that your house is very much divided. But I can very well see a certain amount of fanatic feelings amongst you. A certain set of people say inside and outside the House that they are associating themselves with certain kind of convictions. I do not question your conviction, but you have no right to impose your conviction on others who do not have a similar feeling.

The minorities in this country are very much agitated on many issues in which you take sides. It is a very serious matter for the unity of the country. It is a serious matter for the very existence of the country. When we are faced with so many more important problems, you are unnecessarily trying to focus the attention of this country on trivial issues. I charge you, the very introduction of this Bill is an insult, not on the Constitution but on the people of this country. I do not bring here the question of North-South. As has been explained by my beloved friend, Shri Alagesan, there is no such feeling at all here, because, whether you pass the Bill or not, the people will go on during it. The same thing is happening in respect of prohibition. I am not going into that now. What I want to say is this. Do not introduce or impose your personal fantasies on the domain of the entire people of this country. We are opposing this not because the West Bengal Government is opposing this, not because the Kerala Government is opposing this. There is a ban on cow-slaughter in my State. What I say is, you leave it to the States. Why are you trying to take over the powers of the States? You are having enough subjects in your domain, and you are not doing even ten per cent

of what is expected of you. You have unnecessarily brought this; you just want to bluff the people. I ask you one question. Is it not a fact that our great Gandhiji once said when a calf was suffering that it would be better for the calf to be shot dead than to allow it to suffer like that, and he called it 'cruel kindness'. I do not know whether you have any idea about the starving cows in our villages. You do not have the animal feed for it. You do not have enough grazing grounds for it and you want all these cows to starve and roam about in the streets and spoil the country? That is a question of merits and we can discuss it in detail later. But if you have decided to still introduce the Bill with the help of the majority, that you may get it because I feel like that. Even if you have the majority, I would appeal this is a very bad precedent for you and especially for the Janata Party people.

This is not only a sentimental question but it is also an economic question. These days we are listening to our colleagues and others on the radio and the television speaking about the economic policy. Have you analysed the economic policy of the cow? Have you analysed the economic policy of the starving cows in this country? Please check it. I know from the statistics available that one-third of the population of the State of Kerala eat cow meat. That is the rejected ones. If you ban it now, what will happen? Even today—I can tell you—in Madras the price of goat meat has gone up to Rs. 21 which was selling at Rs. 11 three or four days ago. I do not know what will happen to West Bengal. I do not know what will happen to Kerala. You are not able to feed the millions of this country. You are not able to give them even a single meal and you are trying to introduce cow slaughter ban as if it is going to bring you a big wealth? I cannot understand Barnalaji bringing this forward when he talked of so many things like price rise for



[Shri A. Bala Pajanor]

paddy etc. and when there are so many difficulties. I do not know what had prompted him to bring this Bill in such a manner.

Thirdly, I oppose this Bill for the simple reason that you have not taken into consideration the Opposition in the matter. You consulted some people here and there but you have not taken the overall view of the picture and taken the people's consideration in the matter because you think that you are having the majority. So even if you fail to get the majority, then you can go and tell Vinobaji that just because these Parties opposed it, you cannot get it through. So you wanted to take political advantage of it. I doubt very much your conviction on the very same issue. If it is a political matter, then you are trying to play with the people of this country. You want to tell people or those people who are very much particular about this, who are very much vehement and fanatical to bring in this law. 'We wanted and tried to introduce it in the Parliament but these people opposed it. They are the enemies.' That is not the method. If you say that, then I will go and tell them that you are the enemies of the 62 crores of this country because you are not able to satisfy the people on this score. Don't bring in your religious aspect into it. I do not want to argue on the basis of religion. Don't bring in communal aspect into it. Don't try to bring in minority view into it. If you take the statistics of the minorities, the minority Christians, the minority Muslims and if you take the people who take cow meat and this kind of things even among the Hindus, they will be much more than these minorities. That means that you are violating the majority will of this country. It is just because, as Mr. Govindan Nair has very well put it, you want to impose the idea of a certain ruling class, the ruling class that suppressed this country in the

past—I am not talking about the present ruling class—the ruling class that spoilt Hinduism, the ruling class that spoilt the very Hindu concept in this country, the ruling class that destroyed the very existence of this country and the ruling class that pledged this country to foreigners and aliens and who are now trying to dominate this country on the ideological basis. Beware of it. This is the very beginning of it. Day in and day out you see matters like this are coming into this House. I am afraid and I warn you. If you allow these communal feelings, these fanatic feelings to grow, it will be a dangerous sign and I want to tell very openly that this country may not be one on that. We are committed to keep this country one from Kashmir to Kanyakumari but you are the people who are trying to divide it. Don't take it as a small issue. We oppose it very vehemently at the introduction stage itself as it not only takes away the rights of the States, it not only violates the individual's freedom, it suppresses the minority rights but it also destroys secularism in this country, it takes away the democratic rights and it completely annihilates the federal structure of the constitution.

So we oppose this Bill on this score and I hope the hon Minister will withdraw the Bill before introducing it.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat):** I rise to oppose the introduction of this Bill on grounds of constitutional propriety, on grounds of economy and on grounds of political situation of our country.

It has been noted by many hon. Members of the House that there has been a concerted effort on the part of the ruling Party now at the Centre to make inroads into the rights of the States. The Constituent Assembly, in its wisdom, has divided the legislative domain of the State and the legislative domain of the Centre and they have also added a list of

concurrent nature. But it has been after due deliberation and after due consideration and, as has been pointed out the particular item, viz., Animal husbandry was sought to be included in the Concurrent List while the draft constitution was being debated. But, it was the Constituent Assembly which rejected that idea and placed it in the Seventh Schedule, that is, in the State List.

Now, may I know what has been the particular reason of bringing this particular subject from the State List to the Concurrent List? Is it not the beginning of the tussle which will ultimately result in denying to States of all legislative powers as has been rightly pointed out by my hon. friend, Shri Madu Limaye? There are other subjects which are now in the domain of the legislative competence of the State Legislatures which would also be taken away by the Centre and a unitary state is going to be formed in this country. There is a political party; there is a group within the Janata Party which has been advocating for a strong Centre and a unitary form of government in this country. But the House should know that India can remain united only on the basis of federalism; India can remain united only on the basis of unity in University. I am opposed to this Bill because this strikes at the very root of the country; it strikes at the very federal nature of our Constitution; it strikes at the very root of the secular character of our Constitution and it even strikes at the very root of the minority rights which I most ardently mention. Sir, Art. 14 and 15 are likely to be violated if any act is made under the provisions of our Constitution. Therefore, it is a deliberate attempt on the part of a section of the Ruling Party, if I am correct to say, to erode more and more of the rights of the States and I feel the States will not accept.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Basu, you must wind up.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, from the Member from the Congress (I), there was a non-official Bill which was introduced by Seth Govind Dass in 1955 and a debate took place in this very House on 2nd April, 1955. The then Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru made certain remarks which I want to quote only for the benefit of those who are in the Congress (I) and who still claim to preserve the traditions of Nehru. This is what Pandit Nehru said. I quote:

"I wish to make it perfectly clear at the outset that the Government are entirely opposed to this Bill..."

"I cannot accept that animals are more important than economics and I think human beings are more important than cows"

The Congress (I) members will understand this. He further said:

"I do not agree and I am prepared to resign from Prime Ministership but I will not give in . . .

"I want to be perfectly clear about it that this kind of agitation in India is futile, silly, ridiculous...."

This was what was said by the then Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru. The Congress people went on hunger strike in support of the Bill demanding a total ban on cow slaughter.

So far as economics is concerned, I will mention one chapter only.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There must be some end to this. We are not having unlimited time. Actually the rule provides for one person to oppose. Even so, we have been liberal to give many people the opportunities—two from the party.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: You should have an equal standard for all. So far as economics is concerned, I would only quote from the report of the National Agriculture Commission:



[Shri Chitta Basu]

"The huge uneconomic and unproductive cattle population in our country has become a burden on our economy."

Lastly, Sir, I would implore you and the House that this kind of legislation would unnecessarily embitter the relations between community and community. This will encourage forces of obscurantism, religious fundamentalism and revivalism which is inimical to the democratic and secular trends which are engrained deep in our Constitution.

Sir, having regard to all these factors, I hope, government would in its wisdom withdraw the Bill. If they do not have the wisdom to withdraw, we shall have no option but to oppose it here and outside as well.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the motion for leave to introduce this Constitution (Fiftieth) Amendment Bill. The purpose of the Bill is quite apparent and that is to enable the government to come later on which its measure to impose a total ban on the slaughter of cow.

Sir, the Bill represents the triumph of fanaticism and obscurantism. It is deplorable that now an attempt is being made to impose the thoughts and beliefs of one section of the population upon the entire nation even in the matter of food habits. I have spoken at length on the question of imposition of total ban on cow slaughter. I do not propose to repeat all those arguments that I have already advanced.

Sir, cow today is upsetting the federal structure and the balance of power in our federal structure as envisaged by the Constitution. It is a point to be noted that the only achievement of the Janata Party government since the time it has come into power is widening of the areas of confrontation. So many areas of confrontation have been opened up

and now this is one more area of confrontation, viz., the confrontation of the Centre with the States. It is well-known that the West Bengal government and the Kerala government have already expressed their strong disapproval and displeasure. Such a measure will only sow the seeds of discord and, therefore, must be opposed with all the strength that is at the command of the Members, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the measure represents a particular attitude. The Government is more concerned about cow slaughter rather than for human lives. Whenever we spoke here about man slaughter the hon. Home Minister always got up and repeated ad nauseum that law and order was a State subject. But today, ban on cow slaughter is up-graded to a position of a concurrent subject and a greater interest has been taken in the matter of protection of cow rather than in the protection of human lives. I oppose the Motion to introduce the Bill. I appeal to the House to see that this attempt to slide the country back to a stage of worse medievalism is defeated. I oppose this motion for leave to introduce this Constitution Amendment Bill.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): I would make it clear at the outset that I am not speaking on behalf of my party. My party has been democratic enough to give freedom of vote on this issue. Now, Sir, I rise to oppose introduction of this Bill on constitutional grounds, on political and fundamental grounds and above all, on grounds of conscience, because, it is something which is revolting that a brute majority in this House should try to convert this House to slaughter the spirit of our constitution, to slaughter and assault its democratic and secular content and also to slaughter its basic norms. It is tragic,—to say the least,—that when the country is beset with complex problems of poverty and unemployment and development, some

obscurantist elements are diverting the attention of the people away from the big national tasks to non-issues and peripheral issues and issues which tend to divide rather than to unite us. This has been the experience of history that obscurantist and reactionary elements have always played such roles. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill it has been stated that 'in pursuance of Article 48 of our Constitution, several States have enacted legislation banning slaughter of cows and their progeny and in order to secure uniformity in the legislation'—mark the words 'uniformity in the legislation' to which I will come later—the Bill seeks to secure legislative competence for the Parliament to legislate on the State subject of prohibition of slaughter of cows and calves'. Now before I go into this I must say that the objects and reasons which the Bill gives, conceals the political intentions behind this Bill. It is just to satisfy the aggressive reactionary hard-core of the ruling party who have used the fast of that monument of irrelevance of Paunar—Vinobhaji—to whip up demand for total ban on cow slaughter.

Now, Sir, the question that I want to pose today is this. Are we seeking unity or uniformity in this country? It is not merely uniformity in legislation that is being sought but it is a question of uniformity which can endanger the unity of this country. Do we want to strengthen the sinews of unity in diversity or uniformity by imposition? This is the question now which we have to answer. We know what happened to our neighbour Pakistan. Attempts were made to impose a system, a language because it is very important for us to realise in this sub-continent that this is a different kind of a nation, it is a nation in the making. We have been, in a political sense, a nation only for the last 30 years. We may have been a complex of cultural influences welded into some kind of unity. But if we want to retain our

identity as a nation, then not merely abundant caution, but a great statesmanship has to be shown.

Now, Sir, I need not tell you that the Directive Principles are not enforceable even by the Courts. We have to bear it in mind while legislation is undertaken. Even according to the Supreme Court, even in the Qureshi case, whatever steps are to be taken to ban cow slaughter, must at least be (a) consistent with the development of animal husbandry on scientific lines and (b) there should be conformity with fundamental rights guaranteed under the Constitution and legislation in this regard must pass this test. I do not have time to go into details. But I must point out when the case came up before the Supreme Court in 1952 the Supreme Court themselves remarked that the only expert opinion and assistance that were available to them at that time was the intervention of *amicus curiae*, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, a former member of this House, and he had also pointed out that the cow protection Expert Committee of 1955 had clearly indicated that a total ban on cow slaughter was impossible and undesirable. That is also the view expressed by the National Commission on Agriculture. If you go through several questions that have been answered in this House for the last 15 years—I do not have time to read them out—it is very clear that this has been a consistent policy and even on the last occasion, the Minister himself, when Dr. Ramji Singh's Bill came, had said "this is beyond the legislative competence and we do not intend to interfere in this". So a political compromise has been arrived at to secure a point over opportunistic leadership, the Leader of the Congress-I, and surprisingly he is absent. Otherwise I would have wanted to pose some questions to him. Now, the most important thing I want to say is: if you go through the Constituent Assembly debates, you will find, whether on secular aspects of the

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan]

Constitution or on the legislative lists, it was made very clear by the framers of the Constitution and particularly on the issue of secularism when this question of cow slaughter came up, because Seth Ramakrishna Dalmia had started a movement there and Pandit Bhargava, Dr. Raghuvira and several others brought up this issue. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as well as Sardar Vallabhai Patel and Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari and other members of the Drafting Committee were totally opposed to have anything more than inclusion of these broad guidelines for legislation in the Directive Principles of State Policy. Now, that was a clear understanding of the complexity of the problem that we had to confront with. That was also above all a realisation that if this country had to remain in unity, it had to remain secular and we would also realise this, because this is a matter where I reflect a majority opinion of my State and it is a very very serious matter for us and it is not an ordinary matter at all. So, the question is one of erosion of the secular content of the Constitution. Under the garb of a constitutional amendment, can you alter the basic structure of the Constitution? The hon. Law Minister who is here, during the debate on the constitutional amendments has been quoting Justice Khanna in the Keshavanand Bharati case. I would also like to quote Justice Khanna:

"It would not be competent under the garb of an amendment, for instance, to change the democratic Government into a dictatorship or hereditary monarchy, nor would it be permissible to abolish Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. The secular character of the State according to which the State shall not discriminate against any citizen on the ground of religion only cannot likewise be done away with."

This is exactly what is being sought to be done by implication and this

will be firmly resisted. Is this amendment an improvement?

The second thing is the legislative list. The history of legislative list is a history even sometimes beyond our constitutional reforms of 1919 when the nationalist movement demanded provincial autonomy. Why the list? Because it is a kind of comparative federalism that we have evolved and this calls for clear demarcation of authority and competence for legislation. That is why, we put agriculture and land reforms which are very crucial, more crucial than ban on cow slaughter in the State list. If agriculture remains with the State, what is the argument or rationale behind the argument to take it away from the State.

I not only oppose this Bill, I wish to warn the House that there will be serious consequences as far as our State is concerned; we would refuse to accept any legislation undertaken by this House in pursuance of this and we shall mobilise the entire State regardless of the Party and everything and resist this move to the last.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise on a point of order. At the introduction stage, we know, the discussion has got well known restrictive parameters. The discussion generally reflects or deals with the constitutional infirmity or legislative competence. Here, you have—and correctly also, I am not criticising you—connived with a deliberate attempt to enlarge the scope of the discussion. As I said, you have correctly connived and I appreciate that. My point is that it is a pleasant violation of the rules.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not violating any rule.

SHRI A. K. ROY: My point is that most unfortunate or less fortunate Members who did not have that insight or foresight to anticipate this extension have failed to give you their names. Thus, they are deprived of the opportunity to participate.

Will you kindly connive with our plea and also allow us to give our name so that we can participate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I refuse to connive with this.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur): We have been discussing this for the last two hours...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are 24 names, but I cannot call all of them. But at the same time I think if there are certain groups which want to express themselves, I will give opportunity to 1 or 2 from those groups.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO rose

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Faleiro, already 3 Members from your party have spoken.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Before I come to the real issue, I am wondering how Mrs. Gandhi is playing her old game of running with the hare and hunting with the hound. She gave a call to her partymen in the AICC to go on a day's fast, in sympathy with Vinobha Bhawe Ji's gimmick—that is what he was doing. And who is this Vinoba Bhawe? During Emergency, when we were in fetters, languishing in jail, with thousands of others in this country, this man, sitting in Nagpur was talking about the Emergency as Anushasan Parva and justifying the Emergency arrests and summary trials. This is the person.

Coming to the legislative competence, I must make it clear that the Directive Principles are not binding on the Government, but Fundamental Rights are binding. It is a clear case where the Fundamental Rights are being violated, because it is a design... (Interruptions). Mr. Shanti Bhushan, you cannot take us for a ride. When you cannot solve the major economic issues, the major issues of the country, you are wanting to divert the attention of the people to these flimsy issues, and thus

trying to steal the thunder. You would not succeed. You can keep it in writing: you will not be able to enact this Constitution Amendment Bill. It is a clear case of shifting from the fundamental principle of the unified understanding, that had taken place between the Government headed by the Prime Minister and the Opposition leaders. What were the basic principles of the unified understanding? They were, one that it amounted to an imposition on the minority community, especially the Muslims; two, it was a State subject; and three, it would have stood in the way of national integration. And what have you done? You have, overnight, somersaulted, putting a single individual above the Constitution. What will be the credibility of the Government, if you go on bluffing the people like this?

Mr. Shanti Bhushan, you will be living in a fool's paradise if you believe that you will get this Bill passed. But if you want to bluff that particular gentleman in this manner, well, go ahead. But we will continue to oppose this measure. (Interruptions). I mean the same Paunar gentleman. I have another name for him. I do not want to use it. My friends say I had better not.

The people in this Government swore by the name of Gandhiji. After the new Government had taken its oath, they went to Rajghat. Lot of tears were shed. They have taken oath that they will follow Gandhiji. What did Gandhiji say on this? I am quoting from what was written in "Harijan" dated the 31st August 1947. It says:

"Gandhiji referred to the proposal for stopping cow slaughter by means of legislation in the Indian Union. He said that he was of the opinion that if they tried to do so through law, it will be a great mistake. He had been a devotee of the cow for over half a century. She had a

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

permanent place in the economy of India. Cow can indeed be saved if they could steal into the hearts of Muslims."

Gandhiji was totally opposed to a ban on cow slaughter through legislation. How is it that this Government, which has taken an oath to follow Gandhiji, has taken recourse to this measure? (*Interruptions*) I would like to quote from the Directive Principles. Why have they put a finger on one particular Article that is Art. 48. What are the other Articles? What about Article 39A—equal justice and free legal aid. What about Article 41—right to work, to education and to public assistance in certain cases? What about Article 42—provision for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief? What about Article 43—living wages, etc., for workers? What about Article 43A—participation of workers in management of industries? Article 44 is regarding uniform civil code for the citizens. Article 45 is regarding provision for free and compulsory education for children. What have they done about this? Article 46 is regarding promotion of educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections. What have you done about this and so on and so forth?

At 3.30 p.m., there is Private Members' Bill business.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You will have to wind up now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This country has got the highest figure of dry and sterile cattle and useless cattle in the world. According to 1966 figure, that is the latest figure we have in this country. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You address me. Do not look to that side.

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बोसु : दो किस्म की जनता है—ग्राम जनता और श्वास जनता

The figure of 1966 cattle is 116.6 millions, that is, 25 per cent of the world cattle population. The lowest per cattle yield milk in this country is 500 kg. per year which is 3000 kg. in the world average. They have done nothing. If you want to buy wheat, you can buy for 80 paise a kilo; but if you want to buy fodder, that is, wheat bran, it will be Rs. 1.25 per kilo. Our Sardarji is sitting here. He has been given this donkey's job to do to violate this thing. (*Interruptions*) I am sorry for Sardarji. Sat Sri Akal Sardarji, I fell sorry for you.

Only 38 per cent of the cows are milking. It is a major basic food item for 115 million minorities including Muslims. How can you deprive them for whom you cannot arrange for basic food? Our protein intake in the world is the lowest. And by doing this ban on cow slaughter, you are doing the greatest disservice to the country and would bring degeneration and degradation among the people. That is why I would like to know what do you propose to do for the tribals, north-eastern region, Christians, Muslims, Nagas and Nepalese? They all take beef. You cannot touch them. How do you propose to get this Bill ratified at all if you are able to get it through? Mr. Barnala, you are mistaken. You should have refused to pilot this Bill. You have become a victim of this Hindu revivalist and you are bringing forward this Bill.

This will put the whole economy in doldrums. I will just quote one figure.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You wind up. You forget about the figure.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: According to the figures available in milk in thousands, what you propose to do with 25803 dry cows? (*Interruptions*) Just 38 per cent of the cows are yielding milk. The average availability of green fodder in India is 1/4th of the total requirement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You wind up. Otherwise I will have to call the other speaker.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It will put the whole economy in doldrums—the leather hides, the leather products industry, the chemical industry, the fertiliser industry, the medicine industry, the tallow industry, etc. I would request Mr. Barnala to withdraw the Bill and not surrender to the blackmail of that gentleman sitting in Paunar. I oppose this Bill lock, stock and barrel.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Several names are here. I cannot call everybody. Shri Kanwarlal Gupta.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The entire Marxist party has given its name but all cannot be called.

From that side, Shri Roy, only one person. One Member Shri Madhu Limaye has spoken. So, I am calling Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is speaking on the legislative competence which has been raised in the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Chandrappan, you should know the rules,

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: RSS viewpoint we heard outside but not in the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not concerned with R.S.S. or non-R.S.S. Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please take your seats now you can't be standing like that. Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record. If a dozen members stand up, that is not the way to...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Halder, there is no provision that you should be allowed.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The names are there. There are 25 names. Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please take your seats. You cannot be standing up like that and shouting.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Chandrappan, please take your seat. All of you please take your seat. Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta, you also please take your seat.

(Interruptions):\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is almost a jungle here. I do not understand what kind of parliamentary behaviour is this? Mr. Halder, please take your seat. When the Chair is standing, you cannot stand up like that. Please take your seat now.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would not give you a chance. Please take your seat. There is no rule which implies that you should be given a chance. It is too much.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is too much is this behaviour—dozen people standing at a time. Shrimati Rangnekar, do not get excited like that. Mr. Halder please take your seat.

\*\*Not recorded.



[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

I will have to take some drastic action against Mr. Halder. (*Interruptions*) Please withdraw from the House.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): I will not.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You will have to withdraw from the House. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI AHILYA RANGNEKAR (Bombay North-Central): Under what rules he is speaking?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mrs. Rangnekar and Mr. Halder, you must know how to behave in the House.

(*Interruptions*)

Are you listening to anybody at all?.... Are you in a mood to listen to anybody or you want to go on saying what you want to say? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I rise on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before that I must make it clear that if anybody has anything to say, only he can stand and say. If about a dozen Members stand up, how will we proceed?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Cannanore): For the last few hours we are hearing Members on certain points that they are opposing the introduction of this Bill. The rule regarding that is very specific. Those who have given notice according to the rule to oppose the introduction of the Bill under consideration, only they are allowed and accordingly since the names are so many, the Speaker in his wisdom decided to call a few Members from various parties. And then you were asked to occupy the Chair. You have called so many people. Now, if the list of names is exhausted, the Minister will reply and then we will proceed to consider the question whether introduction is allowed or not. According to the rules, there is no

provision under which a Member who has not given notice to oppose the introduction of the Bill, can get up and support the Government. That is the reason why we are agitating.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You should know that Mr. Kanwarlal Gupta has also sent his name.

AN HON. MEMBER: For what? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You do not want to listen at all.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHU DANDAVATE): I rise on a point of order. I do not want to go into merits of the case. My point of order is related to the procedure. What does Rule 72 say?

"If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the Speaker, after permitting, if he thinks fit, brief statements from the member who opposes the motion and the member who moved the motion, may, without further debate, put the question:

Provided that where a motion is opposed on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legislative competence of the House, the Speaker may permit a full discussion thereon."

So, if any Member wants to participate in the discussion, he is entitled to speak. (*Interruptions*)

14.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I had not even completed what I was saying.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The cow may or may not be protected, but the Members' rights should be protected. That is why I have raised the issue.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He had also sent his name even as you all have done.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are absolutely intolerant of any other argument. This is very bad. This is not the way to proceed in the House. And it does not speak well for the cause that you are espousing also, I may make that very clear. After all, there may be different points of view in the House. You should be tolerant enough.

He has sent his name. Please allow him to speak. He has not mentioned whether he is opposing or supporting, but he has qualified his statement by saying that when Mr. Madhu Limaye was speaking, he questioned the legal competence of the House, and therefore he wants to speak.

So, I am calling him on behalf of that group, I do not want to name any group here. I had called two from the Congress here, two from the Marxist Party. From the Janata Party which is the biggest party, only one Member, Mr. Madhu Limaye, has spoken, and since Mr. Kanwarlal Gupta has sent his name, I am calling him. I do not know whether he wants to oppose or support the Bill.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): On a point of order. I fully agree with the contention of the Railway Minister, Prof. Madhu Dandavate, that the proviso under rule 72 is applicable here. If you call Mr. Kanwarlal Gupta, it means that the Chair has widened the scope of the discussion to the full extent. So, let the Chair give a ruling first whether it has widened the scope.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I fail to understand what we have been having so far.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Under rule 72, we have given notice of opposing the introduction of the Bill,

and those of us who had given such notice were called upon by the Speaker.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, he has also given notice.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: But he has to specify it under the rules. That has also been the practice in the House. He can certainly be called upon to speak. On the question of legislative competence there is going to be a debate as visualised in the promise to Rule 72. I want a clarification from the Chair as to whether we are entering that phase. If that is so, Mr. Kanwarlal Gupta shall be given an opportunity to speak and others also shall be given the opportunity to speak. This is my prayer to you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Unnikrishnan, we have already come to the end of the debate. (Interruptions). Otherwise only one Member would have been asked to oppose and the Minister would have replied.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: This is a very sensitive issue.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, it is very sensitive and that is why I am asking you to speak.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Sir, I am rising on a point of order. Now, there can be no doubt that the debate is entering the phase which is envisaged in Rule 72 of the Rules of Procedure. We are entering that phase. But there, my submission is that the Chair should not take a view when the debate enters that phase that only when one sends a slip to the Chair or requests the Chair, then alone he could be called upon to speak. (Interruptions). When the debate develops, then the matter cannot be left in the hands of whips. The whips go round, collect the requests and then send them to the Chair. Then we have to catch the eye of the Chair. Therefore, the Chair should not take a view



[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

thatt since the hon. Member, Mr. Kanwarlal Gupta had sent a slip, therefore he is entitled to speak and any one who catches the eye of the Chair should not be allowed to speak.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I want to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have already spoken.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No.  
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, I will make it very clear that I have not said anything about the debate, on the legislative competence.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How Mr. Kanwarlal Gupta is speaking, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Because he wanted to speak on this just as any other person like you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, Sir. (Interruptions). I wanted it to be clearly spelt out by the Chair whether we are now going under the purview of the proviso to Rule 72.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, we have had enough of discussion now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am not wanting any discussion. I am only wanting you to kindly guide the House by telling whether you are now acting under the proviso to Rule 72.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not going into that now.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष जी, आपका और सदन के दूसरे सदस्यों का भी मैं धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि बहुत देर में ही क्यों न हो लेकिन मुझे बोलने की आज्ञा दी।

यहाँ पर एक बात कही गई है कि कांस्टीट्यूशन का बेसिक करैक्टर इससे समाप्त हो जायेगा, उसपर इसका बुरा असर पड़ेगा। बेसिक करैक्टर क्या है यह सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने अपने जजमेंट में लिखा है लेकिन उसमें इस चीज का बिल्कुल जिक्र नहीं आता। उन्नीकृष्ण जी ने यह बात कही है कि सेक्युलरिज्म

पर इसका असर होगा। मेरा कहना यह है कि जहाँ पर करोड़ों लोगों की भावनाओं का इन्फ्लुएन्स हो, जहाँ पर देश के कोने-कोने से इस चीज की मांग हो, तो उस में सेक्युलरिज्म पर असर नहीं पड़ता है। सेक्युलरिज्म के लिये जरूरी है कि गऊ की रक्षा होनी चाहिये।

मैं आप से सहमत हूँ कि इन्दिरा गांधी डबल-फेसेड सेडी है। एक तरफ उन्होंने ए० आई० सी० सी० में लोगों से कहा कि आप फास्ट पर जाइये, दूसरी तरफ आप देख लीजिये उन का एक आदमी भी यहाँ पर नहीं है, वे इस को सपोर्ट नहीं करना चाहते हैं। तो यह डबल-फेस है—इन्दिरा गांधी का—और मैं इस को पूरी तरह से कन्डेम करता हूँ। मैं भी उन लोगों में हूँ—जैसा हमारे साथी मधु लिमये जो ने कहा—जो रोल विनोबा जी का एमर्जेंसी में रहा—वह किसी से छुपा हुआ नहीं है—(व्यवधान).... आप सब लोग उसमें साथी थे, जरा गर्दन नीची कर लीजिये, जिस से मुझे खुशी हो जाय। मैं उन्नी कृष्ण जी से कहूँगा—जरा गर्दन नीची कर लें, आप सब उस में साथी थे। जब हम लोग जेलों में सड़ रहे थे, उस समय विनोबा जी ने क्या कहा था ?

I think he is the biggest fraud of the twentieth Century. It is my own feeling.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Howsoever one might differ from him, he should not be castigated in this manner. This is completely wrong.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: This is the attitude of the RSS against Mahatma Gandhi.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Do you support Vinoba Bhawe?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: That is a different matter. I am not calling him a fraud.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: This is my own feeling. I do not want to hide. I am not a hypocrite like you who supported the emergency.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ तक इस को कानकरेंट लिस्ट में लाने का सवाल है—यह कानकरेंट लिस्ट में कब आयेगा ? हम इस में स्टेट की पावर को छीन नहीं रहे हैं, इस में सेंटर भी पावर ले रही है और स्टेट को तो पावर है ही। कानकरेंट का मतलब है—स्टेट को भी पावर है और सेंटर को भी पावर है। सेंटर को पावर कब जायेगी ? क्या इस के यहाँ पास हो जाने के बाद सेंटर को पावर आ जायेगी ? नहीं, ऐसी बात नहीं है। सेंटर को पावर तब आयेगी, जब प्राप्ति से ज्यादा राज्य इस को स्वीकार कर लेंगे। प्राप्ति से ज्यादा राज्यों के स्वीकार करने का मतलब यह होगा कि

देश की अधिकांश जनता इस के साथ है। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि देश की इन्टीग्रिटी के लिये, देश के संकुलर कंस्ट्रक्टर के लिये, कांस्टीट्यूशनल प्रोसेक्चर के लिये, यह जरूरी है कि इस की हम यहाँ पास करें। इस से सेंटर और स्टेट के रिलेशन में कोई बाधा नहीं पड़ती है। मेरे साथी बारबार यहाँ बिल्ला रहे हैं.... (व्यवधान)... कि लोग इस के खिलाफ हैं। मैं उन को बतलाना चाहता हूँ—काश्मीर में मुसलमानों का बहुमत है, लेकिन काश्मीर एक ऐसा राज्य है जहाँ गऊ-हत्या कानूनन बन्द है। शेख अब्दुल्ला ने एक बार नहीं अनेक बार इस का समर्थन किया है। किसी भी माइनारिटी के धर्म में यह नहीं लिखा है कि बीफ का खाना जरूरी है। अगर हम चाहते हैं कि माइनारिटीज की भावनाओं की कद्र हो, चाहे क्रिश्चियन माइनारिटी हो या मुस्लिम माइनारिटी हो, तो क्या आप बहुमत की भावनाओं की कद्र नहीं करेंगे? ऐसा करना गलत होगा, केवल भावनाओं की बात नहीं, इकानामिक कन्सीडरेशन से भी गऊ-हत्या बन्द करना जरूरी है।

मैं श्री उन्नीकृष्णन को चैलेंज करना हूँ कि सरकार देश में रेफ्रेन्डम इस इशू पर करा ले, तो रेफ्रेन्डम में दो-तिहाई मेजोरिटी इस के हक में होगी।

**SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:** There are two States which are affected. Let there be a referendum in the two States. I challenge you.

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:** Let there be a referendum in the whole country.

**SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:** Let there be a referendum in the two States which are going to be affected.

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:** The country does not consist of two States only. It consists of all States.

**SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:** This affects us and not you.

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:** The country includes all the States, including Kerala and West Bengal.

मेरा कहना यह है कि हम देश के फेडरल कंस्ट्रक्टर को खराब नहीं करना चाहते। हम नहीं चाहते कि कोई कम्युनल चीज उठाई जाए। इस में कोई कम्युनल चीज नहीं है और हम यह चाहते हैं कि जो सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जजमेंट गो रक्षा में बारे में हुआ है, उस को लाइट में इस का पूरा समर्थन होना चाहिए।

**SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:** Let there be a debate on the Supreme Court Judgement then. Let the House know what the Supreme Court said. (Interruptions)

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : इस हाऊस में जो यह बिल आया है, वह वैधानिक तरीके से और मेरिट पर, दोनों चीजों पर मैं इस का समर्थन करता हूँ और जो लोग इस को प्रपोज करते हैं, वे देश की भावना को व्यक्त नहीं करते, देश की भावना के वह विपरीत हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर रेफ्रेन्डम हो जाए, तो देश के 80 पर सेंट लोग, 85 पर सेंट लोग, इस का समर्थन करेंगे।

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:** You are one of those who supported Indira Gandhi. Are you talking now? You have no face to talk. You have a double face. You take inspiration not from India, from where—not from Kerala, but from Moscow. I take inspiration from this country. I am born in this country...

**SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:** I am born in this country. (Interruptions)

**SHRI K. GOPAL (Kanpur):** I am on a point of order. I am again quoting Rule 72.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** When are you calling Dr. Saradish Roy? He wants to speak.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** He is on a point of order.

**SHRI K. GOPAL:** Under Rule 72, I would like to raise a point of order. Rule 72 reads:

"If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the Speaker, after permitting, if he thinks fit, brief statements from the member who opposes the motion and the member who moved the motion, may, without further debate, put the question:

Provided that where a motion is opposed on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legislative competence of the House, the Speaker may permit a full discussion thereon."

[Shri K. Gopal]

My point is, for the past three hours, the discussion is going on this Bill. One by one, you are calling those who have given notice to oppose the Bill that has been brought before the House. Later on, Mr. Gupta sent a note to you saying that he wants to speak and you allowed him. What did he speak? He did not speak on the legislative competence. You had not allowed a debate till he spoke. Now he has finished. He did not make any point. Now we have to take it that you have allowed a debate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No.

SHRI K. GOPAL: If you have not allowed a full discussion, how is it that you allowed Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta to speak. If you have allowed a debate, you please say so and let there be a debate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have not allowed a full debate.

SHRI K. GOPAL: He has not opposed the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I cannot anticipate what he is going to say. He gets up and says, he supports the Bill.

SHRI K. GOPAL: That means you have allowed a debate. Then, there are other members also who want to speak on this... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No debate. I will allow two more members, one from the Congress party and one from the Marxist party.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: It is a tragic fate that Mr. Shanti Bhushan who is supposed to be the biggest champion of the basic features of the Constitution has to support Mr. Barnala in bringing forward a Bill which goes against the concept of the basic structure of the Constitution. He is supposed to explain what he was

speaking before he joined the Government in defence of the basic features of the Constitution. Now, you are eroding the basic features of the Constitution not only from the front door but from the back door also. You are eroding the rights of the States and you are going in the direction of having a unitary form of Government.

The basic pillars of the Constitution are: democracy, secularism, federalism, flexibility, the balance of power between the States and the Centre as enunciated by the Constitution. Mr. Shanti Bhushan has been talking about the sanctity of the basic structure of the Constitution. He has become a butcher of the Constitution. It is not a question of cow-slaughter but it is a slaughter of the Constitution itself. By this legislation, you are regularising the communal tension and communal riots. If any communal riot takes place, the communal fanatics will take a plea that it is because of the violation of the law and there will be killings. It is going to have serious repercussions in the country. The minorities are already having a fear complex and this will further endanger the situation created by communal fanatics.

I come from Kerala. I can tell you that it will be difficult for you to implement the legislation in the States of Kerala and West Bengal. It means, there will be a regular confrontation between the Centre and the States which will lead to more and more division between the Centre and the States. The Anna DMK, the DMK, all these parties are for more autonomy for the States. By this legislation, you are reducing the autonomy of the States. This will bring about more disunity rather than unity in the country. So, I appeal to you to work for the unity of the country, for the harmony of the people and the the harmony of the States and the Centre. I urge upon you to please withdraw the Bill. Don't be a butcher of the Constitution.

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:** Are you opposing or supporting the Bill.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** I am opposing the Bill. My party is a democratic party. You are under the regimentation of RSS.

**SHR KANWAR LAL GUPTA:** Mr. Chavan is supporting the Bill.

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN (Satara):** I am supporting you.  
(Interruptions)

**DR. SARADISH ROY (Bolpur):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I want to make two points which have not been touched upon as yet.

Though it is stated in the objects of the Bill that there is "strong public opinion" in favour of such legislation, there is however, a strong public opinion against this type of a legislation. During the last few months, you will find that all the newspapers editorially and otherwise have protested against a complete ban on cow-slaughter. Every newspaper, even *Anand Bazar Patrika*, *Statesman*, including mofussil newspapers has supported the stand taken up by the West Bengal Government. Except one paper, that is *Swastika*, all the newspapers have protested against this legislation. Every paper has expressed displeasure, and has supported the West Bengal Government, though in other cases they have often been criticising the West Bengal Government. So, public opinion is completely against this type of legislation.

I will make another point in regard to the point already mentioned by Shri Madhu Limaye. He has said that the Janata Party has not given any understanding in its Election Manifesto about banning cow slaughter. There was only one Party which had mentioned it in its Election Manifesto and its programme till 1972 election—that they will completely ban cow slaughter—and that was the Jana Sangh. But that Party is not existing now: it has merged

with the Janata party, and now, through the back-door they want to implement their old programme. It is not only these two State Governments which oppose it; there are other State Governments. In the whole of the eastern region there is no such law; in Goa there is no such law.

Public opinion is against such a legislation. It was the election manifesto of only the Jana Sangh and of no other party which included this, and the Jana Sangh is now defunct: it is not in existence. But their fight is going on and through the back-door they want to have this legislation. So I oppose this measure.

**THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, with your permission I rise for a very limited purpose, and this is only to deal with the objection which has been raised to the introduction of the Bill on the ground of legislative competence by a number of Hon. Members and particularly by Shri Madhu Limaye. The point which has been raised is that if this Bill for the amendment of the Constitution is adopted, it would be damaging or destroying one of the basic features of the Constitution, namely its federal structure. Now, so far as the federal structure or, as more rightly called, the quasi-federal structure of the Constitution is concerned, I need not controvert the proposition that it may be regarded as one of the basic structures of the Constitution which cannot be destroyed or damaged. But the main question that arises is whether there is anything in this Amendment Bill which destroys or damages that basic quasi-federal structure of the Constitution.

Now so far as this Bill is concerned, it has a very limited purpose. That purpose is a small adjustment in the legislative lists in the Constitution—to transport a small item

[Shri Shanti Bhushan]

from the State List to the Concurrent List. (*Interruptions*).

It is not for the first time today that such a Constitutional amendment is being made. I may inform the House—and the House is well aware—that such amendments of the lists have been made right from the time the Constitution came into force. (*Interruptions*).

There is the Third Amendment of the Constitution which was enacted in 1954 which made a re-arrangement of the various legislative lists and transferred some subject from one list to another list... You will find that in 1956, by the Sixth Amendment of the Constitution, the same thing has been done, and this has been done by subsequent amendments of the Constitution also. Now the question that arises is in regard to the legislative competence to re-arrange the various subjects put in different legislative lists—does this re-arrangement damage or destroy the basic quasi-federal structure of the Constitution? Can there be any such possibility? So far as this point is concerned, namely a particular subject being transported from the State List to the Concurrent List to enable either the State Legislature or the Parliament to legislate in regard this matter, in regard to which matter, prior to such Constitutional amendment, only the State could... (*Interruptions*).

14.30 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR in the Chair]

Does it mean that hereafter, there will be a unitary Constitution in this country and it will no longer be a quasi-federal Constitution? I can understand if there is an attempt to completely remove the State List and say that Parliament and Parliament alone shall be competent to legislate in respect of all subjects under the Sun; then a point may be raised that this is destroying or damaging the quasi-federal structure of the Consti-

tution. But here, even if this Constitution Amendment Bill is adopted, we will still have the quasi-federal structure.

But the point which will be conclusive on this aspect is a reference to article 249 of the Constitution. After all, article 249 of the Constitution, which is a part of the original Constitution, contemplates that, when a two-third majority of the Rajya Sabha alone—I refer to only Rajya Sabha, without the intervention of any State Legislature, etc.—is of the view that a certain matter which is contained in the State List should be legislated upon by the Parliament, it is competent for that two-third majority of the Rajya Sabha to adopt that Resolution and on the strength of that Resolution, Parliament becomes competent to enact legislation on that subject-matter. That is the intention of the original Constitution. But, when a Constitution Amendment Bill is adopted, it has to be adopted not merely by a two-thirds majority in the Rajya Sabha but also, in addition, a two-thirds majority in the Lok Sabha; not only that, when it deals with re-arrangement of the legislative Lists, when a Constitution Amendment Bill interferes with the subjects which are enumerated in different legislative Lists, article 368 which is an original article, contemplates that such a Constitution Amendment is possible, but it will have to go for ratification to the State Legislatures. If the idea was that no subject, once allocated to the State List, would be transported either to the Concurrent List or to the Union List, then in that case that proviso under article 368 would have had no place. The Constitution itself contemplated that there could be a Constitution Amendment under article 368 transporting a subject-matter from one List to another, but the safeguard will be that, not only will it require a two-thirds majority in the two Houses of Parliament but it will further require ratification by more than half of the State Legislatures of the country. If that is so,

and if the original Constitution contemplated that by a mere two-thirds majority in the Raj Sabha, a certain matter in the State List could be legislated upon by Parliament, then I do not see how the basic structure of the Constitution would stand violated, damaged or destroyed. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: What about the contents of the Bill? What about the aims and objects?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: So, it is clear that there is nothing in this Constitution Amendment Bill which goes beyond the legislative competence of this House. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Through this Bill, you are using the coercive powers to bring the two States into submission—in conformity with the majority. On that he has nothing to say. That is what undermines the quasi-federal structure. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: We have not raised any point regarding the procedure of the amendment of the Constitution. We raised the point regarding this Bill that it is affecting the basic feature of the Constitution. Mr. Shanti Bhushan was relying on the procedure of amendment of the Constitution which was adopted by the previous Congress Government. He has not replied to any of the points that we have raised. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think, the hon. Members have raised their points. After all, it is upto the Law Minister and the Government to reply to those points. We are discussing this matter very seriously. It is a very serious matter. All the points of view must be brought before the House and it is upto the Government to reply to these. (*Interruptions*) The hon. Members have raised their points specifically and forcefully. Now I would request the Government side; if they want to reply, they may. It

is upto them. In the interest of proper functioning of Parliamentary democracy they should reply to the Opposition. But if they want to say something more after hearing you, they can do so.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): I do not want to add anything to what my colleague, Shri Shanti Bhushan has said.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Would you allow us to put some questions? This is a very fundamental and serious matter. Please don't try to just skip it away. The point is that it will have far-reaching consequences... (*Interruptions*) May I request you to direct them to reply as some of our basic questions remain unanswered?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You know I have said it—that whatever points the hon. Members have raised, it is expected that they should reply to them. It is upto them if they feel they are important. If they do not feel it important, what can I say?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We have made certain very important points stating that this House has not got the legislative competence to enact this Bill. That is No. 1.

We have already pointed out other things which are connected with the political philosophy...

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): How do you allow this? For a second time he is making a speech. He has been very specific in his reply about the constitutional amendment.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I pray to the hon. Members to let them have the



[Mr. Chairman]

satisfaction of being heard. What is wrong in it after all?

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: They are saying that their particular points have not been replied to. (Interruptions) Mr. Bosu, you say in one sentence what you want to say.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We have pointed out clearly that the fundamental rights as enshrined in the Constitution are binding on the government. By making an effort to enact this law, they are violating the fundamental rights guaranteed in the Constitution.

AN HON MEMBER: Again they are making it a debate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bosu, have you raised this point earlier or not?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Yes, Sir, but not replied.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then why should you repeat that?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Prime Minister was good enough to convene a conference of the Opposition Leaders. There a certain stand was taken based on certain principles and then the government.

SHRI UGRASEN (Deoria): There are any other important businesses ahead of us. What are you doing?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir there was a unified understanding in the meeting between the Opposition Leaders and the Prime Minister because it was understood, agreed and accepted that it will be undue imposition on the minority community. It is a state subject and it will stand in the way of other States. Sir, he has not replied at all so far.

I demand that the Minister should reply to this before the voting is completed. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think the matter is over. Does the hon. Minister want to say something on this?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: No.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I asked him if he had anything to say. He said 'No'. So, I shall now put it. (Interruptions)

The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The lobbies have been cleared. The question is:

"What leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India"

The Lok Sabha divided:

AYES

Division 29]

[14.48 hrs.

Ahuja, Shri Subhash  
Amat, Shri D.  
Argal, Shri Chhabiram  
Bal, Shri Pradvumna  
Balak Ram, Shri  
Balakrishniah, Shri T.  
Balbir Singh, Chowdhry  
Baldev Prakash, Dr.  
Barnala, Shri Surjit Singh  
Bateshwar Hemram, Shri  
Bhanwar, Shri Bhagirath  
Bonde, Shri Nanasahib  
Brij Raj Singh, Shri  
Chaturbhuj, Shri  
Chaturvedi, Shri Shambhu Nath  
Chaudhary, Shri Motibhai R.  
Chauhan, Shri Nawab Singh  
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao  
Chavda, Shri K. S.  
Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh  
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu

Das, Shri S. S.  
 Dave, Shri Anant  
 Desai, Shri Morarji  
 Dhurve, Shri Shyamlal  
 Digvijoy Narain Singh, Shri  
 Durga Chand, Shri  
 Dutt, Shri Asoke Krishna  
 Ganga Bhakt Singh, Shri  
 Ganga Singh, Shri  
 Ghosal, Shri Sudhir  
 Gore, Shrimati Mrinal  
 Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal  
 Jain, Shri Nirmal Chandra  
 Jaiswal, Shri Anant Ram  
 Jasrotia, Shri Baldev Singh  
 Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar  
 Kailash Prakash, Shri  
 Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu  
 Kapoor,, Shri L. L.  
 Karan Singh, Dr.  
 Khan, Shri Ghulam Mohammad  
 Khan, Shri Kunwar Mahmud Ali  
 Krishan Kant, Shri  
 Kushwaha, Shri Ram Naresh  
 Machhand, Shri Raghubir Singh  
 Mahi Lal, Shri  
 Malhotra, Shri Vijay Kumar  
 Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh  
 Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal  
 Mangal Deo, Shri  
 Mhalgi, Shri R. K.  
 Mishra, Shri G. S.  
 Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan  
 Mondal, Dr. Bijoy  
 Mritunjay Prasad, Shri  
 Nathwani, Shri Narendra P.  
 Nayak, Shri Laxmi Narain  
 Negi, Shri T. S.  
 Onkar Singh, Shri  
 Pandey, Shri Ambika Prasad  
 Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan  
 Paraste, Shri Dalpat Singh  
 Parmaj Lal, Shri  
 Parmar, Shri Natwarlal B.

Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb  
 Patel, Shri Dharmasinhbhai  
 Patil, Shri Chandrakant  
 Patil, Shri S. B.  
 Raghavendra Singh, Shri  
 Raghavji, Shri  
 Rai, Shri Gauri Shankar  
 Raj Keshar Singh, Shri  
 Rajda, Shri Ratansinh  
 Rakesh, Shri R. N.  
 Ram, Shri R. D.  
 Ram Charan, Shri  
 Ram Gopal Singh, Chaudhury  
 Ramapati Singh, Shri  
 Ramji Singh, Dr.  
 Rao, Shri Jagannath  
 Rathor, Dr. Bhagwan Dass  
 Sai, Shri Larang  
 Saini, Shri Manohar Lal  
 Samantasinhera, Shri Padmacharan  
 Sarangi, Shri R. P.  
 Satya Deo Singh, Shri  
 Shakya, Dr. Mahadeepak Singh  
 Sharma, Shri Rajendra Kumar  
 Shastri, Shri Bhanu Kumar  
 Shastri, Shri Ram Dhari  
 Shastri, Shri Y. P.  
 Sheo Narain, Shri  
 Sher Singh, Prof.  
 Shrikrishna Singh, Shri  
 Shukla, Shri Chimanbhai H.  
 Sinha, Shri H. L. P.  
 Sinha, Shri Purnanarayan  
 Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan  
 Somani, Shri Roop Lal  
 Somani, Shri S. S.  
 Suman, Shri Surendra Jha  
 Suraj Bhan, Shri  
 Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam  
 Tej Pratap Singh, Shri  
 Tiwari, Shri Brij Bhushan  
 Tiwary, Shri Madan  
 Tripathi, Shri Madhav Prasad  
 Tripathi, Shri Rain Prakash



Ugrasen, Shri  
 Varma, Shri Ravindra  
 Verma, Shri Chandradeo Prasad  
 Verma, Shri R. L. P.  
 Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh  
 Yadav, Shri Ramjilal  
 Yadav, Shri Vinayak Prasad  
 Yadav, Shri Roop Nath Singh  
 Yadvendra Dutta, Shri  
 Yuvraj, Shri

#### NOES

Ahmed Hussain, Shri  
 Ahsan Jafri, Shri  
 Alhaj, Shri M. A. Hannan  
 Banatwalla, Shri G. M.  
 Barman, Shri Palas  
 Basu, Shri Chitta  
 Bhagat Ram, Shri  
 Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen  
 Bhattacharyya, Shri Shyamaprasanna  
 Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy  
 Chakravarty, Prof. Dilip  
 Chandrapan, Shri C. K.  
 Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib  
 \*Chauhan, Shri Bega Ram  
 Choudhury, Shrimati Rashida Haque  
 Das, Shri R. P.  
 Gawai, Shri D. G.  
 Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh  
 Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra  
 Joarder, Shri Dinesh  
 Kalyanasundaram, Shri M.  
 Kamble, Shri B. C.  
 Kasar, Shri Amrut  
 Khan, Shri Ismail Hossain  
 Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina

Kisku, Shri Jadunath  
 Kunhambu, Shri K.  
 Lakshminarayanan, Shri M. R.  
 \*Mahala, Shri K. L.  
 Mahata, Shri C. R.  
 Mandal, Shri Mukunda  
 Modak, Shri Bijoy  
 Mohd. Hayat Ali, Shri  
 Mukherjee, Shri Samar  
 Nair, Shri M. N. Govindan  
 Parvati Devi, Shrimati  
 Patnaik, Shri Sivaji  
 Periasamy, Dr. P. V.  
 Pradhan, Shri Amar Roy  
 Rajan, Shri K. A.  
 Ramaswamy, Shri K. S.  
 Rangnekar, Shrimati Ahilya P.  
 Rao, Shri G. Mallikarjuna  
 Ravi, Shri Vayalar  
 Rodrigues, Shri Rudolph  
 Roy, Shri A. K.  
 Roy, Dr. Saradish  
 Saha, Shri A. K.  
 Saha, Shri Gadadhar  
 Sarkar, Shri S. K.  
 Sen, Shri Robin  
 Sunna Sahib, Shri A.  
 Tirkey, Shri Pius  
 Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.  
 \*Yadav, Shri Sharad

MR. CHAIRMAN: Subject to correction, the result of the division is: Ayes: 119; Noes: 55.

The motion was adopted.

SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

\*Wrongfully voted for NOES.

@ The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES: Sarva-shri Ram Deo Singh, Kazim Ali Halimuddin Ahmed, Bega Ram Kumar Pandit.

corded their votes for AYES: Sarva-Meerza, Jagannath Prasad Swatantra, Chauhan, K. L. Mahala and Dr. Vasant

14.50 hrs.

**MATTERS UNDER RULE 377****(i), TAX AFFAIRS AGAINST BIRLA AND GOENKA GROUP OF CONCENUS.**

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव (मधुबनी) :  
सभापति महोदय, नियम 377 के अधीन बिड़ला परिवार एवं गोयनका परिवार के सम्बन्ध में कुछ तथ्यों की ओर मैं सदन का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ जिसका विवरण इस प्रकार है :

1. स्मारिका केस के के सम्बन्ध में सी० बी० आई० ने 3-10-77 को प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट दर्ज किया जबकि 21-3-79 तक आरोप-पत्र जारी नहीं किया गया है।

2. श्री बिड़ला के ऊपर विभिन्न मदों के कर की काफी बड़ी राशि बाकी है परन्तु उसका हिसाब सरकार के पास ही नहीं है। अतारांकित प्रश्न 2911/8 जुलाई, 1977 के उत्तर में 3-2-79 को बताया गया है कि सीमा शुल्क के मद में 31-12-76 तक 18,412 रुपया बाकी था जबकि अतारांकित प्रश्न 5469/29 जुलाई, 1977 के 19-1-79 के उत्तर में 31-12-76 तक 42,107.46 रु० बताया गया है। अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 2911/8 जुलाई, 1977 के 3-2-79 के उत्तर में केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क की बकाया राशि 1,26,80,267 रु० 31-12-67 तक बताया गया है जबकि 5469/29 जुलाई, 1977 के उत्तर में यह राशि 1.21 करोड़ रु० बताई गई है।

3. अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 9867/10 मई, 1978 के उत्तर में 21-11-78 को बताया गया है कि केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने बिड़ला ग्रुप की कुछ कम्पनियों और कुछ अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कतिपय मामले पंजीयित किए हैं, इनमें से अधिकांश मामले निर्णयाधीन हैं। अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 3229/13-12-78 के उत्तर में साफ इनकार किया गया था कि केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने जांच की है। लोकहित के नाम पर अन्य घरानों के नाम भी बताने से इन्कार किया गया जबकि चार कम्पनी का नाम दिया भी गया। यह और भी खेद की बात है कि अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 2911/8 जुलाई, 1977 के 3-2-1979 के उत्तर में कहा गया है कि मात्र एक मुकदमा सी० बी० आई० की जांच में है और बाकी अपील/पुनरीक्षण याचिका की स्थिति में पड़े हुए हैं। इसमें उत्तर विरोधात्मक है।

4. अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 831/18-11-77 के उत्तर में 29-8-78 के अनुसार बिड़ला परिवार पर आयकर के मद में 31-10-77 तक 7.92 करोड़ रुपये, केन्द्रीय उत्पादन कर का (25), 59,217 रु०, सीमा शुल्क का

48,534.55 रु० तथा व्यक्तिगत हैसियत से उन के परिवार के सदस्यों पर 23.52 लाख रुपया बाकी था। अतारांकित प्र० सं० 171/3 मार्च, 1978 के उत्तर के अनुसार 31-12-77 तक सीमा शुल्क का 15.27 लाख, केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क का 3.31 करोड़, आयकर का 6.04 करोड़ तथा घन-कर का 1957-58 का 47 हजार रुपया और 1959-60 का 14 हजार रुपया बाकी था। अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 2911/8 जुलाई 1977 के उत्तर के अनुसार आयकर का 339 लाख, घन-कर 6.82 लाख, दान-कर 0.27 लाख और अतिकर का 24 लाख रुपया बाकी था। जब कि अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 179/2 मार्च, 1979 के अनुसार 31 दिसम्बर, 1978 को बकाया कर 129.77 लाख और वसूली योग्य नहीं बनी मांगें 197.60 लाख तथा गोयनका पर 7.43 लाख रुपया बाकी था।

5. अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 2911/8 जुलाई, 1977 के 3-2-79 के उत्तर के अनुसार केन्द्रीय उत्पाद कर के सम्बन्ध में 30 मुकदमे दर्ज किये गये, जिन में 11 मुकदमे अपराधों के मुकदमे थे जिन में उन्हें दोषी पाया गया और 1,30,600 रुपया जुर्माना किया गया। इस अपराध के कारण न तो उनकी कम्पनी को काली सूची में दर्ज किया गया और न बैंकों से कर्ज देना बन्द किया गया, बल्कि उन कम्पनियों को आयात-निर्यात का आदेश भी मिलता रहा।

6. यह भी खेद की बात है कि बिड़ला एवं अन्य बड़े घरानों के लिये 18 फरवरी 1970 को सरकार ने प्रायोग नियुक्त किया जिस पर 1,66,81,506 रुपया खर्च किया जा चुका है जबकि इस अवधि में कमीशन की मात्र छः बैठकें हुईं।

7. विदेश में बिड़ला परिवार की कम्पनी है, जिस की पूंजी का कोई हिसाब-किताब भारत सरकार के पास नहीं है।

जब भी कोई सूचना इस विषय में पूछी गई, तब यह बताया गया कि इस प्रकार की सूचना नहीं दी जाती, जैसा कि अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 6379/5-8-78 के उत्तर से विदित है।

इस लिये मैं मांग करता हूँ कि इन मामलों की जांच एक संसदीय समिति द्वारा की जाये। टेक्स को लेने के लिये कठोर कदम उठाये जाय तथा सरकार और अन्य संस्थाएँ उन को कोई कर्ज न दें। उन की अचल तथा चल सम्पत्ति की जांच की जाय तथा कम्पनी के खर्चों और उन की शान-शौकत के रख रखाव तथा ऐसे सभी मामलों की जांच की जाये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि लोगों को इस बारे में पूरी जानकारी मिले।

(ii) **WAGON BREAKERS OPERATING IN RAILWAY YARDS OF ASANSOL, ANDAL AND DURGAPUR.**

**SHRI ROBIN SÈN (Asansol):** Sir, several notorious gangs of Wagon breakers are continuously operating for years in the Railway Yard in Asansol, Andal and slack-bank yard of D.S.P., Durgapur. The fact that these gangs of wagon breakers are operating in the area uninterruptedly and without any resistance from the RPF gives rise to serious suspicion that these gangs are operating in league with the RPF. Not only this, the local business men are also having links with this wagon breaker-RPF gang. Articles are looted from the wagons and sold at black market. The Businessmen themselves arrange such lootings and are making twin profits—by claiming and getting compensation for the so-called loss suffered by them and then reaping rich profits out of the black market sale of the looted goods which are dumped in their secret godowns. Thus a vicious circle of anti-social elements officials of RPF and the local businessmen has been formed and fleecing not only the Railways but also the poor people. If the local people try to intervene to break this vicious circle, they are threatened and sometimes done to death by the armed goondas with the support of the RPF officials. Government should immediately find ways and means to break this vicious circle in consultation with the local people's representatives, trade unions, prominent public men, etc.

(iii) **SUPPLY OF WHEAT TO WEST BENGAL UNDER "FOOD FOR WORK" AND RURAL WORKS PROGRAMMES.**

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur):** "The Food for Work" and rural works programmes have virtually been suspended throughout West Bengal in recent weeks for want of wheat, which is provided by the Centre and constitutes part of the remuneration paid to those participating in such work.

Normally a person working under either programme, which has been extensively by the present Government in the last several months, especially for post-flood reconstruction, gets Rs. 2 in cash, which is provided by the State Government and two Kg. of wheat which is provided by the Centre.

Drought situation is developing in several districts for want of seasonal rain. This has synchronised unfortunately with the usual lean season when the landless in the rural areas normally have very little to do and earn otherwise the poorer sections of the people have therefore been badly hit by the suspension of these programmes.

This has caused embarrassment to the Left Front Government. The State Government's estimate of the requirement of wheat on this count during the current year is about 265,000 tonnes. So far only 25,000 tonnes have been allotted. But even this small quantity has not been moved to the districts. One district Magistrate after another has been asking for wheat or rice.

The Union Minister for Agriculture should assure the House that full quantity of wheat would be made available to West Bengal Government immediately.

(iv) **DIFFICULTIES FACED BY PEOPLE DUE TO NEW RULES FOR ISSUE OF PASSPORTS.**

**SHRI BHAGAT RAM (Phillaur):** The people of India welcomed the simplified procedure of getting passport by authorising the M.Ps and M.L.As to issue verification certificates, the people got some relief from the exploitation of the passport agents. At the same time, the passport was easily available in comparatively less time and on less expenditure. But soon after the new rules, police verification was reintroduced. Now guarantee bond and affidavit has been made necessary with the appli-

cation to get passport and the new system will cause much harassment delay and corruption. It will make difficult for a common man to get passport through the new procedure.

15.00 hrs.

What is the fun of police verification and guarantee bond etc. after the signature of an M.P. or M.L.A. In place of police verification, guarantee bond and for the other information to be sure about its correctness, there should be signature of the Sarpanch or Municipal Commissioner along with the M.P. I request the Government to scrap the new rules which are complicated because it causes delay and will breed corruption.

(v) ADVANCE PUBLICATION AS ACTS, OF LEGISLATIVE MEASURES STILL UNDER CONSIDERATION OF PARLIAMENT.

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA (Kōderma): Mr. Chairman, Sir, of late an undesirable practice by some of the publishers of law books has started. They publish legislative measures while still under consideration of Parliament as if they have been adopted by both the Houses of Parliament and assented to by the President. Such legislative measures are described as 'Act' which means the measure has been passed and received the assent of the President. I shall quote a few instances. The Finance Bill, 1979, as introduced in, and passed by, Lok Sabha and transmitted to Rajya Sabha was published by a Bombay Publisher, Kuber Publishing House, Court House, Dhobi Talao, Bombay and available in printed book form at Messrs. Jain Book Agency, Connaught Place, New Delhi as early as 5th May, 1979, although the Bill was finally passed by both the Houses only on 8-5-1979.

Similarly, the Central Law Agency, Allahabad not only published the Finance Bill but also incorporated the amendments in the Income-tax Act and sold the same book entitled

'CIA'S Income Tax Act (as amended and brought upto date)' and the title was described as 1979-80 edition. This book was available with M/s Jain Book Agency as early as 2nd May 1979.

Again, Messrs. Satya Law Publishers of Ghaziabad brought out the Income Tax Act and sold to the public as an Act of Parliament much before its being passed by both the Houses of Parliament.

The Fourth case is of Law and Management House of Ghaziabad. They also brought out a publication entitled "Garg's Income Tax Ready Reckoner" suggesting that the Finance Bill, 1979 had been passed by both the Houses of Parliament and had received the President's assent but in fact, it was not so.

The Fifth publication which has also come out in the market is of Income Tax Act as amended upto date by the Finance Act, 1979. It is published by the Taxation Publishers Private Ltd. of New Delhi.

Such a malpractice necessarily misleads the public into believing that a legislative proposal which has not in fact been enacted into law has been so enacted. Such practices require to be checked through administrative, legal and executive measures.

(vi) REPORTED ISSUE OF FIRE ARM LICENCES TO RSS VOLUNTEERS IN MAHARASHTRA

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Sir, under rule 377, I wish to raise the following matter:

"The Times of India", in its Delhi issue dated May 13, 1979 (page 5, col. 3) has reported the Minister of State for Social Welfare and Finance, Government of Maharashtra, Mrs. Shanti Naik as having stated that "a number of fire-arm licences have been issued

to RSS volunteers in Maharashtra after the Progressive Democratic Front coalition came into office." She is further reported to have said that "the Jan Sangh constituent of the Janata Party had been misusing its official position to further the aims of the RSS."

This is a matter of serious concern, and has, in the prevalent situation, further increased the anxiety and apprehensions of especially the Muslim minority. I urge upon the Government to make a thorough probe into the matter and ensure cancellation of such fire-arm licences. The matter brooks no delay.

(vii) EXTENSION OF COOPERATION TO THE PEOPLE OF TIBET IN THEIR STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM.

श्रीमती शार्वती बेबी (लद्दाख) : सभापति महोदय, मैं लोक सभा में कार्य संचालन तथा प्रक्रिया सम्बन्धी नियमों के नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर लोक सभा और सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहती हूँ :-

ब्रिटेन और चीन की विस्तारवादी नीति का झिकार हो कर सन् 1959 में तिब्बत की स्वतंत्रता समाप्त हो गई। दलाई लामा के नेतृत्व में तिब्बतवासियों ने जो संघर्ष आरम्भ किया था उसे चीन ने क्रूरतापूर्वक कुचल दिया। हजारों तिब्बतवासी मौत के घाट उतार दिये गये और पवित्र देव स्थान एवं गोम्पा रक्त रंजित हो गये। तिब्बत की सभ्यता, संस्कृति, रहन-सहन, धर्म, रीति रिवाज अब केवल इतिहास की वस्तु बन कर रह गये हैं।

आज विश्व की राजनीति में महान परिवर्तन आ गया है। देशों के परस्पर सम्बन्ध बदल गये हैं। पहले चीन और अमेरिका परस्पर विरोधी थे, अब दोनों नजदीक आ रहे हैं। पहले अमेरिका की नीति थी कि तिब्बत स्वतंत्र बना रहे किन्तु अब अमेरिका इस विषय पर मौन है। सन् 1962 में भारत और इस वर्ष वीएनएम चीनी आक्रमण से अब इस विषय में किसी के मानचित्र आज

भी तिब्बत, नेपाल और भारत के कुछ भागों को चीनी साम्राज्य का भंग बताते हैं। चीन ने आज तक इस मानचित्रों में संशोधन नहीं किया है। इस विषय में दिये गये चीन के वायदे असत्य सिद्ध हुए हैं। कैलाश और मानसरोवर भारत भूमि के अंग रहे हैं किन्तु अब चीन का उन पर अधिकार है।

हमारे विदेश मंत्री राष्ट्रीयता, देशभक्ति, भारतीय धर्म और संस्कृति, भारत की प्रतिष्ठा स्वाभिमान और गौरव के समर्थक हैं। उन्होंने सदा तिब्बत की स्वाधीनता का समर्थन किया है। कैलाश और मानसरोवर उन्हें हृदय से भी अधिक प्रिय हैं। देश को पूरा विश्वास है कि वह तिब्बत की स्वतंत्रता के लिए पूरा प्रयत्न करेंगे।

आज तिब्बत में मुक्ति के लिये लोग अधीर और अशांत हो रहे हैं। भारत सरकार का कर्तव्य है कि वह तिब्बत की जनता को स्वाधीनता आंदोलन में पूर्ण योगदान दे। बौद्धों का प्रिय हृदय स्थल अब अधिक दिनों तक पराधीन नहीं रहना चाहिये।

सांस्कृतिक परम्परा और इतिहास की दृष्टि से तिब्बत और भारत में गहन एवं निकट सम्बन्ध रहा है। अतः तिब्बत की स्वतंत्रता का प्रश्न प्रत्येक भारतीय का प्रश्न है। सरकार को इस विषय में ठोस रूप में योगदान देना चाहिये।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I want guidance from the House. Actually, the time now is 15.10 hrs. We will start our Private Members' Bill business at 3.30 p.m. But there are a lot of 377 notices and Mr. Roy is one of them.

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): It is not obligatory. Rule 26 is there. The last 2½ hours, we shall devote to the Private Members' business, and today the House has agreed to sit till 6.45 p.m.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will get 2½ hours later.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: 2½ hours should be given. That is all.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can have that. There are two motions also.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: After these motions, you give 2½ hours.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I, according to the sense of the House, take the Government's motions first. But before that, I would like to say something. Mr. Roy wanted to say something earlier, because he has to go and attend some meeting. Though his name comes after two names, with your permission, I will just ask him to finish it. Mr. Roy, you finish it.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: All will be completed. Everybody will be getting a chance. That is why I got the sense of the House.

(viii) ACUTE SHORTAGE OF POSTAL ARTICLES IN DHANBAD, BIHAR.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): Mr. Chairman, with your permission, I would like to make the following statement under rule 377.

There is an acute and chronic shortage and even non-availability of essential items like Post cards, Inland letters and stamps in addition to envelopes in the industrial complex of Dhanbad District of Bihar where people from all parts of the country come and work requiring these items for communication in their families daily and as a part of their life. These shortages do not come as occasional, but have become a permanent feature of the working of the Post Officers at Dhanbad. The Minister of Communications must look into the matter and do the needful to remove these difficulties in the area.

151.11 hrs.

# RE. BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we will take up Mr. Mandal's item first.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I am on a point of order here. I am aware we are racing against time.  
(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: We cannot every time change the decision.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: 3.30 is not sacrosanct. We are racing against time. I dare say you will agree, and the House will also agree, that at all times, under all circumstances, we must conduct our House business in accordance with the Rules of Procedure and the Constitution. That should not be ignored. I would draw your attention to Rules 74, 75, 76, 300, 302 and 304. The constitution of Joint Committees and Select Committees and their functioning is governed by these rules.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How are we breaching them?

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Here this motion was carried first by the House, by the Lok Sabha on the 14th August, 1978 and was concurred in the Rajya Sabha on the 17th August, and the Joint Committee, in pursuance of adoption of that motion by this House and by the other House also, started functioning, working. The genesis of this motion is some what obscure.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are on item No. 27.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: 27, Mr. Mandal's item, motion regarding the Joint Committee. Now the genesis of this motion is, to my mind, rather obscure. The only light that came was from a motion for extension of time which made by the Chairman of the Joint Committee a couple of days ago in this House. The House, in its wisdom, rightly de-

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

cided that the time for submission of the Report should not be extended till the next year. But time was extended till the end of December--end of the winter session this year. The Motion that was made last year is sought to be amended now. That motion was made and carried. In pursuance of the Motion the Committee was borne. The Joint Committee is working and has done a part of its work. Now the amendment has come to the motion that was made and adopted about ten months ago i.e. last year. I would like to know from the Minister under what Rules of Procedure this motion is being made, because there is no precedent. I have not been here for the last 25 years but I have been here for about 13 or 14 years. To my knowledge, there is no such precedent for such a motion by which an amendment to a motion carried last year can be made empowering and asking the Committee to work now according to the amended motion. Where is the Rule?

The only rule which, perhaps, may be construed as being of some application is Rule 301. But that is not helpful to the Government. That is the only rule which I could find. I have not been very diligent about this matter. But after the little work that I put in this morning, I found there was one Rule 301. There is no other Rule wherein such a motion can be made amending the Motion carried last year. That Motion has been implemented. The Committee is functioning and has done part of its work. Now the Committee wants to do more work. This appears to me to meet the wishes of the Committee which wants to do some more work. Please see Rule 301—

"When a Bill has been referred to a Select Committee, any notice....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members who have given notice for 377 should not feel disturbed. Their chance

will come positively. That has been decided by the House.

HON. MEMBERS: But in what time?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just after the motion.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Any notice even by the Members, that would be a dangerous precedent, if Motions are being amended ten months later.

"When a Bill has been referred to a Select Committee, any notice given by a member of any amendment to a clause in the Bill shall stand referred to the Committee provided that where notice of amendment is received from a member who is not a member of the Select Committee such amendment shall not be taken up by the Committee unless moved by a member of the Committee".

Though this does not apply, is not at all helpful, yet this is the only Rule I found that may have some partial application or has some relevance.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think the point has been made.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Please tell us under which Rule this motion is being made.

श्री उज्ज्वल (देवरिया): माननीय कामत साहब ने जो प्रश्न उठाया है उसके सम्बन्ध में एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। यह भी बता दें कि 14 अगस्त, 1978 का जो प्रस्ताव था उसको आज बदला जा रहा है। हमारे संगोष्ठन से तो यह क्यों बदल रहे हैं? और जो कमेटी ने काम किया है क्या यह जो निर्णय लेगे तो उस कमेटी के काम पर भी रेट्रोस्पेक्टिव एक्स्टेंस से लागू होगा?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): On the face of it the matter is so obvious.

MR. CHARMAN: I think, the point of order needs no support.



श्री सुरेश बाब (धम्बाला) : सभापति महोदय, परचांस में उस कमेटी का चेयरमैन हूँ जिसके बारे में एतराज है। उसमें केवल एक प्रोमीशन थी जो हाउस प्रोमिट कर गया था प्रोरिजनल मोशन में। 1950 के दो प्रार्डर्स हैं, एक गैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के बारे में और दूसरा गैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के बारे में,

That omission is being supplied only nothing more.

दोनों के दोनों प्रार्डर्स स्टेट्स से रिलेट करते हैं। यूनियन टैरिगिज के बारे में जो प्रार्डर है वह 15 के करीब है उनको इस कमेटी के परम्पू में लाने के लिए यह मोशन किया जा रहा है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The purpose is all right.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): Had there been any specific rule to prohibit this kind of motion, I could have fully appreciated it. But I would interpret what is being done by taking recourse to rule 389, which provides for residuary powers. It is being submitted to the House again. Nothing is being done by the Government or by the Select Committee. With the consent of the House, something is sought to be done. A motion has been brought before the House to rectify something wrong that has happened. I do not think there is anything to bar it. If there is any specific rule in the rules of procedure or the Constitution which precludes the House from taking this up, that is a different matter.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: It is a dangerous precedent.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I do not know how recourse is taken to rule 389—residuary powers of whom?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: Of the House.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Residuary powers are given to the Speaker, not to the House.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: The Speaker has permitted this motion to be brought otherwise, the motion would

have been out of order. I am sure when the Speaker has permitted it, it can be considered by the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think the point of order raised by Shri Kamath cannot hold good because there is no specific bar. I am afraid I could not find any precedent of such a motion having been moved and having been allowed or disallowed. As has been pointed out, the Speaker has permitted it. Because there is no bar to such a motion being brought, I hold that the point of order does not hold good.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Does Rule 389 give a blanket permission to move any motion?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Whatever you rule becomes a precedent for the future. Therefore, unless you are very sure, you may say that it is only for this purpose that you have given this ruling.

MR. CHAIRMAN: On the merits of this case, I have given this ruling. Mr. Mandal may move the motion.

15.23 hrs.

# SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBES ORDERS (AMENDMENT) BILL

## AMENDMENT TO THE MOTION FOR REFERENCE TO JOINT COMMITTEE

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): I beg to move:

"That in the motion for reference of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill, 1978, to a Joint Committee of the Houses adopted by Lok Sabha on the 14th August, 1978, and concurred in by Rajya Sabha on the

[Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal]

17th August, 1978, in the third paragraph;  
for

'the lists contained in the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 and the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950',  
substitute

'the lists contained in the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950,

the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) (Union Territories) Order, 1951,

the Constitution (Jammu and Kashmir) Scheduled Castes Order, 1956,

the Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Castes Order, 1962,

the Constitution (Pondicherry) Scheduled Castes Order, 1964,

the Constitution (Goa, Daman and Diu) Scheduled Castes Order, 1968,

the Constitution (Sikkim) Scheduled Castes Order, 1978,

the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950,

the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) (Union Territories) Order, 1951,

the Constitution (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1959,

the Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1962,

the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) (Uttar Pradesh) Order, 1967,

the Constitution (Goa, Daman and Diu) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1968,

the Constitution (Nagaland) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1970, and

the Constitution (Sikkim) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1978'; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in the above amendment and communicate to this House their concurrence."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That in the motion for reference of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill, 1978, to a Joint Committee of the Houses adopted by Lok Sabha on the 14th August, 1978, and concurred in by Rajya Sabha on the 17th August, 1978, in the third paragraph;  
for

"the lists contained in the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 and the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950",  
substitute

"the lists contained in the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950,

the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) (Union Territories) Order, 1951,

the Constitution (Jammu and Kashmir) Scheduled Castes Order, 1956,

the Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Castes Order, 1962,

the Constitution (Pondicherry) Scheduled Castes Order, 1964,

the Constitution (Goa, Daman and Diu) Scheduled Castes Order, 1968,

the Constitution (Sikkim) Scheduled Castes Order 1978,

the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950,

the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) (Union Territories) Order, 1951,

the Constitution (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1959,

the Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1962,

the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) (Uttar Pradesh) Order, 1967,

the Constitution (Goa, Daman and Diu) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1968,

the Constitution (Nagaland) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1970, and

the Constitution (Sikkim) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1978"; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in the above amendment and communicate to this House their concurrence."

*The motion was adopted.*

15.25 hrs.

PRASAR BHARATI (BROADCASTING CORPORATION OF INDIA) BILL

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of a Broadcasting Corporation for India, to be known as Prasar Bharati, to define its composition, functions and powers and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members, 30 from this House, namely:—

1. Shri Abdul Lateef,
2. Shri R. K. Amin,
3. Shri V. Arunachalam *alias* 'Aladi Aruna',
4. Shri A. E. T. Barrow,
5. Shri Chitta Basu,
6. Shri Somnath Chatterjee,
7. Shri Nawab Singh Chauhan,
8. Shri Tulsidas Dassappa,

9. Shri Asoke Krishna Dutt,
10. Shri K. Gopal,
11. Shrimati Mrinal Keshav Gore,
12. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta,
13. Shri Nirmal Chandra Jain,
14. Shri Anant Ram Jaiswal,
15. Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan,
16. Shri M. V. Krishanappa,
17. Shri K. L. Mahala".

With your permission for the original name at S. No. 18 I substitute 'Shri Basant Singh Khalsa'—

- "18. Shri Basant Singh Khalsa
  19. Shri Gauri Shankar Rai
  20. Shri K. Ramaurthy
  21. Shri Jagannath Rao
  22. Shri Ramachandra Rath
  23. Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy
  24. Shri Daya Ram Shakya
  25. Shri Digvijaya Narain Singh
  26. Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha
  27. Shri S. S. Somani
  28. Shri Ramji Lal Suman
  29. Shri V. Tulsiram
  30. Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan
- and 15 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the last day of the first week of the next session;

that in other respects, the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 15 members to be ap-

pointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): The Motion says that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the last day of the first week of the next session. Invariably the experience is that this is never adhered to. Therefore, it would have been more honest if we had given them adequate time and then insisted on the time to be adhered to because the Bill is a very important one and the Committee would like to go into depth. I am serious about it. The Committee will have to go into details and, therefore, this period seems to be very short. So, instead of their coming before the House for extension of time, why not give them sufficient time now itself?

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: (Hoshangabad): If they will not go on a Bharat darshan or Vishwa darshan tour, they can finish the work.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: I fully appreciate the anxiety expressed by the hon. Member. When I brought the Press Council Bill for reference to the Joint Committee, I said that the report might be given by the last day of the first week of the next session. At that time, there was some doubt in my mind and in the minds of other hon. Members whether they would adhere to the schedule.

We tried our best to adhere to the schedule and we were successful. In this case also, I will certainly see that the schedule is adhered to. If it is not possible, then I will certainly come to the House again for extension of time. But at the moment, the Government is keen to see that the Bill is enacted at the earliest. We do not want to put it off. Therefore, we have decided to give this much time. Of course, it depends upon the Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of a Broadcasting Corporation for India, to be known as

# Bill

Prasar Bharati, to define its composition, functions and powers and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members, 30 from this House, namely:—

1. Shri Abdul Lateef,
  2. Shri R. K. Amin,
  3. Shri V. Arunachalam alias 'Aladi Aruna',
  4. Shri A. E. T. Barrow,
  5. Shri Chitta Basu,
  6. Shri Somnath Chatterjee,
  7. Shri Nawab Singh Chauhan,
  8. Shri Tulsidas Dassappa,
  9. Shri Asoke Krishna Dutt,
  10. Shri K. Gopal,
  11. Shrimati Mrinal Keshav Gore,
  12. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta,
  13. Shri Nirmal Chandra Jain,
  14. Shri Anant Ram Jaiswal,
  15. Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan,
  16. Shri M. V. Krishnappa,
  17. Shri K. L. Mahala,
  18. Shri Basant Singh Khalsa,
  19. Shri Gauri Shankar Rai,
  20. Shri K. Ramamurthy,
  21. Shri Jagannath Rao,
  22. Shri Ramachandra Rath,
  23. Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy,
  24. Shri Daya Ram Shakya,
  25. Shri Digvipaya Narain Singh,
  26. Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha,
  27. Shri S. S. Somani,
  28. Shri Ramji Lal Suman,
  29. Shri V. Tulsiram,
  30. Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan,
- and 15 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the last day of the first week of the next session;

that in other respects, the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 15 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee"

*The motion was adopted.*

15.30 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377.—Contd.

(ix) UNSATISFACTORY WORKING OF  
TELEPHONE SYSTEM IN CALCUTTA.

SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ (Basirhat): The telephones in the city of Calcutta and suburban towns are generally out of order. There is utter chaos and mismanagement in the entire telephone system in the metropolitan city of Calcutta. Sometimes the telephone is out of order, or there is no response from the other end, and often it happens that the telephone does not work at all. It has caused severe inconvenience to the citizens of Calcutta. It has caused annoyance and dismay. The business is suffering, industrial and commercial firms are facing great difficulties. The patients are encountering severe hardship. Every aspect of life is affected. In terms of money, the loss amounts to lakhs of rupees every day. The agony and difficulty of the common man knows no description. I, therefore, request the Central Government to intervene in the matter, restore normalcy in the telephone department, and bring efficiency in it as it was once a prestigious department. The Calcutta Telephones had a glorious past and it had earned a legendary fame in efficiency in the past, but now it has become inefficient. I hope that early steps will be taken in this regard.

In this respect, I would like to mention....

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, he cannot go beyond the written statement. I am sorry.

15.32 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]  
(x) INCLUSION OF NEPALI IN THE EIGHTH  
SCHEDULE OF THE CONSTITUTION.

SHRI K. B. CHETTRI (Darjeeling): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, as per the Census Report of 1971, there are nearly 15 lakhs of Nepali-speaking people all over the country. But the actual figure is much higher than this. Nepali is one of the official languages of the State of Sikkim and the Hill Areas of Darjeeling in West Bengal. The State Governments of Sikkim, West Bengal and Tripura have already adopted resolutions to the effect that Nepali be included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. Despite our effort to impress upon the Governments, they have failed to accede to our demand, as a result of which the Indian Nepalese are very much agitated. On top of that, the existing system of recruitment to All-India and Central Services, where the candidates have to appear in one compulsory paper and in that language which is included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution has eroded the faith in the Government and a sense of insecurity has crept in. The candidates, whose mother tongue is included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution, will have the extra privilege to write in their own language, whereas the others are forced to write in any language included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution, other than their mother-tongue. This is really very unfair in a democratic country like ours, where article 15(1) of the Constitution clearly states "The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them." The decision of the Government with regard to the existing system of recruitment to all-India and Central Services is a

[Shri K. B. Chettri]

clear violation of article 15(1) of the Constitution. Recently, there was a heated discussion on this issue on the floor of the House and the Government agreed to waive this compulsory paper for a period of one year only. But, surprisingly, this was made applicable only to the candidates belonging to the North-Eastern States. Then, why have such discrimination with the Indian Nepalese? After all, Nepali, though an official language of the State of Sikkim and one of the official languages of West Bengal for the Hill Areas of Darjeeling District, is yet to get its rightful place in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. Then, where is the justification on the part of the Government to impose one compulsory paper, to be written in any one of the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution on the Indian Nepalese only? This one-sided decision of the Government has greatly agitated the minds of the Indian Nepalese, whose unquestioned loyalty to the country is known to all.

I would like to urge upon the Government to rise to the occasion and see that the "Right of equality", as enshrined in the Constitution, is not violated, and extend the benefit of writing in English in one compulsory paper till such time when our people learn to write in any one of the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule. In reviewing the stand of the Government on the subject referred to herein, it will not only be doing justice to the Indian Nepalese but, at the same time, the Government will be honouring the safeguards provided by article 15(1) of the Constitution of India. I am sure that the Government will take serious note of it and come forward with a reasonable statement on the floor of the House at the earliest.

(xi) REPORTED CHEATING OF PEOPLE BY  
ALHILAL TRAVEL AGENCY, LUCK-  
NOW.

श्री उज्ज्वल (देवरिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित सूचना देता हूँ। दिनांक 28 अप्रैल को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर युवकों को विदेशों में नौकरी दिलाने वाले और तस्करी के अन्धे में संलग्न एक बहुत बड़ी फर्म

अलहिलाल ट्रेवल एजेंसी से पुलिस ने छापा मारकर तीन व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया। पुलिस ने सैकड़ों फर्जी पासपोर्ट, केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न विभागों की फर्जी फर्म की मोहर तथा विदेशी सरकारों के अनेक फर्जी नोट बरामद किए। अलहिलाल नामक फर्म ने भारत के प्रायः सभी प्रमुख समाचार पत्रों में एक एक पृष्ठ के विज्ञापन प्रकाशित कर के इस बात को प्रचारित किया था कि यह धर्म मंत्रालय से अपने देश में और विदेशों में बांग्लादेश युवकों को नौकरी दिलाने में योगदान कर रही है। इसका मुख्य कार्यालय लखनऊ में था और नयी दिल्ली में भी उसका कार्यालय था जिस पर छापा पड़ा। गत वर्ष उसने पांच हजार युवकों को नौकरी दिलाने का लालच दे कर 50 लाख रुपये घोखाघड़ी कर के बनाया है। कम्पनी के दो प्रमुख कर्मचारियों तथा कम्पनी के महा-प्रबंधकों पर भी छापा मारा गया और उन्हें गिरफ्तार किया गया। उनमें से एक ने बयान दिया है कि मैंने अपराध किया है और मुझे सजा मिलनी चाहिए और साथ ही साथ जिन लोगों ने इस से लाभ कमाया है उनको भी सजा मिलनी चाहिए। बताया जाता है कि 8 हजार लोगों से लगभग दो करोड़ रुपये लिया गया है। यह एक गम्भीर मसला है जिस पर धर्म मंत्री के तत्काल वक्तव्य देने और कार्यवाही की मांग करता हूँ।

(xii) REPORTED APPOINTMENT OF JUDGES  
IN GUJARAT HIGH COURT IN CON-  
TRAVENTION OF THE RECOMMEN-  
DATION OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF  
GUJARAT.

SHRI ANANT DAVE (Kutch): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I would like to raise the following matter under Rule 377:

That the Chief Justice of Gujarat High Court has threatened to resign on the ground of wrong policy adopted by the Central Government to fill the vacancies of six posts in Gujarat High Court.

It is a very serious issue. When the Chief Justice has recommended the names for High Court Judges, Judges are not taken up, but those who have shown some favour towards Emergency are taken as Judges. The procedure as per Constitutional Article 217 is Chief Justice has a constitutional right of being consulted.

(1) Can a person regarded not fit by the Chief Justice of a High Court be appointed as a Judge of the High Court?

(2) Should not the Chief Justice of the High Court be given reasons stating why his opinion is overruled and why appointments are made against this opinion?

(3) Is a High Court a mere appendage of the Supreme Court? It is also alleged that such type of actions are being taken intentionally, so that the present High Court Judge would leave his post easily. All these things should be looked into seriously before anything happens.

(xiii) DEVASTATION CAUSED BY THE RECENT CYCLONE IN COASTAL DISTRICTS OF ANDHRA PRADESH.

SHRI T. BALAKRISHNAIAH (Tirupathi): Sir, I wish to bring to the notice of the Government about serious devastation caused by unprecedented cyclone in coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh, namely, Nellore, Ongole, Guntur and Krishna, on 12th May, 1979 where more than one million people were rendered homeless causing colossal damage to the standing crops, dwelling houses and human lives. The cyclone started from Tada to Krishna and Godavari districts on 12th May, 1979. The cyclone spread from coast to coast at a wind speed of 160 K.M. per hour and over 200 mm of rainfall was recorded during 30 hours. Nellore was the worst hit town due to cyclone and it was cut off from the rest of the world. Thousands of poor people particularly weaker sections, who were living in huts and small houses, were rendered homeless and the entire area between Bakingham canal and the Sea in Nellore turned into a vast sheet of water. The recently constructed protectional wall in Divi Taluk of Krishna District at Soglagundi village was hit by the tidal waves and the bund was breached. The following are some of the note-worthy features of the cyclone:—

(1) Cyclone in November, 1977, caused damaged mostly to human lives but the present cyclone caused damage not only to the human lives,

but also to the properties and standing crops in Nellore, Prakasam and Guntur districts. As per the report in the *Times of India* dated 17th May, 1979, more than thousand people were dead. The correct figures are yet to be ascertained;

(2) 15 to 20 villages were flooded due to overflow of the rivers, namely, Palaru, Musi, and other rivers which could not find exit to the Sea which were turbulent on that day;

(3) More than 40 tanks were breached due to heavy rains in these areas;

(4) In Nellore District alone about 1,500 villages were affected and about 1.6 lakh hutments were destroyed. The loss of sheep, cattle and poultry is colossal;

(5) Traffic, both rail and road, was dislocated due to heavy breaches of roads and railway tracks;

(6) 6,000 acres of banana and betul were damaged;

(7) The worst affected Taluks are Sulerpet, Venkatagiri, Gudur, Kovvur, Kavali, Nellore, Atmakur and Udaigiri and the major portion of the area was in my constituency;

(8) There are complaints that a cluster of 300 hutments abutting the Sarvapalli Canal has not been provided any relief and it is said that they have been starving from Friday last. A similar tale of woe was related by the residents of Vengalrao Nagar, where there are 2,500 hut dwellers, which is situated three miles away from Nellore Town. The hut-dwellers are mostly Harijans;

(9) The total damage estimated was about Rs. 500 crores.

This is a national problem. This area has been subjected to cyclones frequently. This has to be taken up at the national level to tackle the problem for a permanent solution, and it should not be left to the State Government to be looked after. As per the recommendation of the Sixth Finance Commission, in a calamity of this type



[Shri I. Balakrishnaiah]

no State Government will be in a position to tackle the situation. The present policy of the Central Government to spend money within the allotment made to the State Government for any sort of emergency is not sufficient. I, therefore, appeal to the Central Government to consider this issue sympathetically and take up this matter at the national level and sanction adequate funds, keeping in view the amount of damage caused which is more than Rs. 500 crores.

(xiv) **HARDSHIPS CAUSED TO BARYTES MINE-OWNERS DUE TO CANALISATION OF BARYTES EXPORT THROUGH M.M.T.C.**

**SHRI DARUR PULLAIAH** (Anantapur): The Barytes export trade was canalised by the Government by an announcement in Parliament on 30th March, 1979. Even though one month and 18 days have passed, no steps have been taken by the Government or the Canalising Agency, the MMTC, to buy the barytes mineral, i.e., powder or lumps from the mine-owners and the pulverising mill-owners. Huge stocks of lumps and powder are held up at Madras harbour and at the railway stations.

There are ready orders covered with confirmed L.Cs. which were obtained before canalisation. Due to the sudden canalisation orders, the producer exporters could not honour their pre-canalisation commitments. Though the producer exporters having orders as mentioned above applied soon after canalisation for permission to the Chief Controller of Exports & Imports and to the hon. Minister of Commerce with the required documents to allow them to fulfil their pre-canalisation commitments as per rules, so far no orders have been passed to honour the commitments.

As huge stocks of barytes powder and lumps worth about Rs. 2 crores are piling up, the mine-owners are subjected to hard financial pressures, and as a result, they have closed down their mining and pulverising industries, thereby depriving work for nearly 10,000 labourers. This barytes mine-

ral is mainly produced in the backward area of the Rayalseema region of Andhra Pradesh where there is no other industry worth the name. This is also a chronically drought-affected area. It is very surprising why the Government is not taking any action in this matter when there is good demand for this material abroad and the quantities are also piling up, while the requirement of the material to the country is very marginal.

When there was canalisation in 1976-77 Canalising Agency, the MMTC, could not export even 3 lakh tonnes for a period of 27 months. The present Government realised that canalisation was a failure and that MMTC could not succeed in selling this mineral. Therefore, the Government de-canalised rightly on 1st April, 1978, allowing MMTC and the original producers to export the mineral to the extent they produce, eliminating middlemen who were hitherto buying from the producers and exporting. During the period of de-canalisation of 12 months alone, the original producers could export 3 lakh tonnes, equivalent to the quantity exported during 27 months when there was canalisation. The original producers could also export more finished products, i.e., powder, than crude lumps, thereby earning added value of foreign exchange.

This is a small export business where personalised efforts are required for studying International market and marketing this product with prompt deliveries both FOB and C&F basis. M.M.T.C., in a big organisation which has to look after important minerals with big turnovers, will not be able to concentrate on this small trade. Evidently the Government could realise the failure of the performance of M.M.T.C. during the 27 months of canalisation period. Therefore, it has been proved to the satisfaction of the Hon. Minister of Commerce and Trade that M.M.T.C. could not handle this small trade and the original producer exporters alone would be able to handle this small trade effectively in the interest of sustaining their small

industries to give employment to 10,000 labourers and in the interest of the country. Therefore, it is requested that the Hon. Minister for Commerce would be pleased to maintain status-quo or to take necessary immediate steps to buy the material at present Floor prices and allow the producer-exporters to fulfil their pre-canalisation commitments. I hope the hon. Minister will take prompt action in this matter as in the case of other Export Trade where his performance is praise-worthy.

(xv) SILENT VALLY HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT IN PHALGHAT, KERALA.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): I wish to raise the following matter of urgent public importance under Rule 377.

Kerala Silent Valley Hydro-Electric Project

The Silent Vally hydro-electric project in Palghat Malapouram district of Kerala is running into rough weather again.

When the preliminary works on the project were commenced there was practically no opposition. However, scientists and naturalists soon began expressing their concern over the possibilities of the "only rain forest" in the country being denuded because of the project coming up there. The task force for the ecological planning of the Western Ghats strongly expressed itself against proceeding with the project as it might create ecological imbalance. It also pointed out an instance of the Tamil Nadu Government dropping a similar project in the Moyar River basin on the ground that it would upset the ecology in the area.

It was only with great reservation that the task force said the Silent Valley project might be sanctioned and that too subject to certain conditions which the Kerala Government would have to fulfil while executing it.

As per the suggestions of the task force, the clear-felling of the forest is to be reduced to the minimum. Trespass into the project area should not be permitted. While goats should not be reared in the area, other types of cattle should be stalled. Adequate measures are also to be taken against forest fire.

All the conditions put forward by the task force were accepted by the Kerala Government and it also agreed to the creation of a 'monitoring Committee' to supervise the implementation of the safeguards suggested. A legislation has already been enacted by the State Government in this regard.

In spite of all these, clearance has not yet been given to the project.

As this project is an important prestigious one, I request the Government to give immediate clearance to the same.

(xvi) FIXATION OF UNIFORM EX-INSTALLATION PRICE OF KEROSENE OIL

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the following matter of urgent public importance.

The ex-installation price of Kerosene oil at Mourigram, Calcutta is about the highest in the entire country. It is Rs. 1229.37 per K.L. at Calcutta as against Rs. 1193.98 for Bombay, Rs. 1196.50 for Cochin, Rs. 1201.78 for Vishakhapatnam, Rs. 1204.40 for Madras etc. This is inspite of the fact that Calcutta has both part and pipeline facilities and nearly refineries. We have been pressing the Government of India that there should be for the time being parity in the installation price of kerosene oil at least at the major ports but ultimately an essential commodity of mass consumption like kerosene oil should be sold throughout the country at more or less a uniform price.

It appears from the press statements of Central Petroleum Minister that the ex-installation price of kerosene oil

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

would be increased shortly by Government of India in view of higher purchase price as under new contract. It is high time that the issue of installation price is fixed properly so that the revised issue prices are uniform at least at the major ports of the country. If Government of India does not contemplate increasing the installation price, the present disparity in ex-installation prices should immediately be done away with.

I request the Minister of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers to accede to this legitimate request of the State Government for the benefit of the poor consumers in this part of the country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri S. R. Damani—not here;

Shri Brahm Perkaśh—not here; Shri C. N. Visvanathan—not here.

(xvii) **EXPLOITATION OF WORKERS IN THE BIDI INDUSTRY DUE TO CONTRACT LABOUR SYSTEM.**

DR. BIJOY MONDAL (Bankura): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I want to raise the following matter under rule 377.

The workers in the Bidi industry are being exploited the most. In various States, particularly in the districts of Bankura and Purulia of West Bengal, they are engaged on contract basis. The owner of the factory does not come in the picture at all. He appoints a contractor to get the work done, "the manufacture of bidi through him" and he in return employs labour on contract basis. As such, these labourers remain deprived of several benefits, such as, bonus, gratuity, pension, medical facilities, provident fund, etc. etc. While rolling bidis, they are exposed to the bad effects of tobacco on their health and they fell victims of various diseases, such as, T.B., Asthma, etc.

The Government should take steps to ameliorate the lot of bidi workers by enacting a suitable legislation so as to improve their service conditions, fixing their minimum wages and granting them all benefits enjoyed by workers engaged in other industries.

15.52 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS**  
**THIRTY-FOURTH REPORT**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now take up the Private Members' Business.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): Sir, 2-1/2 hours will be reckoned from now. It was decided during your brief absence that "3-30 P.M." is not sacrosanct under rule 26. We are taking up the Private Members' business only now. That means, it will go upto 6.25 P.M.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes. So, we will take up the Half-An-Hour Discussion at 6-25 P.M.

SHRI VINOD BHAI SHETH: (Jamnagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Thirty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions was presented to the House on the 9th May, 1979. It was to be adopted on Thursday, the 10th May, 1979 before taking up the Private Members' regarding Resolutions. However, the motion for adoption of Report was not moved since an adjournment motion was taken up at 4 P.M. on that day and the scheduled Private Members' Business could not be taken up.

I may draw the attention of the House to para 5 and part (iii) of para 7 of the Report which contains recommendations of the Committee regarding allocation of time to Resolutions which were set down in the List of Business of 10th May, 1979. Since that business was not transacted on that day, the recommendation contained in the aforesaid paras has become redundant. The motion for adoption of Report will, therefore, have to be modified to that extent.

Sir, I, therefore, beg your leave to move the motion in the modified form. I move:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills:

and Resolutions presented to the House on the 9th May, 1979, subject to the modification that para 5 and part (iii) of para 7 thereof, relating to allocation of time to Resolutions, be omitted."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 9th May, 1979, subject to the modification that para 5 and part (iii) of para 7 thereof, relating to allocation of time to Resolutions, be omitted."

*The motion was adopted.*

15.55 hrs.

#### CUSTOMS, GOLD (CONTROL) AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE REGULATION (AMENDMENT BILL\*)

SHRI MANOHAR LAL (Kanpur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Customs Act, 1962, the Gold (Control) Act, 1968 and the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Customs Act, 1962, the Gold (Control) Act, 1968 and the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973.

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI MANOHAR LAL: I introduce the Bill.

#### CIGARETTES (REGULATION OF PRODUCTION, SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION) AMENDMENT BILL\* (Substitution of Section 5, etc.)

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय (मंदसौर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि सिगरेट (उत्पादन, प्रदाय आपूर्ति और वितरण का विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1975 का संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुरस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Cigarettes (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1975.

*The motion was adopted.*

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : मैं विधेयक को पुरस्थापित करता हूँ।

#### EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL.\* (Amendment of Section 1)

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: I introduce the Bill.

#### CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

(Amendment of Article 334)

श्री रामबिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुरस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was adopted.*

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : मैं विधेयक को पुरस्थापित करता हूँ।

# CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

(Insertion of new Part, XXIII A)

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH (Jamnagar): I oppose the Bill.

The Bill is sought to be introduced by Shri Bahadur and is being opposed by Shri Sheth, but neither is he a 'Bahadur' and nor am I a 'Sheth'.

Now, presently, there is the income-tax, there is the wealth-tax and Estate Duty and an expenditure tax is sought to be made. But there is hardly any person in the country with a wealth of Rs. 1 crore as capital. There are only about 16, I am told. These 16 persons having a capital of Rs. 1 crore have no means to liquidate it. It may be 'His Highness' or 'Her Highness' of erstwhile states, who have no right to sell their land or immoveable property or ancestral jewellery. So the Bill will be infructuous because retrospective effect is sought to be given from 1960. The Government has no machinery to make it effective from 1960. There is a tendency on the part of Government, when it enacts a legislation, to tax with retrospective effect, but never to give a refund with retrospective effect. Because, in this case, the Auditor-General and the Attorney-General may come in the way.

15.59 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR in the Chair.]

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): You can move amendments later on, but why do you oppose the Bill at this stage? Please don't oppose the introduction.

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: When it comes to the Customs and Central Excise Acts being amended, it is the fashion of the Finance Ministry to say that they will bring up a comprehensive Bill on Customs and Central Excise. However, Ministers may come and go, but the comprehensive Bill on Customs and Central Excise may never come.

I had introduced a Constitutional Amendment Bill to make consignment sales taxable sales. Immediately I opposed the tendency on the part of Government's introducing this Bill immediately.

16 hrs.

Sir, I oppose the Bill of Shri Harikesh Bahadur to enact the Act giving effect to the taxation with retrospective effect. Besides, there is no machinery with Government to implement this Bill. There are no assesses in the country who might have a capital of over Rs. 1 crore. I do not know why Mr. Bahadur is defending the persons having a capital of Rs. 99 lakhs or so. I would like to say that he can move naires who, when they die, are paupers because they had sufficient planning to avoid tax.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now you go into constitutionality of it and not the merits of the Bill.

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: It is not possible to give retrospective effect to the taxation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That may be a valid point. It can be considered by the House whether retrospective effect to the taxation can be given or not. Mr. Harikesh Bahadur; do you want to say something on your bill?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: If necessary, I can say one thing on this. I would like to say that he can move suitable amendments at the time of discussion on this Bill. Or, after the introduction of the Bill, if he wants to move suitable amendments to the Bill, the House can consider them.

श्रीधरी बलबोर सिंह (मोशियारपुर) : सभापति महोदय, इस बिल को इन्डियंस करने की अनुमति दे दी जाए। जब इस पर डिमकशन होगा, तो मैं स्वयं अपने अपने संशोधन दे सकने हूँ। उसमें जो एक करोड़ रुपए की सीलिंग रखी गई है, वह तो बहुत ज्यादा है। जब इस पर डिमकशन होगा, तो हम तो कहेंगे कि वह सीलिंग पांच लाख रुपए होनी चाहिए।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Sir, the point I wanted to make was this. In my opinion, capital in the hands of the individuals becomes an instrument of exploitation. That is why I have brought forward this Bill. If hon.

Members want to move suitable amendments, they can do so. It is for the House to accept or not to accept.

'Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

#### ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT BILL\*

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for abolition of capital punishment in India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for abolition of capital punishment in India."

*The motion was adopted*

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Sir, I introduce the Bill. May I add one sentence?

Sir, I am happy to have the privilege for the first time, to introduce the Bill. My father, when he was Speaker of the First Lok Sabha, took a lot of interest in the movement of abolition of capital punishment. I hope I will be able to get the priority as also support of my hon. colleagues to get this Bill passed as early as possible.

16.04 hrs.

#### CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

(Substitution of article 16) by Shri Vinayak Prasad Yadav.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we come to further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Vinayak Prasad Yadav on the 4th May, 1979 namely:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

Shri Mahi Lal was on his legs. He is not here. Now, the Minister.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): Sir, this Constitution (Amendment) Bill had been discussed on the last occasion. The purpose of this Constitution (Amendment) Bill has been to highlight the need for proper reservations in Government services for the backward classes.

Now, Sir, lot of things have been said in support of this Bill and in opposition to this Bill. I would not seek to take too much time of the House because as is well known to the House the government has appointed a backward classes commission which will be going into this whole problem which in recent times has assumed the dimensions of a big problem. There has been a lot of controversy in certain parts of the country so far as reservation for so-called backward classes in government services is concerned. The atmosphere in certain parts of the country had become extremely serious. The disputes which had arisen were of the nature of sharp conflict which was not desirable for the country because this country is facing lots of problems and those problems can be adequately tackled only in a spirit of amity when people of all shades of opinion join their energies and use those energies for the upliftment of the country as a whole. Therefore, we have to view this problem in that background. Whatever solution has ultimately to be found it must inspire the acceptability of the country as a whole. Then only the solution will really achieve the purpose for which that solution might be found. But if on the other hand the energies of the people are wasted in

\* Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 18-5-1979.



[Shri Shanti Bhushan]

unnecessary conflict then in that case no provision whichever might be made in the constitution would be able to achieve the objective which objective might be behind the proposed amendment of the Constitution.

Sir, so far as government services are concerned as is well known government services constitute a very small part of the employment potential in the country. A country where the unemployment problem is so huge merely by providing some reservation for so-called backward classes that step alone would not be quite enough in order to bring backward classes on par with the other so-called forward classes. What has to be ensured is that each and every citizen whether he belongs to the scheduled castes or scheduled tribes; whether he belongs to any other backward classes; whether the backward class is based on the ground of caste, educational backwardness, economic backwardness or social backwardness steps must be taken by the country as a whole so that no person will hereafter remain backward. Every person will take its due place in the society and everyone shall be equal in the eyes of law.

Sir, so many sentiments have been expressed by various hon'ble Members in this House who have criticised the caste system in the country which has prevailed over several centuries. Varna vyastha was to establish different vocations because every person has different kind of aptitude and expertise and, as such, he is suited for different kind of jobs. But this suitability does not depend merely on the family in which a person happens to take birth. It depends on the various faculties of mind. In fact, today the position in some families is that so many brothers who have been born in the same family the aptitude makes one suitable for one vocation and the aptitude makes the other suitable for a totally different vocation. So far as this caste system is concerned in various families it is breaking up because different members are taking to different vocations

but as an institution this caste system is still surviving and that is certainly something to be condemned. The continuance of this caste system which makes it absolutely obligatory on certain persons to remain backward—and of course, this was in its most extreme form experienced as far as Harijans were concerned—had made certain classes of society untouchable, that is, the other people will not deal with them. That condition spelt complete disaster for the members of those communities particularly when it got degenerated into caste system in which the birth was the criterion for his vocation in life and not the person's faculties or suitability for a particular vocation. Then the position was that a person who was born in a particular family stood condemned to certain low status of life and he always had the feeling that this country did not belong to him. Mahatma Gandhi waged a very valiant battle against that system of untouchability and today the position is that we are happy that the untouchables of that day, at the time when Dr. Ambedkar joined the legal profession or the government service the position was that the file was used to be thrown and not handed over to the members of the scheduled castes. Files were thrown at them even by an ordinary person. He would not like the file at the same time to be on the one side touched by the member of the so-called scheduled caste and on the other he would be touching the same file. That is why Dr. Ambedkar also revolted against the system and dedicated his life to the upliftment of the so-called untouchables and today we find that those untouchables of that period are now reaching the highest positions in every section of the society. I am very happy to say that only some time back...

श्री राय बिलास वास्तनाम (मजीपुर) :  
चाप के बिनाग में क्या है ?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: They are occupying very important places even in my Ministry. Perhaps, the hon'ble Member is not aware so far as the reservation of scheduled castes is con-



cerned by and large the quota is complete.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : हाई कोर्ट में क्या स्थिति है ?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Of course if he is thinking of High Court judges the position is not as happy but so far as various other important places are concerned, viz., government services including Class I Service, Income-Tax Appellate Tribunals they are having their full quota. So far as High Court judges are concerned not only a beginning has been made but also....

AN HON. MEMBER: Are you seriously thinking that these few crumbs that you are throwing on the untouchables has really alleviated their position?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: I am not saying that as if all that has to be achieved has been achieved. What I wanted to point out was that let us contrast the position as it obtains today from the position as it obtained fifty years ago. Did anyone conceive that judgeship of the highest court, viz. Supreme Court would be offered to a Harijan? It was unthinkable fifty years ago. I am only paying compliments to the members of these communities that they have made such a valiant struggle against all this.

श्री आर० एल० कुरील (मांझलाल गंज) : 50 साल पहले सभी लोगों का यह हाल था, इस में कोर्ट नई बान नहीं है ; उस वक्त देश गुलाम था ।

श्री शान्ति भूषण : देश गुलाम था लेकिन फिर भी उच्च जातियों के लोग हाई कोर्ट, सुप्रीम कोर्ट और फेडरल कोर्ट में जज बना करते थे । फेडरल कोर्ट में, जो हायस्ट कोर्ट आफ दि नैड था, 1937 में उच्च जाति का जज था लेकिन आज यह अवस्था आ गई है कि एक हरिजन को सुप्रीम कोर्ट की जजगिरी आफर होती है और वह हरिजन कहता है कि मैं सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जज नहीं बनना चाहता हूं क्योंकि मेरे सामने अभी कुछ कठिनाई है ।

श्री आर० एल० कुरील : कितने और लोगों को आफर दिया गया है ?

श्री शान्ति भूषण : कितनों को सवाल नहीं, सुप्रीम कोर्ट में तो कोई जज ही होते हैं ।

Whatever should happen has already happened. The country has a long way still to go, in its quest for achieving real equality. What I wanted to say was this. What is more important is this...

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira) If you are readily feeling that you are moving in a progressive direction, may I be permitted to say this much? I do admit, we did move in a particular direction during Mahatmaji's life time. But I must say that since then, we have started reversing the process. Today our situation is that casteism has gone to such an extent unfortunately that in some parts of the country, this has become a real menace.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: It has become a menace, because in politics casteism has been introduced to such an extent. Was it ever thought that elections would be fought on the basis of caste? But, caste has become such an important factor now! I would appeal to hon. Members to put their hand on the hearts and consider as to whether certain things had not been done in order to give further fillip to casteism. Instead of bringing it to an end, have we not done something to attach greater importance to casteism, so far as elections are concerned and our political life is concerned? That is the question. Have we not started thinking on these lines 'All right; if I adopt this particular programme and propagate it will I get support from members of this caste and that caste and so on? So, these are things which go to perpetuate the caste system, which we want to abolish.

So, I am not saying that there is no justification for reservation even for the backward classes. What all I say is only this. And what the hon. Member himself has said only goes to prove my point. Reservation has been made for Harijans since a long time ago. But still what is the position? The position of harijans has not become exactly what it should have become. This is the situation ....

SHRI R. L. KUREEL: Because you people think that they have come up. So there is no intention to do away with it.

श्री राम विलाम पासवान : एक मिनट के लिए मेरा कहना यह है कि जब अंग्रेज हिन्दुस्तान से जा रहे थे तो वे उस समय इंडियन को नालायक कहने थे । क्या अंग्रेजों के जाने के बाद सभी इंडियन लायक हो गए हैं ? अंग्रेजों के जमाने में जो लोग लायक नहीं थे वे उनके जाने के बाद सब लायक हो गए ।

सभापति महोदय: आप पहले उनका पूरा भाषण तो सुन लीजिए । You may please listen to him.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: All that I would like to say is this. This evil of caste is a very deep-rooted evil. It has got multi-dimensional forms. This has to be tackled on many fronts. A mere formula of reservation alone is not going to be the panacea for all evils. That alone is not going to solve this evil,—as reservation in the case of SC and ST has shown. So many things have got to be done. We must not lose sight of our ultimate objective to make our society a casteless society. Ultimately that has to be our objective. We must not do certain things which will perpetuate the problem. So a balanced approach is needed. A balanced approach to the solution of this problem is called for. Such a balanced approach alone will further promote amity between the different castes and enable people to forget their old castes and help them in these matters..

SHRI R. L. KUREEL: Are you going to abolish the caste system, the varna system and so on?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Please listen to me. I am not opposing the reservation of backward classes. Somehow certain hon. members start imagining that a certain speaker would be opposing the reservation for backward classes and therefore they

start interrupting. But the point is this..

SHRI D. D. DESAI: We only need your help. Somehow or other, we honestly feel that the position has been reversed since Gandhiji's death. Today our position has become such that caste system is becoming more and more prevalent. There is constitutional provision in this regard. If politics or any other thing goes against this constitutional provision, let us straighten out these things and provide what should be done. Whatever is desirable should be enacted by the Government so that everybody conforms with the constitutional provisions and not allow things to get into any runaway manner as has happened today..

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Over-simplification of complex problem is not possible. A certain solution has certain merit and also demerit. While on this one side, it may solve the problem namely enable certain people, a very small segment of people, to take the rightful place, by making reservation for them, but if it also introduces certain other tendencies and conflicts between different castes, in that case, it becomes a question of judgement as to what is the proper solution because you cannot only see one side of the matter and forget the other side.

SHRI D. D. DESAI rose.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I allowed you once, twice; now to more.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: The fact is that it is a very complex question and it is that fact which has been responsible that even when these matters of reservation for backward classes have been considered by the Supreme Court, the Supreme Court has been constrained to say different things in the same judgement, namely something which points out in this direction and the other things which point out to the other direction. There are so many considerations which are relevant

when reservation has to be made in Government service. Firstly, the Government servants are the most important medium or instrument for translating the various policies laid down by the various elected representatives of the people. The country is backward in various ways; forget the various caste and other classes. Take the people as a whole: the country is very backward. More than 50 per cent people are living below extreme poverty line. If you give some jobs to some people, that is not going to solve the problem of poverty for crores of people in our country. There should be a definite programme; a vigorous programme which will create such conditions which will radically transform the economy of the country in such a way that every person would be able to find a job. Not only that, the job will provide him sufficient income so that he can live an honourable life and provide all the necessities and amenities to his family. These are the conditions which have to be created. In order to create those conditions what is required is a complement of very efficient Government servants. That is one reason why the Constitution provides that there shall be equality of opportunity in the matter of employment under the State. This is one cardinal principle which has been established. It is only by applying the principle of equality in respect of opportunities of employment under the State that you can ensure that the people who will be recruited to man various services will be the most competent available. Now, so much is said against the bureaucracy and Government servants; a lot with justification also. Unless you have a set of dedicated people, efficient people, competent people, who know their job it will never be possible to translate the various policies which might be evolved nor do good in order to see that the development of the country takes place in a manner so that every person would be able to get a job and sufficient income to live an honoured

life. That is one side of the story. The Constitution must see to it that the Government services are the most efficient that are possible and that is only if the principle of equality is applied namely open competition. But at the same time if completely open competition is applied, then those who historically have had certain advantages in regard to education etc., monopolise this. If you are properly educated, obviously you become smart, when you are moving in a particular kind of society, your general knowledge also increases, your effectiveness as a Government servant also increases and, therefore, obviously the chances of getting that kind of knowledge and ability also remain monopolised in certain section of the society. With the result, a compromise has to be found between the extremes. One extreme demands that efficiency alone should be the criterion for recruitment to Government service. At the same time, the long-term interests of the country should be taken care of. We have this division on the basis of caste. Of course, there are many divisions in the country—between regions, different areas, different vocations, persons having different backgrounds, religions and so on. But this caste is also a very important factor which tends to divide the people. And so long as there are factors which are responsible for dividing the people of the country, it goes to make for an inherent weakness in the whole country. The country can become strong, powerful and oriented towards development only if these various tendencies which tend to divide the people, are removed, and they can not be removed, unless people belonging to different classes—and that word includes castes also—have the confidence that they do not have any in-built handicap in taking their rightful place—this should be true of every section of the society. And so, that dictates that some kind and some extent of reservation is necessary. Certain classes have to be identified, viz., if they are backward and their backwardness would continue to generate backwardness so far as those classes are concerned, and

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thus would continue to perpetuate the system of castes, special efforts have to be made to see to it that those classes do not continue to suffer from those handicaps. And that brings in the concept of reservation; and that is why in Article 16, as it had been enacted earlier, it had been provided that while quality is one principle, at the same time reservation for backward classes, in order to enable them to take their rightful place, is also an important principle. And ultimately, if the total good of the country is to be ensured, a proper harmony will have to be found between these two principles. That is why, even the Supreme Court, when it gave its thought to this problem, has been trying to say things which will provide harmony among these competing principles; and above all, this harmony between different sections of society has to be ensured. If we keep on quarrelling what is the good of it? I may be right; another person may be right; but the whole point is that it is immaterial. God Almighty alone knows as to who is right and who is wrong, because there is so much to be said on so many issues—about the two sides of each of these issues. It is very difficult to say who is right and who is ultimately wrong. In fact, the concept of absolute rightness and absolute wrongness does not exist. These are all relative things.

Therefore, what is most important is this: if we are not to waste our energies in unnecessary conflicts, we have to find a harmony, because nothing will happen otherwise. In fact, Mahatma Gandhi has shown that the path of violence is not the path to progress; it is the path of non-violence, the path of tolerance, of compromise, of conciliation, of harmonization of different competing claims and principles that constitutes that path, so that there is a clash of principles, there is a clash of competing claims and so on; and a harmonized way, a middle course has to be found which will broadly satisfy all sections of the

society, because unless a solution broadly satisfying all the sections of the society is there, we will keep on wasting our energy in unnecessary conflicts, and everyone will remain backward. The whole country will remain backward.

I am reminded of this, when so many people in foreign countries say that India was, of course, the most leading country so many centuries back. It was the most leading country of the world. It has a right to be so, because it can boast of the most ancient and most refined culture that any country has produced. (Interruptions) No, no. It is not in the intermediate period. I am talking about the old concept, when the caste system was not there. That was a culture which has been evolved in this country. This country was the most prosperous country in the world. People in many countries wonder why is it, what does India lack on account of which it has now taken a back-seat among the various countries of the world. It has got a beautiful geography, such a good climate which is very productive, it has very fertile land, all the natural resources of every kind, mighty rivers, high mountains, all in abundance, has the potential for electric energy, irrigation, all kinds of minerals, a vast manpower, people who are peace loving, tolerant people who are even prepared to suffer, religious minded people. God has been very kind to this country, so far as various resources are concerned; and it is a matter of deep thought as to why this country is still retaining a back place, so far as the comity of nations is concerned. And one of the reasons is that well there must be some rishi who—apart from so many good things being given by God—must have been responsible for a curse that all right Indian people shall stand divided among various classes, the classes will have conflicts with each other so that 80 per cent of or 90 per cent of their energy will be wasted

only in pursuing those conflicts with each other, not realising that these conflicts spell a doom for all the sections. Somehow, if we could forget these various conflicts among different classes, whether based on the ground of religion, region or caste, and become a completely unified people thinking that all of us are members of the same family and we have all to strive together to better the lot of each one of us, then perhaps in a very short period, India could be a different India. But that is a question. A magician has to come here in order, somehow, to produce a formula.

(Interruptions) \*\*

MR. CHAIRMAN: It would not go on record.

(Interruptions) \*\*

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Let us hope that so far as this very vexed question of reservation is concerned, which has excited rightly or wrongly a very deep passion in a very important area of the country, which saps the energy of the people of this country, which takes the country backward and makes it more backward, somehow, after the constitution of this Backward Classes Commission and after we receive a report from the Backward Classes Commission of the various sections in the country, different classes of people would see light and would realise that the path of conflict can only lead to the doom of the whole country. It is the path of conciliation, it is the path of modernisation, it is the path of compromise which alone can lead to the betterment of every section of society.

Therefore what I beg to submit is that there is a need to identify backward classes, the reasons for their backwardness and a formula by which people of all shades of opinions can be convinced; and ultimately these solutions are acceptable to the people not in a spirit of enforcement but in

a spirit of mutual love and affection between different sections of the society. If there are people who want to make political capital out of these things, who might be trying to promote certain ideas not because it will really be good for the country as a whole, but because it might enable them to get votes of this section or that section, then I would appeal to them that they should put the country before self and should realise and think what injury they are causing to their own people which will come after that, their children, their grand children and their grand children. In order to pursue our very small objective, if we do not mind the real interest of the country and give rise to conflicts which might keep on living for a long time to come, then it will be very difficult for the country as a whole to make any progress. So far as politics in this country is concerned, of course, the democracy itself has done a lot of good to the people, but, at the same time, politics has also generated certain forces; in which people tend to forget their real interest. They concentrate more on their narrow interest. Vote politics also starts coming to the surface and people start thinking in a most strident way so that they will get more votes and forget in the process what they are doing to the country what they are doing to their own brethren, to the members of their own caste. This feeling of personal interest etc., must be subordinated. That is my earnest appeal. At the same time, Government is fully conscious of the fact that there are certain backward classes in this country who need to be properly identified; and some special efforts need to be made for them but in a manner that the real objective will not be missed. We shall not miss the aim, in order the means will not defeat the end. We have a certain end to establish a classless society, a prosperous society, a highly developed society in this country. All the conditions are ripe for that situation. We have to see that the problems of

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this country which it is facility are solved in the proper spirit. It is the spirit which is much more important than the actual formula, whether it is 20 per cent, 25 per cent, 15 per cent and so on. It is not this percentage which is going to matter very much. What is going to matter very much is the kind of spirit that we establish in the society. Of course, conditions vary from State to State. A lot has been done in different States also. A lot still remains to be done. This is a country in which conditions vary from region to region and therefore, just one formula cannot be suitable for every region and so on. Therefore, very close thought, very detailed thinking needs to be done on this subject, so that every section may feel that all right justice is being done. What is really needed is being done. A lot of propaganda has also to be done. People have to be convinced. Many people are ignorant and many sections of people are ignorant. They do not understand these things. It has to be explained. It has to be made acceptable to them. Unless certain solutions are made acceptable to the people as a whole, they will never serve the purpose, except serve the political propaganda enabling some people to get votes of this section and that section and so on. The more the politics of this country gets polarisation on the basis of caste, the more danger it will pose for the whole country. Therefore, I submit and I appeal to the hon. Mover of the Bill that a Backward Classes Commission having been appointed which will go into the whole gamut of various complexes, ideas and facts which are there. Let us all join and make our efforts in that direction—that something will emerge from this Backward Classes Commission by the spirit of amity, just as in the case of Harijans, etc., reservation was done. There has been no real conflict about that. It has been done. It has achieved a lot of result. All result has not yet been achieved but still we are on the road of solving the problem of untoucha-

bility and so on. Therefore, this problem of backwardness would be solved in due course. But it will be solved only by having amity among different sections of the people.

With these words I would appeal the hon. Mover of the Bill not to press his Bill, to withdraw the Bill so that the Backward Classes Commission can continue to do its work. After making a thorough study of the situation in different regions of the country, a proper formula can be made acceptable to the whole country. Then only the interests of the Backward Classes would really be furthered in a genuine way, not merely by means of political propaganda.

MR CHAIRMAN: Shri Vinayak Prasad Yadav.

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव (मधुबनी) : सभापति महोदय, क्या इस विधेयक पर और बहस नहीं चलेगी ? इस पर बहस जारी रहनी चाहिए ।

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह (होजियागपुर) : सभापति महोदय, और माननीय सदस्यों को बोलने का मौका दें ।

श्री आर० एल० कुरील : मैंने इस पर एमंडमेंट दिया है ।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य पिछली बार की प्रोमिडिन्स को देखें । यह तर्क किया गया था कि पहले श्री महीनान को स्पीच होगी, उसके बाद मिनिस्टर साहब इन्टरवीन करेंगे और फिर मूवर साहब जवाब देंगे । पहले ही यह फैसला हो चुका है ।

श्री आर० एल० कुरील : मंत्री महोदय ने बड़ी डेकोरेटिव स्पीच दी है और गलत चीजों को डेकोरेट कर के पेश किया है । क्या हमें उनको कान्ट्राडिक्ट करने का अधिकार नहीं है ।

सभापति महोदय : यह अधिकार मूवर को है ।  
—श्री यादव ।

श्री बिनायक प्रसाद यादव (महरमा) : सभापति महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो भाषण दिया है, उसके बारे में मैं बाद में विवेदन करूंगा । जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने मेरे संविधान (संशोधन) विधेयक पर हुए वाद-विवाद में हिस्सा लिया है और बहुमूल्य सुझाव दिये हैं, उनके प्रति मैं आभारी हूँ ।

सब से पहले मेरा निवेदन यह है कि मेरा मकसद या आशय किन्हीं वर्गों या जातियों के प्रति



कोई दुर्भावना व्यक्त करने का नहीं था। मैंने अपने बिल के उद्देश्यों या अपने भाषण में जो कुछ कहा है, वह कोई दुर्भावना के दृष्टिकोण से नहीं कहा है, बल्कि भारतीय समाज और प्रशासन में जो कठोर सत्य है, उसका इजहार किया है। इसलिए मैं सब से पहले यह माफ कर देना चाहता हूँ—यदि किन्हीं माननीय सदस्य पर मेरे कथन का ऐसा प्रभाव पड़ा हो, तो मैं उस के लिए क्षमा प्रार्थी हूँ।

सभापति महोदय कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने विधेयक पर अपने विचार रखते हुए यह कहा है कि बिल में सभी को राजगार देने की गारन्टी होनी चाहिए थी। इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकती कि जिनने भी स्वस्थ लोग अपने देश में हैं और काम करना चाहते हैं—सभी को राजगार यानी काम पाने का मौलिक अधिकार होना चाहिए। सरकार का यह कर्तव्य होना चाहिए कि सभी को काम दे। लेकिन जहाँ तक मौजूदा विधेयक का नवाल है, इस का सम्बन्ध भारतीय समाज के उन वर्गों से है जो भारतीय समाज के विकास में सामाजिक और शैक्षणिक दृष्टि से हजारों वर्ष पीछे छोड़ दिए गए हैं, बल्कि यों कठिने धक्का दे कर पीछे कर दिए गए हैं। उन्हें पढ़ने-लिखने से महत्त्व रखा गया, ज्ञान की बातों से अवगत रखा गया। इसी लिए आजादी के 30 वर्षों के बाद भी उनका प्रतिनिधित्व सरकारी सेवाओं में नगण्य हो गया। इस का मुख्य राष्ट्र को बहुत बुरा चुकाना पड़ा है—जब विदेशियों ने इस देश पर आक्रमण किये तो मुट्टी भर आदमी उन का मुकाबला करने जाने थे और बकिरे आबादी चुनचाप तमाशा देखनी थी। उन को कहा गया था कि देश की रक्षा उन का काम नहीं है, वह तो क्षत्रिय का काम है, पढ़ना लिखना और राज चलाना उन का काम नहीं है, वह तो ब्राह्मणों का काम है। इसी का नतीजा था कि पानोपन की मुट्ठी में सिर्फ 1200 विदेशी फौज ने हिन्दुस्तान को हर कर गुलाम बना दिया। इस के पहले भी जब सिकन्दर ने हिन्दुस्तान पर हमला किया था, तब भी भारतीय सैन्य भाग खड़ी हुई थी। ऐसे दर्जनों मिगाल हैं। जब इन जाति व्यवस्था के चलते देश को विदेशियों के सामने घुटने टेकना पड़ा।

सभापति महोदय, वर्ण व्यवस्था ने अधिकांश आबादी को राज-काज की व्यवस्था से, इज्जत की जगहों से अलग कर दिया था, नतीजा यह हुआ कि देश दर्जनों बार गुलाम हुआ। मैं अभी माननीय शांति भूषण जी के भाषण को बड़े गौर के साथ सुन रहा था? हम को भाषण सुनने के वक्त ऐसा लगा—जब हम लोक सभा में आते हैं तो सेंट्रल हाल के प्रवेश द्वार पर लिखा हुआ है—

अयं निजः परावेति गणाना लघुचेतनमम ।

उदार चरितानां तु वमुधेव कुटुम्बकम् ॥

ऐसा मालूम पड़ रहा था जैसे यह सूत्र इन्हीं का लिखा हुआ है।

सभापति महोदय, वास्तव में यह सूत्र जिसका है, मैं उन्हीं की लिखी हुई किताब से कुछ पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ—यह किताब है—मनुस्मृति। अभी कानून मंत्री जी ने कहा कि जातिव्यवस्था और वर्णव्यवस्था कोई जन्म से नहीं है। माननीय कानून मंत्री जी मुझ से ज्यादा विद्वान हैं और जिन का लिखा हुआ यह सूत्र है—शायद उन को भी वे अपना पुरख मानते होंगे। उन्होंने लिखा है कि परमेश्वर ने अपने मुख, बाहु, पेट और पैर से चार वर्ण—ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रीय, वैश्य और शूद्र उत्पन्न किए। ब्राह्मणों के लिए पढ़ना-लिखना, यज्ञ करना, यज्ञ कराना, दान लेना, दान देना—ये 6 काम नियत किये गए हैं। क्षत्रिय के लिए प्रजा रक्षण, दान देना, यज्ञ करना, वेद पढ़ना, विषयों से दूर रहना—आदि क्रम नियत किए गए हैं। वैश्यों के लिए पशु-पालन, दान देना, वेदाध्ययन, कृषि और व्यापार आदि विधान हैं। और शूद्रों के लिए इन तीन जानियों की सेवा करना माना है। यह मनु भगवान का लिखा हुआ है। मनु भगवान कहते हैं कि चारों चार जगहों से पैदा हो गए और मुख से ब्राह्मण पैदा हुआ और पैदा होते ही विद्वान बन गया और जो पैर से निकला उस के बारे में भगवान मनु कहते हैं कि उस को कमी ज्ञान मत सुनने दो और अगर सुन भी ले तो कान में गोशा डाल दो। हम कानून मंत्री जी से निवेदन करेंगे कि कानून की किताबें तो उन्होंने बहुत पढ़ी हैं, मनु भगवान का जो बनाया हुआ कानून है, उस को भी पढ़ ले, तो मालूम पड़ेगा कि यह जो रिजॉरेशन वाला मवाल है यह कैसे हल किया जाएगा और इस देश में कास्टलैम सोसाइटी कैसे कायम होगी? सिर्फ गांधी जी का नाम लेने और वर्णमन्त्र की बात करने से यह कष्ट खत्म होने का नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय, नौकरी में जो संरक्षण का प्रश्न है, वह बेरोजगारी मिटाने का नहीं है बल्कि आबादी के हर हिस्से को राज काज में साझादारी का है, उन्हें यह अहसास कराना है कि देश में प्रजातन्त्र है और राजतान में सभी की हिस्सेदारी है। यदि ऐसा नहीं होगा, तो फिर देश गुलाम बन सकता है, दर्जनों बार गुलाम बन सकता है। मुट्ठी भर आबादी जितु का मोनापली सरकारी नौकरियों में है, उन का जुल्म और अत्याचार चलता रहेगा इस देश की आबादी के बड़े हिस्से पर। अभी कानून मंत्री महोदय कर रहे थे कि हमारा मकसद होना चाहिए, इस देश में अल्टीमेट मकसद यह होना चाहिए कि कास्टलैम सोसाइटी कायम की जाए। हम लोगों ने मार्क्स को पढ़ा है। मार्क्स ने कहा था कि दुनिया में क्लासलैस सोसाइटी कायम करनी चाहिए और यह कैसे कायम होगी। इस के लिए मार्क्स और एंजिल्स ने लिखा था, मार्क्स ने कहा था कि क्लासलैस सोसाइटी बनाना चाहते हो, तो क्लास स्ट्रगल को तेज करो, खूब धंधादार स्ट्रगल करो और क्लास स्ट्रगल को तेज करने के बाद क्लासलैस सोसाइटी कायम होगी। मैं कानून मंत्री जी से



## [श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव]

पूछना चाहता हूँ, उन का बहुत नोबिस घाइ-बिया है, और कोई भी घाईमी जिल में बोड़ी सी भी सँस होगी, वह कानून मंत्री जी की बात से तफरका नहीं रख सकता कि क्वासलैस सोसाइटी कायम होनी चाहिए लेकिन होगी कैसे, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ ? कास्ट कोलापेशन से होगी ? धर्म कोई जज का सवाल घाता है, तो किस का प्रमोशन होगा । किसी के स्वाध पर कुठाराघात होता है, तो फिर लड़ाई होती है, सारी चीज होती हैं । घाब मुट्ठी भर लोग इस देश में 90, 95 पर सेन्ट जगहों पर दखल किए हुए हैं । मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वे कैसे कास्टलैस सोसाइटी कायम करने के लिए काम करेंगे ? इतने बड़े स्वाध की लड़ाई है । स्वाध पर कुठाराघात करने के लिए निश्चित तौर पर थोड़ा बहुत कास्ट स्टुगल हो सकता है, थोड़ी बहुत लड़ाई हो सकती है और उस से यदि घबड़ाएंगे, तो इस देश में जो मोनोपली है, वह कभी नहीं टूटेगी । इस देश में हजारों वर्षों से जो लाखों हरिजनों को सरकारी नौकरियों में दखल नहीं देने दिया गया है, वह कभी भी बराबरी में नहीं आ सकते । मैं निम्नता के साथ अपने कानून मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि धर्म उन्होंने कहा है कि रिजर्वेशन हरिजनों के लिए हुआ लेकिन फिर भी उन को ज्यादा नरकनी नहीं हुई लेकिन जो भी थोड़े बहुत हरिजन बड़े हैं, वे रिजर्वेशन के चलने ही बड़े हैं, यह मैं मदन से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ । मैं यह भी कहूँगा कि अगर सरकार 30 साल तक ईमानदारी से काम करती और रिजर्वेशन को मुस्ती से लागू करती, और जो यह 15 परसेन्ट या 11 परसेन्ट रिजर्वेशन दिया हुआ है, उसको एन्फोर्स करती, तो यह स्थिति नहीं होती । हमारे कानून मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि बाबा अम्बेडकर माहब बहुत बड़े विद्वान थे और उन्होंने यह भी बताया कि कालेज में उन को पानी तक नहीं दिया जाना था और पानी फेंक दिया जाता था, ऐसी स्थिति थी । पानी के लिए यह स्थिति थी । ये कहते हैं कि देश बदल गया है लेकिन मैं कानून मंत्री से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अम्बेडकर माहब पर गंटी का टुकड़ा फेंका जाता था या पानी फेंका जाता था : लेकिन इस देश में जो दूसरे सब से बड़े अम्बेडकर हैं, सब से बड़े नेता हैं बाबू जगजीवन राम जी, उनके साथ बनारस में क्या हुआ ? उनके पत्थर की मूर्ति छुने पर उसे 12 बार गंगा जल से धोया गया । इसलिए मैं सभापति महोदय आपके जरिए से कानून मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि गणतंत्र में न रहे ? हिन्दुस्तान आज भी जाति के मामले में, वर्ण के मामले में वही पर है । जहाँ पाँच हजार वर्ष पहले था । यदि हम इस जाति-पाति को, जाति-पाति के झगड़ों को खत्म करना चाहते हैं तो वास्तविकता को हमें फेंक करना चाहिए । इसके नाम पर जो झगड़े और मार-पीट होती है उसे भी फेंक करना चाहिए । निश्चित तौर पर इससे समाज में सुधार आयेगा । जब तक संघर्ष नहीं होगा, थोड़ी बहुत लड़ाई नहीं होगी परिवर्तन का चक्का घागे बड़ नहीं सकेगा ।

अन्त में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ । एक माननीय सदस्य ने इस बिल पर अपने विचार व्यक्त करते हुए कहा कि धार्मिक आधार काइ-टेरिया होना चाहिए । मंत्री जी ने भी इस ओर इशारा किया था । मैं नम्रता पूर्वक कहना चाहता हूँ कि संविधान में इकोनोमिक काइटेरिया कहीं नहीं है । सभापति महोदय, मैं मनुस्मृति से उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ—मनुस्मृति में लिखा हुआ है—

“शूद्र को बुद्धि न दे और उसे उच्छिष्ट तथा हविष्कृत नहीं देवे । शूद्र को धर्म का उपदेश नहीं देवे और वत का भी आदेश नहीं करना चाहिए । जो कोई शूद्र को धर्म की बात करता है और वत का आदेश दिया करता है वह उस के साथ असंवत् नाम वाले तम में डूब जाता है ।”

सभापति महोदय, इस के साथ ही मैं एक-लक्ष्य की कहानी आपको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ आप जानते हैं कि एक फिशरमेन, मल्लाह का लड़का ट्रोणाचाय के पाम गया और कहा कि मुझे बाण चलाने की शिक्षा दे दो । इस पर उन्होंने कहा कि हम मल्लाह के लड़के को शिक्षा नहीं दे सकते । वह मल्लाह का लड़का ट्रोणाचाय की मिट्टी की मूर्ति बना कर जंगल में बैठ गया और बाण विद्या सीखने लगा । वह कुछ समय के पश्चात बाण विद्या में पाण्डवों से भी तेज हो गया । जब वह बाण चलाने में तेज हो गया तो ट्रोणाचाय के पाम गया और कहा कि हम आपकी मूर्ति से बाण चलाना सीख गये हैं । मृन्म से गुरु दक्षिणा लें । ट्रोणाचाय ने यह सुना और उमसे कहा कि तुम अपना झंगुठा काट कर दे दो । मल्लाह का लड़का मूर्ख था । उमने झंगुठा काट कर दे दिया । उसके बाद वह जिनदगी भर बाण नहीं चला सका ।

इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम जो संविधान संशोधन विधेयक लाये हैं वह इसी उद्देश्य से लाये हैं कि अगर आप को इस देश से जातिपाति का मिटाना है तो निश्चित तौर पर आपको सरकारी नौकरियों में से ऊँची जाति के लोगों को मोनोपली को खत्म करना होगा । राजनीतिक पार्टियों की नेतागरी ऊँची सरकारी नौकरी पन्टन की भफसरी, व्यापार और सभी ऊँची और इज्जत की जगहों पर दबे कुचले लोगों को उनकी आबादी के अनुपात में जगह देनी होगी तभी इस देश में कास्टलैस सोसायटी कायम होगी और राष्ट्र का सर्वांगीन विकास होगा ।

मैं आपका अधिक वक्त लेना नहीं चाहता हूँ । मैं कानून मंत्री से निवेदन करता हूँ कि इसको मान करके वह इस देश से जातिपात को मिटा दें ।

सभापति महोदय : क्या आप इसको बापिस लेना चाहते हैं ?

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव : आपका मन देखते हुए मैं इसको वापिस लेता हूँ ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव : मैं इसको वापिस लेता हूँ ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we take up item No. 8—Prohibition on Indication of Caste Bill by Shri D. D. Desai.

16.56 hrs.

# PROHIBITION ON INDICATION OF CASTE BILL

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill to provide for prohibition on indication of caste, religion, community or region, etc. with the name, be taken into consideration."

Sir, India today is divided among itself and the hon. Minister made quite a few references about our glorious past and we may make certain statements in that respect at a later stage.

Sir, I had the opportunity to travel round the world several times. There is no country in the world where there are castes, religious names and that sort of things which divided our poor country. God created man. He did not stamp on him any cast nor did He give any particular name or anything to him. It is only a man-made affair and we should realise that whatever we have made, whether it is of any help or to what extent it has been damaging our society. Sir, the early *homo sapiens* were essentially hunters and they did not know even farming and at that time we all know

that the people were of one class. Subsequently, as the society developed, we have seen that certain tribes came up and those tribes also had their leaders and those leaders used to lead them into certain vocations or jobs or activities. At that time also there were no castes. The tribes were there, but unfortunately the tribes used to quarrel among themselves, but today we are not that much worried about that part of it. Thereafter, certain features of human beings developed to be agreed or accepted or recognised as, let us say, Dravidians Aryans and like that.

श्री महीलाल (बिजनौर) देमाई जाति सूचक है या नहीं ?

SHRI D. D. DESAI: 'Desai' is a title. 'Des' means country, 'ai' means 'revenue' We should discontinue "Desai" also if it comes to that.

17 hrs.

The Aryan race did not have any caste; nor did they have any of these names which we are presently prefixing. If proof is required, I might point out that it is not in India alone that the Aryans live. There are Aryans in Iran and other countries too, and we see that none of these Aryans have the caste system like this God-forsaken country India.

Here also we did not have caste during the Vedic times, and subsequently our eminence grew with the result that India gained dominance or predominance in the international world to an extent which surprised everybody. Prof. Parkinson relates the very interesting story of the east and the west wherein he says that between 250 B.C. and 850 A.D, for 1100 years, India ruled the world, which no other country has been able to do. He says that the Soviet Union has been aspiring to rule the world for 150 years, America has been aspiring to rule the world for 150 years, the United Kingdom had the opportunity to rule the world for 250 years, but there is no country in the world which has ruled

[Shri D. D. Desai]

the world consistently for 1,100 years. And India did not rule by the sword, but by sending missionaries, giving extension services, the fruits of which we are seeing even today. There is today Buddhism in Japan, in Mongolia and far-off places, with the result that if at all India has any particular image today, it is because of the extension services provided by India.

Prof. Parkinson says that at the height of the British Empire, the size of the Admiralty Building in London was smaller than the extension premises built by India in Anuradhapura for training in a small country like Sri Lanka. In other words he says that for Sri Lanka India built such a large building for teaching medicine, education etc.

When I was in Japan for the first time, they showed me a fruit and asked me what we called it. I said we called it Saparchand or Save in India. They said: "We call it the Fruit from the Himalaya. It was brought here by the Buddhists some 2,000 years ago, and we are still having it. This fruit is called the Fruit from the Himalaya."

That is the extension service which has been copied today by the missionaries. Today we are saying so many things against the missionaries, but Prof. Parkinson has said that the missionary system of Christianity learnt the extension service by copying it from Buddhism, it did not know about it earlier.

Our misfortune, our decline, started in 850 A.D. Our dominance of the world came to an end, and our situation deteriorated. This is about the time when Sankaracharya with his own thinking, with his on contradictions and a certain amount of dialectical argument, came into prominence with the result that he threw out Buddhism and Brought back Hinduism with its *varnashrama* and casteism which had almost gone out of India. When this development took place, some people sided with the Muslims, and subsequently you know what

happened. For 1,100 years we have suffered domination from the people who had always thought that India was such a prosperous country.

Why India as prosperous also they have said. Between 250 B.C. and 850 A.D., Indian goods used to be sold in the international market at 25 per cent higher than the goods of other countries. Now this shows that India had a glorious past and this was not out of nothing, but out of certain homogeneity, certain natural advantages which our country had. We have lost these advantages—why? For no reason. Why is it that today we continue to suffer in spite of our having been independent? This is the point which is agitating most of us. Over 30 years have passed since independence and whether it is Congress Government or Janata Government or any other Government, some how or other, we have not been coming out of the cycle by which we can improve the lot of our people. Our hon. Minister was saying that the removal of caste system is not easy. I know it is not easy. Mahatmaji tried it and he fought for it throughout his life. But I might say that he did contribute something and that was valuable and that we are today almost giving up. That is why I have made this suggestion.

As in other parts of the world, we should have no caste system because the caste system is not at all likely to bring us any gains. It may be that some sections may be at advantage. It is not difficult. Today, if any one goes to South India, he will see that there Brahmins are in trouble. Why? They say that in earlier years, they used to be in Government services and the domination of Brahmins was such that the other people were feeling against it and when these people got the majority rule, they went after the Brahmins and they have chased them out from South India. It appears that a Brahmin boy does not get admission into certain schools and colleges. After all, Brahmins are also Indians. We have no grudge against Brahmins or

anybody else. The point is—how India could be brought back to its prominence and how even the Brahmins' interests could be better served by bringing certain amount of advantages which could be had by integrating India and raising its development?

Here I would like to say one small thing. Unfortunately, the people are not realising the ganging up which is taking place. The Brahmins, from northern—most part of the country, Kashmir to the southern—most part of the country, Kanya Kumari, from Dwaraka to Manipur feel that they are one fraternity and irrespective of the part from which he is coming, if he is a Brahmin, he is promoted. 30 years ago when we started off, we had a situation which was not that bad. Sometime in 1947, when the Union Public Service Commission was formed and subsequently when Mr. Banerjee was put in charge of that, he recruited 17,000 people and now these people are in advanced positions. Since then, the recruitment is so arranged that some-how or other, if he is Chatterjee, Iyer, Iyengar, Bhat, Trivedi, or Dwivedi, then that fellow gets the opportunity. This sort of thing happened and subsequently also it is happening. Today, we are saying that we are giving some advantages to the Harijans. What is the advantage? After all, we must realise that for thousands of years, they have been depressed or suppressed very much and today if we think that by giving them a few opportunities here and there, we are doing them a great favour, that is a perversion of our thinking. We are not even paying the penalty for all that we have done. This is something, which I would not like to dilate further. I would simply say this much: just now the Minister said that they have given them jobs. Very close to our own Parliament, in some post office—I read in some paper—one Harijan girl was given employment and she was raped by two fellows and again by the Assistant Postmaster. This is the thing that happened very close to Delhi. Then you

can imagine what is happening in other centres where the Harijans are in isolation. This is, unfortunately, our position. Therefore, I would say, the more we think about it, the more we feel hurt. It does not require much intelligence to know that so and so is a Brahmin; so and so belongs to such and such a caste. This has, unfortunately, gone to such an extent that it insults us.

The elections are fought on caste; the politics has put emphasis on caste. This has created further problems. The Minister knows it, we know it. What are we doing about it? We know, this is harming the country. If we want to have the integration of the country, if we want to have a classless society and if we are out for an objective of the development of the country and raising the standard of living of the people of our country, if we want to bring about harmony among our people, it is but natural that we should not create these dissensions which would unnecessarily disrupt the progress of the country. This is what I would urge upon the hon. members and the Government, through you, Sir, that we should delete the caste before or after the name.

Ultimately, whatever may be the contention, if you just see, it does not require much knowledge or intelligence to know who he is. If it is a "Bhat", we know he is a Brahmin; if he is a "Patel", we know who he is. If it is some other name, we know who he is. This is one point which should be taken into consideration.

Then, there is another point. Unfortunately, religion also, somehow or other, has come into play. For instance, we have 'Jains'. Everybody knows that a 'Jain' belongs to a particular religion. One "Jain" will help another "Jain". That is also something which is not favourable to the country's interest.

There are also regional tensions. We already having enough of regional

[Shri D. D. Desai]

problems. If we are emphasizing that by indication of the name, that also hurts us. Most of our gods do not have any caste. We all know what "Rama" is and what "Krishna" is. It does not require to suffix or prefix to tell who "Rama" is and who "Krishna" is. Therefore, if a person is afraid that without putting a prefix or suffix before or after his name he is going to be lost, then, I think, he is suffering from some illusion. For example, in Punjab, there are Akalis; they write "Sardar". "Sardar" means what? There is no particular mention of anything; there is nothing. Still they continue to have some sort of recognition. Therefore, I would say, the identity cannot be lost altogether if the name is not having a suffix or a prefix. It is totally unnecessary.

More emphasis had been put on these things during the British days because they had the intention of creating dissensions. They did not want the Indian people to live in peace, in harmony, with one another. So, they wanted to create disharmony. "Divide and Rule" was one of their many policies. The convenience device was to bring in caste, religion, community or region. All these things were responsible for many of the ills from which we have suffered for quite a number of years.

We have to recover. We are in the 33rd year of our Independence. In 1947, we took reigns of Government. We are now in 1979. From 1947 to 1979, for these 33 years, we have struggled. We have to see whether the struggle has been successful. We must recognise one thing. In these 33 years, we can find out which of the communities have been able to get a particular position and what is the device by which they have got it. We have known that it is not possible for anybody to reach a particular position irrespective of what a person is. That is because the newspaper media is controlled by a particular community. If a person of a particular community speaks something, it will be highlight-

ed but if another man from another community speaks, it would be blanked out and nothing would appear in the newspapers. The whole thing is being done because the name itself would indicate who is the person who is talking, and they would accordingly decide upon what sort of prominence they should give, what promotional publicity they should give and they may decide to deny it altogether.

We should also know the repercussions of indication of caste, either by way of suffixing it or prefixing it, or of one's religion or region or any other indication. It is going to harm the country and create dissensions among our people. It is not a helpful device but is a harmful one. There is no particular gain whatsoever. If there is any gain to our Constitution or to our people in terms of any material benefit or spiritual benefit or any other benefit, then I would immediately say 'Forget about it and let us continue to have the indication'. But there is not the least gain. I have tried to see if there is any possibility of any advantage to be gained by this indication—whether a person's identity would be better established or whether there is some other way in which this indication is going to be of help. There is not a single real reason which would be of assistance or help. This is also unnatural because the Gods have not provided for it, nor have the Indian Vedas provided for it nor have subsequent religions like Buddhism anything to do with it. It was created because of some sort of eccentricity of certain individuals, and we have been carrying on.

If one goes to any country, whether a small country like Japan or a big country like the United States or the Soviet Union or if one goes to any part of the world, one cannot find a single country or a single spot in the world where an indication of caste or religion is given. Therefore, in the circumstances, why should we continue with a device or ascertain feature which does not have a single advantage, but which has all the elements of

disruption and disintegration of India? When the Constitution itself provides for integration of the country and harmony of the people and a certain amount of progress and equal opportunities to all, what is the real reason that we still continue to have this sort of prefixes and suffixes which really do not help us in any way?

I have many more points but I think many Members have indicated that they would like to speak on this. I would naturally like them also to say as much as they would like to...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have taken about one-sixth of the allotted time.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: I am sorry, then: I will be closing just now.

Therefore, I would like to say, don't believe in anything which was written during the last 1100 years because these 1100 years have not been our glorious years. Go back to our ancestry and our history and you will see that none of these things existed, and how prosperous we were. We want to be as prosperous and as well-off in the world and as enterprising in the world and as acceptable in the world as we can be and, for doing so, it is necessary for us to adopt whatever small steps we can. I would not say this will solve everything: it is not the panacea for all ills, but it is a small step for our development, and this step may be taken.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for prohibition on indication of caste, religion, community or region, etc. with the name, be taken into consideration."

श्री बिनायक प्रसाद यादव : उन का सर्कुलेशन के लिए अमेंडमेंट था—वह मौजूद नहीं है, इसलिए उस के मूव होने का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है।

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) : सभापति महोदय, आज जब सत्र का अवसान समीप है, माननीय देसाई महोदय ने एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण, लेकिन विवाद-रहित विधेयक उपस्थित किया

है। मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई भी विधेयक जो समाजिक सुधार के लिए कोई भी काम करता हो, उसको स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिए लेकिन मैं यह मानता हूँ कि केवल नाम के आगे जो टाइटिल हैं और पहले जो टाइटिल है, उसको हटा देने से जाति प्रथा का अन्त नहीं होगा।

सभापति महोदय, प्राचीन काल में चार वर्ण थे और केवल चार ही टाइटिल थे। हमारे माननीय ममर मुखर्जी का शायद मालूम हो कि पहले ये चार वर्ण थे ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य और शूद्र और केवल चार ही टाइटिल थे, ब्राह्मण का टाइटिल 'शर्मा', क्षत्रिय का टाइटिल 'वर्मा' वैश्य का टाइटिल 'गुप्त' और शूद्र का टाइटिल 'दाम'। ये चार टाइटिल थे लेकिन यह वर्ण व्यवस्था उसी समय समाप्त हो गई जब हम ने सत्ययुग से वेता में चरण रखा।

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिकलाल मंडल) : सत्ययुग और वेता कब हुए ?

डा० रामजी सिंह : मंडल जी पूछ रहे हैं कि सत्ययुग और वेता कब हुए ?

यहां हम वन इतिहास की परम्परा में जाएंगे, तो बहुत समय लग जायगा। दस, दस लाख वर्षों का एक युग होता था और वह विवाद-स्पद विषय हो सकता है लेकिन मैं इतना कहूंगा कि पहले जो वर्ण व्यवस्था बनाई गई थी, भले ही आज वह विकृत हो गई है और विकृत होने से कुत्सित और ग्रहित हो गयी है और आज वह ग्राह्य नहीं है लेकिन वह अपने आप में एक व्यवस्था थी उस का एक आधार था। मनुस्मृत में मनुष्य की जो प्रकृति है, मनुष्य का जो स्वभाव है, मैं दर्शन का विद्यार्थी हूँ और ब्रैडले ने जो अपने नीति शास्त्र में लिखा है "माई स्टेशन एण्ड ड्यूटीज", कि प्रत्येक व्यक्ति का अपना स्थान होता है और प्रत्येक व्यक्ति का अपना कर्तव्य होता है। जो व्यक्ति अपने स्थान को भूल जाता है और अपने कर्म को भूल जाए, वह व्यक्ति उस लोटे की तरह, उस बर्तन की तरह रहेगा, जिसमें पैदा नहीं होता है। इसलिये प्रत्येक व्यक्ति का अपना स्थान होना चाहिए और अभी जो हमारे माननीय बिनायक प्रसाद जी ने मनुस्मृति से पढ़ा, तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मनुस्मृति की जो भन्दी बातें हैं, उनको हटा दीजिए लेकिन जो अच्छी बातें हैं उनको अपनाएं। उन्होंने कहा है :

"वेदाश्यासो ब्राह्मणस्य

क्षत्रियस्य च रत्नम् ।

वार्ता कर्मो वैश्यस्य

विशिष्टानि स्वकर्मसु ॥



[डा० रामजी सिंह]

यह मनुस्मृति में लिखा है। उस में चार वर्णों की बात कही गई है लेकिन आज वर्ण व्यवस्था नहीं है, वर्ण व्यवस्था है और आज हिन्दुस्तान में 2700 जातियाँ हैं। मैं काका कालेलकर की रिपोर्ट देख रहा था। उस में लिखा है कि अजमेर में बेकवर्ड क्लासेज की 39 जातियाँ हैं और आंध्र प्रदेश में 124 हैं। सब मिला कर 2700 जातियाँ भारतवर्ष में हो गई हैं लेकिन प्रारम्भ में चाहे वेद को लें, चाहे मनुस्मृति को लें, चाहे गीता को लें केवल चार वर्णों की ही बात कही गई है :

ब्राह्मणोऽस्य मुखमासीत्

बाहुराज्यः कृतः

ऊरू तदस्य यद्रवैष्यः

पद्भ्यां शूद्रो भजायत ।

लोग कह देते हैं कि ईश्वर की सृष्टि में ब्राह्मण ब्रह्म है, जो मुख से पैदा हुआ और शूद्र ब्रह्म है जो पैर से हुआ। यह उपमा की बात है। साहित्य की उपमा और भ्रमंकार का कुछ स्पर्श होता, तो वे समझते कि भ्रमंकार में चार ब्यूह हैं, शिला ब्यूह, रक्षा ब्यूह, जीविका ब्यूह और सेवा ब्यूह और इसलिए जब जैसा संस्कार होता है तो शूद्र से वैश्य और वैश्य से ब्राह्मण होता है। विश्वामित्र क्षत्रिय से लेकिन कर्म के आधार पर ब्राह्मण बने।

इसलिए सभापति महोदय, मैं किसी विवाद में न पड़ कर इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस समय जन्मना जाति की व्यवस्था प्राचीन उस समय वर्ण व्यवस्था भंग हो गई थी। आप गीता की बात कहते हैं। गीता में स्पष्ट है—

चातुर्वर्ण्यमया सृष्टं गुण कर्म विभागशः  
नम्य कर्तारमस्या विद्वय कर्तारं वयं ।

जैसे मैं ने निवेदन किया था कि सचमुच में वेदा के समय में ही यह वर्ण व्यवस्था भंग हो गयी थी। मैंने पहले भी निवेदन किया था और त्रिसकी और हमारे विनायक बाबू ने भी इशारा किया था कि भगवान राम, मर्यादा पुरुषोत्तम राम के हाथों से महर्षि वाल्मीकि ने शम्भूक का वध कराया था। दोष उसका इनका ही था। (व्यवधान)

गोस्वामी तुलसीदास ने उस प्रकरण को नहीं अपनाया है क्योंकि जब समाज में परिवर्तन होता है (व्यवधान)। आप तुलसीदास जी पर यह बात लागू कर सकते हैं—हाल गंवार... से लेकिन उसका अर्थ मैं यहाँ नहीं कहना चाहूँगा। लेकिन जब भीलनी कहती है—

अधमते अधम अधम अनितानी

भगवान रामचन्द्र क्या कहते हैं—

मुन रघुपति कहे भामिनी वाता ।

मानहु एक भक्ति करि नाता ।

सचमुच में भक्ति के आगे कोई नाता नहीं है। यही कारण है वशिष्ठ जी ने निषाद को गले लगाया था, शबरी के झूठे बर राम ने खाये थे। इसलिए प्रश्न है कि निहित स्वार्थ सचमुच में अपने को जनहित में जब खण्डित पाता है तो वह वर्णाश्रम के बदले कुण्डित, गहित जाति व्यवस्था को फैलाना है ताकि समाज पर उसका अधिकार रहे। इसलिए सभापति महोदय, चावकि ने आज से तीन हजार वर्ष पहले ब्राह्मण-वाद को चुनौती दी और कहा था—

ये पर्यावेदोऽस्य कर्तार

भण्ड भूत निशाचरा

व्यास ने कहा था—

यह पण्डित पाण्डवना व्यासच पदु कवि ।

सचमुच में उन्होंने कौरवों को ब्लेक कलर में पेन्ट किया और पाण्डवों को व्हाइट कलर में पेन्ट किया। कातिकेय के चरित्र के समान श्री कृष्ण का भी चरित्र नहीं था। यह बात भ्रमंकार है। लेकिन मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो विधेयक माननीय श्री देसाई जी ने प्रस्तुत किया है यह बहुत छोटा सा विधेयक है।

यूह संजालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : महाभारत के हीरो कौन थे ?

डा० रामजी सिंह : महाभारत के हीरो नहीं लेकिन इस सदन के हीरो तो आप हैं। सभापति महोदय, मैं कह रहा था कि यह जाति व्यवस्था केवल हिन्दू जाति में ही है, ऐसी बात नहीं है। काका कालेलकर ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि सभी जातियाँ यहाँ तक कि मुस्लिम में भी श्रेष्ठ और सैयद भ्रमंकार-भ्रमंकार हैं। क्रिश्चियनिटी में भी दोष प्राया है। भारत रत्न डा० भगवान दाम की पुस्तक-सोशल यूनिटी आफ प्राय रिली-जन्म-से आपको दिखलाना चाहता हूँ कि यह गुण और कर्म के आधार पर संसार के विभिन्न भागों—यूनान, रोम, इंग्लैंड में हर जगह यह व्यवस्था रही है। वहाँ लार्ड थे नां दाम भी थे शूद्र भी थे। लेकिन मैं इस समय उस सब में नहीं पड़ना चाहता। इतनी बात जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर भारतवर्ष को बचाना है तो हिन्दू जाति जो कि यहाँ की मेजोरिटी कम्युनिटी है, इस के अन्दर जो गन्दगी है, इसको समाप्त करना होगा। उसके लिये यह छोटा-सा और निर्दोष सा विधेयक लाये हैं। इससे जाति प्रथा का भ्रन होने वाला नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे मण्डल जी इसको स्वीकार कर लें और उसके बाद अपने नाम से मंडल शब्द को हट दें।



काका साहेब कालेलकर ने भी इस प्रश्न को रखा था। जाति सूचक जो चिन्ह है उनके द्वारा समाज में प्रतिष्ठा होती है। हमारे यहां एक व्यक्ति या उसका कुछ नाम था। पहले उन्होंने राम चरण सिंह रखा। उसके बाद कोई बड़े नेता आए तो उनकी देखा देखी चूँकि वह मेहता थे जोकि एक टाइटल है अपना नाम मेहता राम चरण सिंह रख लिया। यह अस्वाभाविक भी नहीं है। मानव प्रतिष्ठा का भूखा होता है और जहां प्रतिष्ठा होती है वही आदमी जाता है। चाहे आप हटाएं या न हटाएं लेकिन कम से कम पिछले तीस बरस के सामाजिक आन्दोलन के कारण इतना तो आप मानेंगे ही कि आज जाति सूचक शब्द भ्रम हो गये हैं और इन पर किसी का एकाधिकार या एकाधिपत्य नहीं रह गया है। सिंह टाइटल जो है इसका सब इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं। एक जाति में ही इसका इस्तेमाल नहीं होता है।

अब इसकी आवश्यकता क्या थी प्राचीन काल में यह आप कहेंगे? क्या इसकी सामाजिक आवश्यकता थी? पहले गोत्र होता था, मूल हुआ करता था। पाराशर, कौशिक, काश्यप ये सब गोत्र थे। अब यहां रामजी सिंह भी है और रामजी नाल लुमन भी है। कैसे आप पुकारेंगे। यह आप न सोचें कि इसकी सोशियोलोजिकल आवश्यकता नहीं थी। इसकी भी आवश्यकता थी। क्या पुकारेंगे अगर दो रामजी हुए? नम्बर एक और नम्बर दो? यहां पर जो जात हुआ करती थी वह पेशे के आधार पर हुआ करती थी। यह बात ठीक है कि हमने बहुत गहिरा स्वरूप भारत में धारण कर लिया है। जो आदमी तेल का काम करता था उसको तेली कहते थे, जो बरतन मिट्टी के बनाने का काम करता था, उसको कुम्हार कहते थे। पेशे के आधार पर जाते बनी थी। लेकिन बाद में चल कर इसकी तकदीर के साथ जोड़ दिया गया और ऐसे इसकी बांध दिया गया कि वह बेचारा ऊपर ही नहीं उठ सका। वह सोचने लगा कि यह कर्म का फल है। नीच या उच्च जाति में जन्म लिया यह कर्म का ही फल है।

अतः च सत्यं चाभीदात तपसो ऽध्यजायत इसकी वजह से चारवाक दार्शनिकों ने ब्राह्मणों की बड़ी खबर ली। उन्होंने कहा कि ये सारे धर्म के ठेकेदार और पाखंडी बिना श्रम किए जन्म से पहले और जन्म के बाद दक्षिणा लेते रहते हैं और मरने के बाद भी एक वर्ष बाद तक नर्पण में उसकी सन्तान से वे लाभ उठाते रहे हैं। यही कारण है कि आज ब्राह्मण के खिलाफ इतनी दुर्भावना लोगों के मन में आई है।

डा० लोहिया जो जातिवाद के दुश्मन थे, इतना तो आप जानेंगे कि वह इसके कम विरोधी नहीं थे, उनके हृदय में आक्रोश नहीं था इसको आप नहीं कहेंगे, एक आर्टिकल एंटी कास्ट 1961 में लिखा था और मैं चाहता हूं कि जो प्राति-शीलता की बात करते हैं वे इसको सुन लें:

I have never been anti-brahmin and I have always been anti-caste. But I made a slight mistake in imagining that the anti-brahminism of the south could be transformed into anti-caste. The ruling elements among Reddys, Mudaliars and Nairs have in the past 50 years been anti-brahmin only to come abreast of the brahmins and now that they have done so at least politically, they appear to be satiated. They have given up their ideology of reservations and are now as much against the so-called communal order as were once the brahmins.

चूंकि समय कम है, मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि ब्राह्मणवाद की जो खराबियां हैं उससे लड़ना चाहिए। जैसा गांधी जी ने कहा था अंग्रेजियत से लड़ना चाहिए, अंग्रेज व्यक्ति से नहीं अगर इस तरह की भावना से चलायेंगे तो मैं समझता हूं कि समाज में एक सामंजस्य और समन्वय पैदा होगा। डांगे साहब ब्राह्मण हैं जाति के, लेकिन प्रगतिशीलता में किसी से कम नहीं हैं। माननीय समर मुखर्जी मुखोपाध्याय हैं, सर्वश्रेष्ठ ब्राह्मण हैं, लेकिन प्रगतिशीलता में किसी से कम नहीं। इसीलिए किसी जाति विशेष के प्रति आक्रोश की भावना रखने से सामयिक क्रान्ति का सद्बोध नहीं हो सकता। इसलिये जो व्यवस्था है उसके खिलाफ लड़ने की आवश्यकता है। और मैं मानता हूं कि आज जो माननीय देसाई ने प्रस्ताव रखा है सरकार को इसको स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिए।

एक बात उसमें उन्होंने कुछ सजा की भी कही थी। लेकिन बड़ा मुश्किल है, अब तो रिजर्वेशन के नाम पर जाति तो पूछनी ही पड़ेगी। अब तो केवल शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स ही नहीं बल्कि बैकवर्ड क्लासेज का भी पूछना होगा, और रिजर्वेशन को तो सपोर्ट करना ही है। डा० लोहिया ने कहा है कि जो पीछे हैं उनको उठाना है। समता तो तब आयेगी, 5 हजार सालों से जिनका रिजर्वेशन है उनका मानस और मन दूसरी बनावट से बना हुआ होगा, इसीलिये the talk of equality between unequals is unjust इसीलिये जो नीचे हैं उनको उठाना ही होगा।

इसलिये माननीय देसाई की भावना का मैं हृदय से समर्थन करता हूं और अपने गृह राज्य मंत्रों से अनुरोध करता हूं कि इस विधेयक को वह समर्थन दें और जहां तक हो सके स्वीकार कर इस सदन की गरिमा को बढ़ायें।

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA (Birbhum): Mr. Chairman, Sir, social inequalities and injustice based on

[Shri Gadadhar Saha]

caste, religion, community or region are much less important now than 50 or 60 years ago. But the debate still continues and the Bill before this House for discussion and debate, I think and in my Party's view tends to divert the attention of the nation, specially the vast poor masses of people including the SC and ST and linguistic religious minorities who crave and fight for equality, justice and socialism from a new kind of emerging injustice out of the advantage of developing capitalists in India. Whether the new stratification is to be called a class or a caste system or something else is a matter of semantics. But what is unquestionable is the emergence of a new caste/a new status group, a new kind of inequality and injustice and this new class or cast is said to be based on educational, occupational and economic stratification. Some examples of this new class are the higher Indian Civil Services like I.A.S. and the top managerial posts and industrial entrepreneurs. But the traditional caste structure which was interwoven with feudal, semi-feudal land-relation structure in the rural areas and the religious, ideological super-structure of bourgeois landlord power structure has now undergone modification by super-imposition of class exploitation, oppression. The caste prejudices are relied upon to perpetuate their class rule. In Indian politics caste has become a major factor, and in Indian society which has basically remained authoritarian, capitalistic in structure and attitude, capitalism, restriction of education, wealth, land, industry in selected privileged groups and denial of equal opportunity for development of all sections of population have been three major forces for misfortune.

That is why in spite of the Policy of Justice, provisions, safeguards and Directive Principles in the Constitution and many Acts and Laws available in States as well as the Union

Territories, the Centre failed not only to bring about perceptible economic change in the standard of living of the weaker sections of our people but it has also failed to narrow down the existing discriminations, inequalities, poverty, unemployment among these people. On the other hand, the inequalities, injustice that exist are widening. So, the rich are becoming richer, the poor, the unemployed are remaining so. In the socialist countries, all these problems have been solved, not because there was no religion no caste there, but because there the system of development, the economic system is such that there was no more the rich and the poor class; that there was no exploitation and there was no scope for exploitation. That is why the people in the capitalist countries particularly in India, aspire for socialism; at least their wishes and aspirations for socialism, for equal opportunity justice are increasing day by day and in the capitalist countries like India, the landlords bourgeois state apparatus which required accumulation of huge surpluses which are being appropriated through exploitation are responsible for the perpetuation of these crimes. This exploitation is possible because of the poor vast masses, the high ups in government and political leadership have direct interest in perpetuation of the crimes. That is the reason why I draw the attention of the Government to the fact that new growing and fighting masses and their organisations under the democratic, less progressive forces and powers are emerging and that they can play a vital part, not only in eradicating all these evils, but also in establishing socialism. The other forces, reactionary forces, vested interests cannot do it because they think and act in terms of caste, religion, community and national disintegration. In the international world all over the world there are capitalist countries and socialist countries; there is socialism

and capitalism and there is a gulf of difference between the two. Only by omission of certain names to denote caste or religion or community, socialism, casteless and classless society can not be brought about. In India, the very policy of mixed economy and the very path of capitalist development which require huge accumulation of surpluses, which are appropriated through exploitation are causing and creating injustices and inequalities, so a solution cannot be expected and is not expected from capitalist structure of society and system of economy which breed protect the evils. A classless, secular, democratic society is only possible in socialist countries. Therefore, I think, there is an attempt to divert the attention of the great masses of people from the bright prospect of the unity of all leftist, democratic, progressive forces to fight out the evils and bring out socialist not through evolution but through revolution. With these words, I conclude.

**श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :**  
सभापति महोदय, श्री देसाई ने जो बिल मूव किया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

अभी हमारे साथी और हमारे नेता, डाक्टर साहब ने बहुत बढ़िया तरीके से, दोनों भाषाओं में, इसके पक्ष और विपक्ष में तर्क दिये हैं, जैसा कि विद्वान लोगों का तरीका है। उन्होंने जिक्र किया कि भगवान राम ने भीलनों के झूठे बर खाये। हमको तो लगता है कि रामचन्द्र जी घूम में घूमते घूमते थक गये होंगे, भूखे प्यासे होंगे, इस लिए जब उन्हें झूठे बर भी मिल गये, तो उन्होंने खा लिये होंगे।

**श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल :** माननीय सदस्य एक नई रामायण लिखें।

**श्री राम विलास पासवान :** यदि सभापति महोदय मुझे समय दें, तो मैं एक वैराग्य रामायण भी सुना सकता हूँ, लेकिन वह मुझे समय नहीं देंगे।

यह जाति व्यवस्था आज की देन नहीं है। देवता-दानव युद्ध के बारे में इस देश में सब जानते हैं। यदि आप पता लगायें कि दानव कौन थे, तो फोटो में दानवों के जो बड़े बड़े मूंह और

बड़े-बड़े दांत दिखाये जाते हैं, वाक्पति की वह परिभाषा नहीं है। दानवों और देवताओं के अपने-अपने नेता थे—एक तरफ शंकर थे और एक तरफ विष्णु थे। शंकर हमेशा दानवों की नेतागिरी, लीडरशिप, करते थे और विष्णु देवताओं की लीडरशिप करते थे। देवताओं के गुरु थे बृहस्पति और दानवों के गुरु थे भृगुनाथ। उनकी संस्कृति रक्ष संस्कृति थी क्योंकि शंकर का पहला नाम रुद्र था और रुद्र की संस्कृति रक्ष संस्कृति थी और आयों की यानी देवता लोगों की संस्कृति आयन् संस्कृति थी। वहां से सोशलजिकल प्वाइंट आफ व्यू से देखिए तो उसमें आपका इसकी नींव मिलेगी। मैंने उस दिन वह कहानी कही थी कि देवता और दानव इनका युद्ध हुआ था और इनके द्वारा समुद्र मंथन हुआ था, उसी में से एक से एक रत्न निकले थे। उस समुद्र मंथन में नाग को रस्सी बनाया गया था और पहाड़ को कील बनाया गया था। जब रस्सी को पकड़ने की बात आई तो देवताओं ने कह दिया कि हम पृष्ठ पकड़ेंगे और दानवों को कह दिया कि तुम सांप का मुंह पकड़ो। दोनों ने इस प्रकार पकड़ कर समुद्र मंथन किया तो उम में से रत्न निकले, अमृत निकला। जब बांटने की बारी आई और यह हुआ कि अमृत कौन लेगा तो देवताओं ने कहा कि हम लेंगे और दानवों ने कहा कि ब्रह्माने बाला खाएगा, जिसने मेहनत की वह लेगा। जब नहीं फैसला हुआ तो भगवान विष्णु मोहिनी का रूप धारण करके आए और कहा कि मैं बांटूंगी। वह करती क्या थी कि अमृत बांटती थी देवताओं की तरफ और मुस्कराती थी दानवों की तरफ। उन दानवों में एक राहु बड़ा होशियार था, उसने देखा कि यह तो बड़ी चाल चल रही है तो वह जाकर देवताओं की श्रेणी में बैठ गया। जब वहां बैठ गया तो अमृत उसको मिल गया। लेकिन ज्यों ही मोहिनी को पता लगा कि यह तो दानव हैं, देवता नहीं हैं तो वह तुरंत अपने असली रूप में प्रकट हो गई विष्णु भगवान के और विष्णु भगवान ने उसका सिर चक्र में काट दिया। इस प्वाइंट आफ व्यू से सोचिए तो आप को लगेगा कि देवता और दानव जिनको कहते थे, उस समय में कहीं यही जातिगत मामला तो नहीं था?

इसके बाद त्रेता में लीजिए। त्रेता में आप यह मानकर भी चले कि चार ही जातियां के लोग रहे होंगे और जातियां कर्म के अनुसार थीं तो शम्भूक जब तपस्या कर रहा था तो ब्राह्मण को खुश होना चाहिए था कि अच्छा है वह हमारी कैटेगरी में आ रहा है, लेकिन फिर क्यों ब्राह्मण के द्वारा मर्यादा पुरुषोत्तम राम से कह कर उसका वध कराया गया? भगवान राम जो मर्यादा पुरुषोत्तम कहलाते थे उनके द्वारा क्यों ब्राह्मण ने शम्भूक का वध करवाया?

द्वापर में द्रोणाचार्य और कृष्ण को ले लीजिए। द्रोणाचार्य वन में जाते हुए देखते हैं कि कुत्ते के मुंह में बाण भरा हुआ है जिससे वह बोल

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

नहीं सकता है लेकिन कहीं उसके मुंह में छेद नहीं है। चाचा उसके मुंह से नहीं निकल रही है इस तरह बाण उसके मुंह में भरा हुआ है। वह सोचते हैं कि कौन ऐसा बड़ा धनुर्धर है जिसने कुत्ते के मुंह में इस तरह से बाण मारे हैं? आगे जाकर देखते हैं तो एक तपस्वी तपस्या कर रहा है। उससे पूछते हैं कि कौन हो तुम तो वह कहता है कि मैं एकलव्य हूँ। कहा कि किसी पूजा कर रहे हो, तो कहा गुरु की। कौन तुम्हारा गुरु है तो कहा कि मैं गुरु द्रोणाचार्य का शिष्य हूँ। जब उसको पता लगा कि यही गुरु द्रोणाचार्य हैं तो उसने उनसे कहा कि महाराज, आपकी याद होगा कि मैं आपके यहाँ धनुर्विद्या सीखने के लिए गया था लेकिन आपने झूठ समझ कर मुझे अपना शिष्य नहीं बनाया, मुझको शिक्षा नहीं दी। लेकिन मैं आपकी ही मूर्ति स्थापित करके उस पर अपनी धनुर्विद्या सीख रहा हूँ। तुरंत उस द्विज के दिमाग में और कोई चेहरा नहीं आया, केवल धर्जुन का चेहरा आया और उसने सोचा कि यह तो ऐसा धनुर्धर है कि जो धर्जुन को मात दे देगा। तब उससे कहा कि हमको तुम ने गुरु तो मान लिया लेकिन गुरु दक्षिणा तो नहीं दी। अब सुनिये, सिखलाया कभी कुछ नहीं और मांग रहे हैं गुरु दक्षिणा। तो उसने कहा कि मांग लीजिए। फिर जैसा हमारे साथी विनायक बाबू ने कहा उससे भ्रंगूठा मांगा और उसने भ्रंगूठा काट कर गुरु दक्षिणा में दे दिया। लेकिन इतना ही नहीं हुआ, उससे और भी प्रतिज्ञा करवाई गई। एकलव्य ने कहा आप भ्रंगूठा ले लीजिए। एक धनुर्धर के लिए गर्दन कटाने की उतनी कीमत नहीं जितनी भ्रंगूठे की है लेकिन आप हम से भ्रंगूठा ले सकते हैं, मगर गुरुदेव, यह बात याद रखिए कि एकलव्य न सिर्फ भ्रंगूठे से वाण चलाना जानता है बल्कि शरीर के प्रत्येक अंग से वह वाण चलाने में निपुण है। तब उससे कहा गया कि तुम एक प्रतिज्ञा और करो कि पूरे महाभारत की लड़ाई में तुम किसी तरह नहीं जाओगे और वह नहीं गया।

तो उसका वांछित रूप और बढ़ाने चले जाए। कर्म के आधार पर जाति व्यवस्था को कभी मंशा रही होगी लेकिन जहाँ तक हमारी दृष्टि जाती है इतिहास में हमको कहीं यह पान नहीं मिलता है कि कहीं कर्म के आधार पर यह बान हुई हो। इन्होंने जो विश्वामित्र की बान कही तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उस समय एक बहुत भारी घटना घटी थी और जिन्होंने धर्मशास्त्र का अध्ययन किया है उनको मालूम होगा कि उस समय ब्राह्मण और क्षत्रिय का झगड़ा था। ग्राहिस्ता ग्राहिस्ता संकल्प किया जाता था कि जब तक हम दिन में एक हजार क्षत्रिय का वध नहीं कर लेंगे तब तक भोजन ग्रहण नहीं करेंगे और उधर यह घोषणा की जाती थी कि जब तक एक हजार ब्राह्मण का वध नहीं कर लेंगे तब तक भोजन ग्रहण नहीं करेंगे। यह ब्राह्मण और क्षत्रिय का झगड़ा बहुत दिनों तक चला और फिर अन्त में मेस मिलाप हुआ, पूना पैक्ट हुआ।

कहा गया कि देखो, राजा तुम रहोगे, हम तुम को भगवान की उपाधि देंगे लेकिन तुम्हें करना होगा वही जो हम कहेंगे और आप देखिए उठा कर के, चाहे राम हों, चाहे राजा जनक हों चाहे कोई हों, जितने भी राजा हुए हैं और 24 अवतार जिनको कहते हैं, कृष्ण हों, महावीर हों, जो भी हों, सबके सब क्षत्रिय थे। जिनको मैं भगवान का अवतार कहता हूँ। इनको गुरु मन्त्र देने वाले और शासन चलाते वाले ब्राह्मण थे—चाहे जनक का दरबार हो जिनको विदेह कहते हैं, चाहे राम का दरबार हो और चाहे कृष्ण का दरबार हो, किसी का भी हो। तो दोनों में युद्ध के बाद संधि हुई कि राज करो तुम और ब्रेन रहेगा हमारा। भगवान मानेंगे तुम को लेकिन चलाता होगा हमारे ही कहने पर। वह मामला आज तक चलता आ रहा है। इसलिए इसमें कोई साधारण ब्रेन नहीं लगा है, इसमें किसी छोटे इंजीनियर का दिमाग नहीं है। यह जो जाति का चक्रव्यूह है जिसके जाल में हम भी आज फंसे हुए हैं, हमको भी छोटी जाति के लोग नजर आते हैं तो हम भी सीना तान लेते हैं, समझते हैं कि हम बहुत बड़े हैं लेकिन अपने ऊपर में जब बड़ी जाति के लोगों को देखते हैं तो हमें बड़ी पीड़ा होती है। डाक्टर साहब ने कहा कि अब तो सभी ने सिंह का टाइटिल और दूसरे टाइटिल ले लिए हैं लेकिन मैं पूछता हूँ कौन हरिजन का टाइटिल तिवारी है, कौन हरिजन का टाइटिल मिश्रा है, कौन हरिजन का टाइटिल दुबे और चौबे है? एक से लेकर 6 तक दुबे, तिब्बे, चौबे, छब्बे—सभी टाइटिल इन्होंने ही ले लिए हैं। 1955 में हम पढ़ते थे कि ब्रह्माजी बैठे हुए थे और कोई उनकी दाढ़ी पकड़े हुए थे, एक बाल टूट गया तो पहले वे ब्राह्मण ही थे, दो बाल टूट गये तो दुबे हो गए, तीन बाल टूट गए तो तिवारी हो गए, चार बाल टूट गए तो चौबे हो गए, पांच टूट गए तो पांडे हो गए। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि कौन हरिजन है, कौन बैकवर्ड है? किसी के पास सिंह का टाइटिल, किसी के पास शर्मा का टाइटिल, किसी के पास वर्मा का टाइटिल लेकिन समाज के शीर्ष स्थान पर बैठे हैं शंकराचार्य। कल कंबरलाल गुप्त जी कह रहे थे कि चारों शंकराचार्यों ने मिल कर कहा है कि जाति का भावना को खत्म करना चाहिये। मैं तो गृह मंत्री, मण्डल जी से कहूंगा कि चारों शंकराचार्यों की गद्दी छान ली जाए और जेल में बन्द कर दिया जाए। ऐसे लोग जो कि धर्म के नाम पर देश को ताड़ना चाहते हैं, धर्म के नाम पर पाखण्डबाजी फैलाना चाहते हैं, इस देश के टुकड़े-टुकड़े करना चाहते हैं उनको क्रिमिनल ऐक्ट में गिरफ्तार करके जेल में बन्द कर देना चाहिये।

श्री बी० पी० भंडल (मधेपुरा) : आप जरा बताइये, एक शंकराचार्य मर गए फिर चार शंकराचार्य कैसे हो गए ?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : जैसे कि ब्रिटेन में कहते हैं कि राजा मर गया, राजा दीर्घायु हो उसी तरह से शंकराचार्य मर गए लेकिन उनकी गद्दी पर चार शंकराचार्य बिराजमान हैं।

इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से कहता हूँ कि वेसाई जी का जो बिल है उसका इन्टेशन केवल इतना नहीं है कि टाइटिल समाप्त कर दिए जायें। हमने बिहार में जनेऊ को समाप्त करने की बात चलाई, लोकनायक जय प्रकाश नारायण जी ने थोड़ी सी बात कही लेकिन लोगों ने तुरन्त टर्न ले लिया। हमने कहा था कि जनेऊ तोड़ देना चाहिये क्योंकि वह जातिसूचक है। लेकिन उस पर जातिगत भावना बड़ी जोर से फैली, कहा गया कि महापाप हो जायेगा। लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ यह जनेऊ, चोटी किस बात के घोटक है? इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ बिल की मंशा यह भी है कि इसको समाप्त करना चाहिये, जितनी भी चीजें कास्ट को प्रदर्शित करती हैं उनको खत्म करना चाहिये। (व्यवधान) . .

18.00 hrs.

म तो बिल पर ही बोल रहा हूँ और सही बोल रहा हूँ। यह कोई मामूली बात नहीं है। कितना गरीबों का शोषण हुआ है, कितना हरिजनों, आदिवासियों का शोषण हुआ है? अभी हुकमदेव नारायण यादव जी कहानी कह रहे थे कि एक चूहा कितनी मेहनत करके बिल खोदता है और उसमें भनाज जमा करता है लेकिन जय बिल को खूब खांदाई हो जाती है तो एक बार साँप आता है और फुफकार मारता है जिससे डर कर चूहा भाग जाता है और फिर साँप बिल में राज-पाट करता है। आज पूरे देश में हम लोगों का यह स्थिति है। इस लिए मैं आप से यह कहूँगा कि माननीय सदस्य वेसाई जी ने जो बिल रखा है, जिस का मंत्री ने समर्थन किया है, कास्ट-सिस्टम की सब निन्दा कर रहे हैं, उन्होंने अपने बिल में एक साधारण से पक्ष को रखा है। मैं आप को सेना की बात बतलाता हूँ—दूधरी बातों को आप छोड़ दीजिए—सेना में जाति के नाम पर अनेक रेजिमेण्ट्स हैं। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी कहेंगे कि जाति के नाम पर बहादुरी की गाथा गाने से खुशी होती है। पहले इस देश में क्षेत्रीय दंगे देश का रखवाला था, ब्राह्मण के पास श्रेष्ठ था, लेकिन आज जब कि आप यह मानते हैं कि प्रत्येक जाति के लोग बहादुर हैं, विद्वान हैं तो फिर सेना में जाति के नाम पर क्यों रेजिमेण्ट्स रखे हुए हैं? ब्राह्मण रेजिमेण्ट है, जाट रेजिमेण्ट है, सिख रेजिमेण्ट है, दगरी रेजिमेण्ट्स हैं जो जाति के नाम पर हैं—इन को क्यों रखा गया है? मैंने पहले भी इसी सदन में कहा था कि आप जाति के नाम पर इन रेजिमेण्ट्स को खत्म कीजिए, तब मुझे जवाब दिया गया था कि इन रेजिमेण्ट्स को खत्म कर देंगे तो उन जातियों के लोगों के मेण्टीमेण्ट्स को धक्का लगेगा। मैं पूछता हूँ—यदि उन जातियों के सेण्टीमेण्ट्स को धक्का लगता है, तो क्या हमारे सेण्टीमेण्ट्स को धक्का नहीं लगता है, तब फिर आप हरिजन और आदिवासी रेजिमेण्ट्स भी जाँड़ दीजिए। आजादी के 32 वर्षों के बाद भी जहाँ सरकार की इच्छा यह हो कि कास्ट के नाम पर यदि रेजिमेण्ट्स का हटाया जायेगा तो उस कास्ट के लोगों को धक्का लगेगा—मैं समझता हूँ कि भारत सरकार के लिए इस से ज्यादा शर्म की बात कोई नहीं हो सकती।

इसलिये वेसाई जी ने जो बिल यहाँ रखा है— मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूँ और सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि न तो इस में कोई पैसा खर्च होगा और न कोई अन्य खर्चा होगा—इस को स्वीकार किया जाना चाहिये। जैसा हमारे डा० राम सिंह जी ने अभी कहा—डा० रामजी सिंह कहेंगे या रामजी लाल सुमन कहेंगे—किस नाम से बुलाया जायगा। तो जब एक जाति के 6 टाइटल हो सकते हैं—तो उन को भी नम्बर दे दिया जायगा, रामजी सिंह—1, कृष्ण—2। इस में सरकार का कोई खर्च नहीं लगेगा।

सभापति महोदय, बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में जाति के नाम पर कितनी उपेक्षा की जाती रही है—आप इस सदन में उस की कल्पना भी नहीं कर सकते हैं। सैक्रेटेरियट में जब फाइल में पड़ा जाता है—बी० राम, फलाने पासवान, फलाना मोची तो पासवान और मोची की फायल कभी आगे नहीं चलेगी। कोई भी आफिसर चाहे किसी भी पद पर हो, ए ग्रेड का आफिसर हो, लेकिन टाइटल पढ़ने के साथ उस के मन पर दूसरी तरह का प्रभाव पड़ता है। इस लिये इस तरह के टाइटल को हटाना बहुत जरूरी है। माननीय सदस्य ने जिस अच्छी मंशा के साथ इस बिल को पेश किया है, मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): What about Half-an-Hour discussion? It is already 6 O'Clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Everybody knows that Half-an-Hour discussion will be taken up at 18.25 hrs.

The next speaker is Shri Hukamdeo Narain Yadav.

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव (मधुबनी): सभापति जी, इन विधेयक में पहले श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव के बिल पर चर्चा हो रही थी। दोनों विधेयक करीब-करीब समान हैं। इन दोनों में एक ही मूल बात है कि जाति प्रथा का नाश कैसे किया जाय। श्री देगाई माडव ने जो विधेयक पेश किया है—उन्होंने केवल हिन्दू को लिया है—यदि वह समझते हैं कि नाम या उपनाम से जाति का बोध होता है, उस टाइटल को नमान करने से जाति प्रथा का नाश हो जायगा, यदि उन की यही मंशा है तब तो मैं इस का विरोध करता हूँ। इसलिए कि जाति प्रथा का नाश करने के अन्य उपायों में से यह एक छोटा-सा उपाय है। इसी तरह से जाति प्रथा का नाश करने के उपायों में से श्री विनायक प्रसाद जी यादव का बिल भी एक छोटा सा मुझाय था। जाति प्रथा का समूल नाश न तो केवल उपनामों के हटा देने से होगा और न केवल पिछड़े वर्गों, हरिजन, आदिवासियों को आरक्षण देने से होगा। ये सब तो केवल बीच की रणनीति है, दीर्घकालीन नीति नहीं है, अल्पकालीन नीतियाँ हैं। इस के लिए हमें दीर्घकालीन नीति पर विचार करना पड़ेगा।

[श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव]

डा० रामजी सिंह ने डा० लोहिया की किताब को कोट किया है, लेकिन उन्होंने उन की किताब "कास्ट-सिस्टम" को कम पढ़ा है। डा० लोहिया ने स्पष्ट लिखा है कि हिन्दुस्तान के तमाम राजनीतिक दलों का नेतृत्व द्विजों के हाथों में है और जब कभी भी हिन्दुस्तान में उन के स्वार्थों का सवाल पैदा होता है तो कहीं-न-कहीं अन्तर्मिलन हो जाता है।

सभापति महोदय, अगर इन बातों को दूर तक ले जाएं, तो अगर कहीं हुकम देव नारायण यादव कांग्रेस के श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण से बात कर लें या किसी रेड्डी से बात कर लें, तो हमारी प्रान्स्टी और इन्टेग्रेटिटी पर डाऊट हो सकता है लेकिन अगर श्री मोरारजी देसाई श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी से बात कर लें, तो सिद्धान्त का रूप धारण कर लेता है। मुझे यह कहने में आपत्ति नहीं हो सकती क्योंकि द्विज के चरित्र का यही दोष रहा है। डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ने लिखा है कि द्विज के चरित्र में यह गुण है कि वह भ्रवगुण को सिद्धान्त के पाजामें इस तरह से पहना देते हैं कि उन के सारे दुर्गुण सिद्धान्त में छिप जाते हैं और शुद्धों में यह दुर्गुण है कि वे अगर सच्ची भी कहें, तो वह सिद्धान्त का रूप उस को नहीं दे सकते। यह हम में कमजोरी है लेकिन यह हजारों, लाखों और करोड़ों वर्षों की कमजोरी है क्योंकि हमारे बाप-दादा भैंस चराने वाले थे, हमारा बाबा हलवाई करने वाले थे और हमारे बाप-दादा लोटा ले कर गांवों में बाहर पाखाना करने के लिए जाते थे लेकिन जिस के बाप-दादा जिन्दगी भर संगमरमर की साफ़ सेटर्निस् में पाखाना करते रहे हैं, उनमें इस तरह की कमजोरी नहीं है। जब मैं दिल्ली में आ कर रहता हूँ और ऐसी सेटर्निस् देखता हूँ तो मुझे लगता है कि ऐसा घर तो मुझे सोने को भी नहीं मिला है, तो मुझे उस में पाखाना करने में जरूर शर्म आ जाता है। यही पिछड़ेपन का दोष है। इस के लिए अपराधी कौन है ?

सभापति महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर जाति प्रथा तोड़ने की जो बात की जाती है, उसके लिए सब से बड़ी बात डा० लोहिया ने कही थी और वह यह थी अन्तरजातीय विवाह होने चाहिये, और डा० लोहिया ने लिखा है कि इस काम को करने के लिए बहुत जोखिम उठाना पड़ेगा। यह साधारण जोखिम से नहीं होगा। मैं अंग्रेजी ज्यादा पढ़ा हुआ नहीं हूँ लेकिन डा० लोहिया ने जो बात अपनी किताब "कास्ट मिस्टम" में कही थी, उस के दो चार शब्द पढ़ कर बताना हूँ। उन्होंने लिखा था कि जाति, यानि दो कटघड़े हैं और जो जाति प्रथा को तोड़ने के लिए आगे बढ़ेगा, उस को बहुत बड़ी जोखिम उठानी पड़ेगी। उन्होंने यह लिखा है :

"Religion, politics, business and publicity are all conspiring to preserve the slime that goes by the name of culture."

यह केवल एक ही जगह नहीं, चाहे राजनीति हो, चाहे धर्म हो और चाहे व्यापार हो, सभी से जाति प्रथा

की गन्दगी को हटाना पड़ेगा, जहाँ भी वे इस से प्रसिद्ध हैं। ध्यान होता क्या है कि लोग मनुष्य की बात को नहीं देखते, वे आदमी के नाम को देखते हैं। अगर हुकम नारायण भा बोल रहे हैं, तो हमारे दरभंगा के बहुत से लोगों को उन की बातें मीठी लगेंगी लेकिन अगर वही बात हुकम देव नारायण यादव बोल रहे हैं, तो वे बातें उनको खट्टी लगेंगी क्योंकि उस के आगे 'यादव' लिखा है और उस के आगे 'भा' लिखा है। आज बात की कीमत नहीं है बल्कि उस आदमी को जाति की कीमत है। इसलिए अगर जाति प्रथा को मिटाने का काम करना है, तो जैसा डा० लोहिया ने कहा था कि जाति की जो रेखा खड़ी है, उस जाति की रेखा को 'पटो' करना पड़ेगा, उस को गिरा देना होगा और बराबरी में लाना पड़ेगा। समाज के अन्दर जो जितना ऊंचा है, वह इस हिसाब से है—अंग्रेजी भाषा, ऊंची जाति और दौलत, ये तीनों चीजों में से तीन जिस के पास हैं, वह हिन्दुस्तान का नम्बर एक का आदमी है, जिस के पास इन तीन में से दो हैं, वह नम्बर दो का आदमी है, जिस के पास इन तीन में से एक है, वह नम्बर तीन का आदमी है और जिस के पास तीनों चीजों में से एक भी नहीं है, वही शोषित समुदाय है। श्री राम विलास पासवान ने ठीक ही कहा है कि उपनाम [क्यों] जोड़ दिये गये। कौन हरिजन है ? उस ने अपने नाम के आगे शर्मा लिख लिया, लेकिन क्या कभी आपने देखा कि किसी ब्राह्मण ने अपने नाम के आगे पासवान लिखा है, किसी भूमिहार ने पासवान लिखा है, राम लिखा है, दास लिखा है। किसी ने अपने नाम के आगे यादव लिखा है ? आप सिंह का टाइटिल लेलें, शर्मा बन जाएं, वर्मा बन जाएं बन जाओ, लेकिन अफ़सोस की बात है, सभापति महोदय, मैं सदन में खड़े हो कर भले ही कहूँ लेकिन जो इस जाति प्रथा को तोड़ने के लिए काम करना चाहते हैं, मैं उन से ईमानदारी से कहूंगा कि वे यह करें, नम्बर (1) सरकारी नौकरियों के लिए अन्य योग्यताओं के साथ साथ अन्तरजातीय विवाह को अनिवार्य कर दें। रोटी का सवाल जब पैदा होगा, तो जाति रेखा को तोड़ कर हिन्दुस्तान के करोड़ों युवक युवतियां धर्म, सम्प्रदाय के बन्धन तोड़ कर सरकारी नौकरियां करने के लिए अन्तरजातीय विवाह करेंगी और तब उन को रोटी मिलेगी और वे जातियों के बन्धन को तोड़ कर उन्मुक्त बनेंगे। इसको करने का सवाल है, सहभाज करने का सवाल है। जाति-बोधक नामों को हटाने का एक आधार है।

सभापति जी जाति प्रथा का प्रचार करने वाले साहित्य को नष्ट करना होगा। चाहे मनुस्मृति हो, चाहे रामायण हो, चाहे कोई स्मृति हो, इन सारे ग्रंथों को हिन्दुस्तान की लाइब्रेरियों से उठा कर धाग में जलाना होगा। आज संविधान में लिखा है कि छुआछूत का प्रचार करना और मानना अपराध है। मनुस्मृति में



कहा जाता है कि शूद्र को सम्पत्ति अर्जित करने का हक नहीं है। अगर वह सम्पत्ति अर्जित करता है तो राजा का कर्त्तव्य है कि उस से सम्पत्ति छीन कर ब्राह्मण के बीच में बांट दे।

हिन्दुस्तान में शरीर का श्रम करने वाला नीचा माना गया है, शूद्र माना गया है और श्रम की चोरी करने वाला समाज में ऊँची कुर्सी पाना है। जब तक इस देश में यह रहेगा तब तक देश कभी आगे नहीं बढ़ सकेगा। काम करने वाला शोषित, पतित, नीचा, भ्रष्ट, हरिजन और चोरी करके खाने वाला ब्राह्मण। जो शरीर से पसीना जहाना है वह दलित, जो पसीना नहीं बहाता है वह दौलत इकट्ठा कर रहा है। जाति प्रथा को समाप्त करने के साथ-साथ हमें पैसे और पसीने के रिश्ते को भी ठीक करना होगा। जहाँ पसीना है वहाँ पैसा देना होगा, जहाँ पसीना नहीं है उसमें पैसे को छीनना होगा। तब कहीं जा कर यह जाति प्रथा टूटेगी।

समापति जी, डा० लोहिया ने कहा है कि पेट और मन दो तरह की भूख है। एक गरीब वह है जिसका पेट जला हुआ है, एक गरीब वह है जिसका पेट और मन दोनों जले हुए हैं। एक भूखा ब्राह्मण जब किसी के दरवाजे पर जाता है तो ऊँचा आसन पाना है लेकिन जब एक भूखा हरिजन किसी के दरवाजे पर जाता है तो लात और जूते खाना है। गरीब दोनों हैं लेकिन भूख मांगने वाला ब्राह्मण मन से ऊँचा है, मन का धनो है और भूख मांगने वाला हरिजन मन और पेट दोनों से गरीब है। इसलिए जाति समाप्त करने के साथ साथ मन और पेट का जो रिश्ता जुड़ा हुआ है, मन और पेट से दोनों से जो दुर्बल है, उसको उठाने के लिए हिन्दुस्तान की सारी दौलत को लगाना पड़ेगा। जो पेट और मन दोनों से भूखा है उसको इज्जत और रोटी दोनों देनी पड़ेंगी। इसलिए हिन्दुस्तान में आज जातियों के साथ साथ रोटी और इज्जत का भी सवाल पैदा होता है। इनके बारे में भी देश को सोचना होगा।

समापति जी हमें इतिहास का भी पुनर्विश्लेषण करना होगा। हिन्दुस्तान में इतिहास हमें सिखाता है कि हिन्दुस्तान के बार बार गुलाम होने का कारण आपसी फूट है। यह बच्चों को पढ़ाया जाता है। किस में आपसी फूट थी? हरिजनों को अगर संरक्षण दिया तो कह दिया कि कैसे दे दिया। हरिजनों को कह दिया कि जाग्रो सीमा पर जा कर लड़ो। आरक्षण देने से देश कमजोर होगा। इन ना-कारियों के हाथ में सत्ता देने से राष्ट्र कमजोर होगा। लेकिन जिन्होंने कहा कि हथियार चलाना मेरा जन्म सिद्ध अधिकार है, मानसिंह ने, राणा प्रताप ने, पृथ्वीराज से लेकर शिवाजी तक ने हिन्दुस्तान की सीमाओं की रक्षा की गारण्टी ली लेकिन वे हिन्दुस्तान की सीमाओं की रखवाली नहीं कर सके, वे इस हिन्दुस्तान में कमजोर और गद्दार साबित हो चुके हैं। जब पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में जनतंत्र आया और कमजोर के हाथ में सत्ता गई तो हिन्दुस्तान की सीमाओं की रक्षा पहले से ज्यादा हुई। यह इतिहास की सत्य बात है। इस पक्ष को भी हमें देखना होगा कि हजारों वर्ष तक जिन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान की सीमाओं की रक्षा की जिम्मे-

वारी ली और कहा कि हथियार चलाना मेरा जन्म सिद्ध अधिकार है, वे हिन्दुस्तान की सीमाओं को नहीं बचा सके। इसलिए हमें इतिहास का पुनर्विश्लेषण करना होगा।

संस्कृति के चार अध्याय में रामधारी सिंह दिनकर ने वही लिखा है जो डा० लोहिया ने लिखा है, जो स्वामी विवेकानन्द ने कहा है। अगर हमारे देश से जाति-प्रथा को मिटाना है तो शिक्षा में बच्चों को ऐसी पुस्तकों को देना होगा जिसमें कबीर की जिवनी हो, गुरु नानक, बुद्ध और गांधी की जिनदगी हो। अगर बचपन से, माँ के पेट से पैदा होते ही बच्चे को शंकराचार्य के उपदेश दोगे, मनुस्मृति के उपदेश दोगे, उनको भारतीय संस्कृति के हजारों वर्षों के कुसंस्कारों को कहोगे तो उससे जातियों का नाश नहीं हो सकता है। अगर ईमानदारी से जातियों का नाश करना है तो उपनाम को हटाना एक छोटा-सा काम है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ने कहा था गतिहीन वर्ग वर्ग बन जाता है और गतिशील वर्ग वर्ग बन जाता है। उनको कभी कभी साम्यवादी दल तक से टकराव हो जाता था लेकिन इस बात को तो आप मानेंगे कि जब जाति संकुचन कटघरे में जम जाता है तो वह क्लास से कास्ट बन जाती है और जो गतिशील रहती है वह क्लास बन जाती है। मास्टर का बेटा मास्टर अगर होता है तो वह एक जाति हो जाएगी लेकिन जब सभी जातियों के लोग मास्टर होंगे तो मास्टर एक क्लास हो जायेगी। तब वह कास्ट नहीं रहेगी। ब्राह्मण भारत में एक कास्ट बन गई है। शायद किसी समय में वह क्लास रही होगी लेकिन आज वह कास्ट बन गई है। इस बन्धन को तोड़ना होगा। सही रास्ते पर चिन्तन करना होगा और सोचना होगा। मैंने कई बार कहा कि किसी भी जाति में हो, किसी भी धर्म में हो, किसी भी राजनीतिक पार्टी में हो और आज मैं फिर कहना हूँ उनका आपस में मिलन जरूर होगा। यह हमारा दुर्भाग्य रहा है, पिछड़ों के चरित्र का दोष रहा है, दबे हुए लोगों का दोष रहा है कि वे इकट्ठे नहीं हो सके हैं, एक स्थान पर मिल बैठ नहीं सके हैं। एक बार की बात है, ब्रह्मा जी ने भोजन करने के लिए राक्षसों और देवताओं को आमंत्रित किया। दोनों गए। देवताओं ने कहा कि हम आगे और दानवों ने कहा कि नहीं हम आगे, दोनों ने कहा कि हम पहले खायेंगे। ब्रह्मा जी आए। दानवों को बुला लिया और एक अन्न लगा दी कि हाथ में लकड़ी बन्धी होगी। दानव तैयार हो गए। लकड़ी बांध दी गई। दानवों ने खाना शुरू किया। पत्तलें पगोस दी गई, खाना रख दिया गया। अब दानव रसगुल्ला उठाते थे या जलेबी उठाते थे तो चूक लकड़ी बन्धी हुई थी इस वास्ते रसगुल्ला या जलेबी सीधे मंह में न जा कर कभी इधर गिर जाती थी और कभी उधर। नतीजा यह हुआ कि वे भूखे ही उठ गए। इसके बाद देवताओं को बुलाया गया और आमने सामने कतारों में वे बैठ गये। उनके हाथों में भी लकड़ी बांध दी गई। अब उन्होंने



[श्री हुक्म देव नारायण यादव]

एक तरकीब सोची । सामने वाली पंक्ति के देवताओं ने दूसरी पंक्ति वालों के मुंह में डाला और दूसरी पंक्ति वालों ने अपने सामने वाली पंक्ति में बैठे देवताओं के मुंह में डाला और सब खा पी कर उठ गए । इसी तरह से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप इस पंक्ति में हों या उस पंक्ति में हम दोनों की क्लास एक है, हम दोनों को हाथ मिलाना होगा । हम पिछड़ों, आदिवासियों और दबे हुए लोगों को एक जगह घाना होगा किसी भी जगह हों, किसी भी दल में हों, कहीं न कहीं वर्ग स्वार्थ इकट्ठी रहती है । चूँकि हम एक नहीं हैं इस वास्ते कान्ति फूट नहीं रही है । कान्ति को फोड़ना है तो पिछड़े दलितों को भी चाहे और बातों का ध्यान न हो लेकिन अपने स्वार्थ और हितों की रक्षा के लिए मौका पड़े तो किसी की भी सरकार को, किसी भी पार्टी को, तोड़ दें, और उन्मुक्त गंगा की धारा जैसे बह चलती है, उसी तरह से बह चलें, कहीं न कहीं किनारा जरूर मिलेगा । इस तरह से जरूर जातपात मिटेगी और हमारी तकदीर का परिवर्तन अवश्य होगा ।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Bill that has been introduced by Shri D. D. DESAI is good in spirit, but I doubt whether the objectives he has mentioned will be practicable and possible of fulfilment. The question is whether the prohibition of caste, community, religion and region would be possible. The spirit behind the suggestion for the abolition of castes in this country is good. I do not know whether the name Kajrolkar indicates any caste; similarly, Venkatasubbaiah does not indicate any caste.

But the caste system, which has come into stay for centuries together, has created a vested interest, and the slogan is "community above country and myself above community". The caste system has become a vested interest and people have been exploiting the name of caste and perpetuating their hold on the people.

When even after two years the constituents of the Janata Party are not able to forget their own original caste, is it possible to abolish the caste system which has been built up over centuries? Even now some of the leaders are being identified as champions of certain castes and communities. One big leader is being identified as a leader of a particular

community. Because of the strength of that community he was able to be inducted into the Cabinet. These are factors which one has to take into consideration when one discusses these matters.

Sir, this caste system, I feel, has been manipulated by the politicians more than anybody else. If you take the elections that have been conducted in this country from 1937 to 1977, you will see a tremendous transformation and whichever political party it might be, when the selection of candidates come, they do not go by the merits of the candidates, but they only see that the first qualification should be to find out in that particular constituency which is the dominant cast or community and to that extent they want that particular candidate to be set up. It is the politicians that have been responsible for this caste calamity in this country.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Why do you stop at 1977? You better say, it is still going on.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Yes, it is going on.

At one time, the Marxist leader, Mr. Sundarayya, voluntarily called himself as 'Sudarayya' when his name was 'Sundarama Reddy'. There are certain people who have been leading this movement in this country to see that this caste system is abolished. I am not trying to flatter anybody, but you see in this country two States stand out particularly which were able to contain casteism to a great extent.

One is West Bengal and another is Kerala. You don't find the virus of casteism in these two States. Even though Mr. Samar Mukherjee still wants to have his surname 'Mukherjee' to his name, but I think to a great extent the communist ideology was responsible for containing casteism in these two States. But in other States it is terribly rampant and that politicians are exploiting it to their advantage to perpetuate casteism.

Sir, Mr. Desai wanted the prohibition of using the name of caste, it is all right; prohibition of using the name of the community is all right. But when it comes to prohibition of using the name of the region, I am not able to understand. How can I change my leader's name, Mr. Stephen, and some others' name? Also, how can I change Mr. Jaffer Sharief's name so as to transform himself to be a person without any religion? These are impracticable things. But one fact remains. He said: "prohibition on indication of caste, community, religion and region". He said that neither religion can be mentioned, but the very name itself sometimes gives a religious connotation. So, Sir, it is a good beginning and every one should strive to see that these caste barriers are cut and then only we can have a casteless society. Sir, the Government has to take certain concrete steps in this regard. They have to encourage inter-caste and inter-religious marriages and there must be some encouragement and incentives to be given so that you may remove this caste system entirely from this country. Unless that is done by this Bill or by any such thing, you will not be able to abolish or remove this monster of a casteism that is being perpetrated by certain interests for ages together.

18.24 hrs.

(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Venkatasubbiah you may continue later.

## ASSENT TO BILL

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table the Special Courts Bill, 1979, passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to.

18.25 hrs.

## HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

### IMPLEMENTATION OF PROHIBITION POLICY IN STATES

MR. SPEAKER: We now come to Half-an-Hour discussion. Mr. Faleiro:

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on this half-an-hour's discussion on prohibition, may I say at the very outset to make a point that the prohibition policy has failed everywhere in the world including USA and USSR where the law enforcing machinery is much stronger than in this country. As far as this country is concerned, it was the Prime Minister when he was the Chief Minister of the erstwhile Bombay State who introduced prohibition there. This is a State which is adjacent to my own territory. One does know that ultimately it failed to such an extent that this policy had to be given up in Maharashtra. I am told by Members from Maharashtra that it was a Chief Minister of Maharashtra, who today is a Member of this House, who said at a press conference that he had a meeting with the prohibition lobby, and in that meeting he found that the bootlegger lobby was represented in strength, and the people who manufactured illicit liquor were the persons strongly in favour of prohibition.

The longest period of prohibition has been in Tamil Nadu and Gujarat. Studies show that deaths on account of the consumption of illicit liquor has been the highest in the country in these two states.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): A large number of people died during the first election in my own constituency.

**SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:** Prof. Mavalankar, a most prominent Member from Gujarat, gives us this information.

**SHRI A. BALAJANOR** (Pondicherry): They want to introduce it in Pondicherry also.

**SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:** According to a survey conducted, in Tamil Nadu the annual turnover is several hundred crores and the profit range is between 35 and 50 per cent after payment of all types of hush money and high transport expenses. Again, in Tamil Nadu, the loss of revenue to the Government is conservatively estimated at Rs. 100 crores a year. Even this is big money considering the fact that the total revenue of the State from all sources is around Rs. 600 crores annually.

The last time I had the opportunity to raise this issue was in relation to the Dhanbad tragedy. After that, a report of the enquiry committee appointed by the Bihar Government has been laid on the Table of the Legislative Assembly of the State. The Committee was chaired by a Member of the Board of Revenue, Mr. Naval Kishore Prasad. This report, among other things which are not immediately relevant here, states that by introducing prohibition you are not prohibiting the consumption of liquor in the sense of stopping its consumption, but you are only bringing about consumption of illicit liquor and strengthening this racket of bootlegging.

Before I ask a specific question here, I shall just quote from the latest issue of *India Today*, which appeared today. If the statistics given there are not acceptable to the Government, they should say they are not acceptable, and what the correct statistics are. Until there is a denial or alternative statistics come from them, we are constrained to accept these as reliable, coming from a respectable journal. It says:

"Presently over 100 breweries and distilleries in the country, with an

investment of Rs. 1,200 crores, provide direct employment to over four lakh people and indirectly to about 11 lakh. Besides, more than Rs. 2,000 crore is invested in allied industries—bottling, packing and transportation. The taxmen collect over Rs. 500 crore every year from the trade—a sum that far exceeds the combined annual budget of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir.... Nearly 10,000 wage earners, including 8,000 toddy tappers, have already been rendered jobless.

Are these statistics correct? Is the number involved so large?

I may say that so far as Goa is concerned, one-tenth of the population is engaged in the liquor trade. They are toddy tappers by profession. You cannot just ask them to take to some other profession.

Considering all these staggering statistics, I would like to know from the Government firstly what steps they contemplate to diversify these plants which are there to some other industries? What are the specific schemes for employing the huge number of people who will be rendered jobless? What are the alternative uses to which the alcohol, which will be rendered surplus by the prohibition policy, is to be put.

The second part is a clarification on the question from which this half-an-hour discussion arose. The reply says: "Four States have the policy under consideration and two States have not signified their acceptance, but have taken some measures, two States are totally dry and two States have not accepted the policy." Which are the States which have not signified their acceptance? What are the reasons given by them and what does the Government intend to do? The deadline is 1982. Is the Government going to extend the deadline? We must know that. Is the Government, as I am suggesting, going to give up

the policy in view of the great handicaps involved, or are they insisting on the policy of temperance, spreading of temperance and the habit of temperance rather than prohibition altogether.

Allow me to say something on the point of Goa. The fear is there. You cannot introduce prohibition there, not because people want to drink more than they want to drink anywhere else, but because most people are involved in this industry and it is very difficult to tackle the problem of unemployment. As far as the prohibition policy is concerned, Mr. Thakur said that he could not give an assurance. A popular Government will not give an assurance. Will the Government bring the policy by back door, in the sense, taking advantage of the President's Rule, will it bring it? I say, it will be unfair. Will the Government give an assurance that it will not take advantage of the President's Rule in Goa to bring the prohibition policy there or for that matter in any other place. These are my questions and I would be obliged if the Minister gives the replies specifically and takes us into confidence in the matter.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): I am surprised that the hon. member from Goa, who is supposed to belong to the Congress Party, is opposing the policy of prohibition. It was at Goa that the undivided Congress, of which I was a Member and the hon. Leader of the Opposition was also a Member, the Indian National Congress had decided that prohibition should be introduced in the country and I don't think that even after split, split and split, any wing of the Congress has discontinued the prohibition policy.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): After that, the Congress has lost all the seats in Goa.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: May I give a clarification? My obligations

are much more to the people who elected me than to any party including the Congress Party.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: This is not the policy of the Janata Government, but one which is accepted in the Directive Principles of the Constitution, which gets precedence, even over the fundamental rights, under the amendment of the Constitution. Therefore, it is a national policy and this Government is trying to make this national policy effective. It is absolutely wrong to say that the prohibition policy has failed. He has cited USA and USSR. I do not know when in USSR, it was made compulsory. But so far as USA is concerned, there are nearly 80 per cent of the people who drink whereas in our country only 20 per cent of the people drink. But that is neither here nor there. Within two years, the prohibition policy has been accepted by a large number of States. There were meetings of Central Prohibition Committee where the States were represented by their Chief Ministers Ministers or as the case may be and twice they have accepted that the prohibition policy should be introduced throughout the country in four years and they have tried to follow this in many of the States. Of course two or three States have backed out. I will give you the details. Twelve States have signified the acceptance of the policy and have taken steps for implementation. These States are: Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, even Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim and Uttar Pradesh. States which have the policy under consideration, but which have taken some steps are four in number: Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura. The State which has not signified the acceptance of the policy, but which has taken some *ad hoc* measures is West Bengal. Three States viz., Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka have gone back upon this, after having agreed that this prohibition policy will be introduced in four

[Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder]

years. Even then, in the matter of implementation of the policy. I will give you a few figures. You will see that in 1976-77 in Assam, there were 12 dry days and now 119 dry days, in Bihar, we have no information about 1976-77, but from 1st April, Bihar has been made completely dry. In Haryana there were 12 dry days in 1976-77 and today 79 dry days, in Himachal Pradesh, there were 22 dry days in 1976-77 and today, 76 dry days. Nagaland had 64 dry days whereas today there are 172 dry days. In this way, I can cite other figures to show that in many of the States, dry days have been increased.

Similarly, you will also find that dry areas have been introduced in many of the States. Apart from the fact that Bihar has gone completely dry from 1st April, 1979, Rajasthan has extended dry districts and tehsils. The areas declared dry before 1st April, 1978 were 10 districts and 12 tehsils, seven additional dry areas have been declared with effect from 1st April, 1979, 3 additional districts proposed with effect from 2nd October, 1979 and 3 additional districts proposed with effect from 1st April, 1980. In Uttar Pradesh, on 1st April, 1978, there were 5 districts and 8 religious places which were dry. Now, 7 more districts have been made dry. In Haryana also, some villages and tehsils have been made dry. In Madhya Pradesh, the dry zone of 10 Km. has been created along the border of Dudhi-Mirzapur. This will show, whether it is from the point of view of dry days or dry areas, gradually we are getting prohibition policy extended to more and more parts of the country.

The hon. member said that there will be difficulty about employment, etc. It is true that for sometime there will be some difficulty about employment. But this will be a temporary phase because we have taken up the matter with the Khadi and Village Industries Commission as to how we

can utilise the surplus hands for various khadi and village industries. The details are being worked out.

There is also the question of utilisation of alcohol for industrial purposes. Recently, there was some question raised here in Parliament as to how alcohol could be used with petrol which is in short supply in the country to some extent. If these things are taken into account, then there will not be any large-scale dislocation in the matter of employment.

Certainly, in the two States where prohibition is in vogue, there is not any greater scale of unemployment, I mean, in Gujarat and Tamil Nadu. Certainly, these two States are industrially advanced and they have absorbed these people who have been thrown out of employment earlier. Therefore, the apprehension that it will dislocate the employment position in our country cannot be sustained because from our experience, we can find that it is possible for us to divert these people to other avocations and professions.

A suggestion has been made that there should be temperance. Mere temperance does not lead us anywhere. I am surprised to note that he has spoken of liquor deaths. He has referred to Dhanbad tragedy. But where is Dhanbad? It is not in a dry State at that time. It was a wet State. In Delhi also, large-scale liquor deaths have taken place sometime ago. In West Bengal, a few years ago, there have been some large-scale deaths from liquor poisoning. These States were not dry States but wet States.

The real reason is, if there is complete prohibition it will be easy for the policy to pick out the illicit distillations. Otherwise, in a wet State, it is impossible to find out what is illicit liquor and what is not illicit liquor. In a dry State it will be very easy for the police to stop those people from indulging in manufacturing illicit liquor.

From all angles, I should say that the prohibition policy is a national policy.

It is a policy which was supported even by the party to which the hon. member belongs and it is also supported by millions of poor people in our country, particularly millions of women who suffer most as a result of this habit of drunkenness among their menfolk.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Referring to Goa, he asked, are you going to introduce prohibition in Goa during the President's rule or are you going to wait till the democratic set-up comes there?

**DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER:** We have not yet formulated any policy with regard to Goa. It will certainly be taken into account. The Government has not made up its mind about it. About Pondicherry, I can announce that a decision has been taken to introduce prohibition there during the President's rule.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat):** Sir, I am quite in agreement with the Government's policy regarding the prohibition. There is no doubt about the fact that prohibition is a national policy and it is meant for the welfare of the people. But, I have got certain doubts about the success of the prohibition policy. I think the Government would agree with me that it is not only through legal measures that this particular evil can be eradicated.

There are certain other aspects also, namely the educational aspect or campaign aspect. I am somewhat surprised to find that the Government has given very little attention to the campaign aspect of the programmes.

So far as figures available with me are concerned, during the last financial year only Rs. 6.53 lakhs were spent through the voluntary organisations to launch the campaign against this evil. And this year, it is only Rs.

15 lakhs which have been earmarked for the campaign through the voluntary organisations to campaign against the evil of drinking. Therefore it is an insignificant sum which has been allotted for the campaign part of the programme.

Secondly, there are mass-media which are also very much important in the matter of educating the people. I have got some information to say that the Information and Broadcasting Ministry has taken up the programme only to produce films depicting the evil of drinking. It is quite inadequate. I think Government should take proper note of it in seeing that more and more films are produced depicting the evils of drinking so that it may be a very powerful media of spreading the ideas among the people of our country in favour of prohibition.

There are, I find that the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting mentions that scenes, in the film where drinking part is exhibited which cannot be prohibited because of the existing law, namely, Cinematograph Act, 1952. Why does not the Government take proper notice of that? Merely by giving more emphasis on this part of the programme, namely, campaign part of the programme will not suffice. Would the Government enlighten this House as to how and to what extent this emphasis is being given to make the four-year bound programme a success?

Lastly, the Seventh Finance Commission made a recommendation that there should be cent per cent reimbursement of the States for the loss of revenue due to the introduction of prohibition. Government of India have so far agreed to make up the loss upto 50 per cent. Would the Government revise this and accept the recommendation of the Seventh Finance Commission in regard to the amount of compensation for the



[Shri Chitta Basu]

States which would agree to introduce total prohibition in the States?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I express my heartfelt thanks to my hon. friend, Shri Chitta Basu who agreed that prohibition is a national policy. He has conceded what I have already said. I am in agreement with him that a great emphasis should be laid on educative part of prohibition. Government is not unaware of this fact. Guidelines have been sent to different States also for implementing prohibition through several measures—some are short-term measures and some are long-term measures. So far as long-term measures are concerned, guidelines suggested include making drinking unfashionable by incorporating suitable lessons in text-books in educational institutions etc. and by educating the people properly in this regard from the early childhood days by providing money for the voluntary organisations for the educational publicity. But publicity is not confined to Central Government only. Central Government spends some money. He mentioned that a few lakhs of rupees have been given to voluntary agencies. Apart from voluntary agencies, the Information and Broadcasting Ministry and the Ministry of Social Welfare, to some extent, are also providing for publicity materials for suitable films.

Similarly, in the matter of consorship of films sometimes the directions are given and greater watch is now introduced. The other day I was travelling by train and I found in one compartment there was some writing against drinking. In this way publicity is being done and there is no doubt it should be done in a greater way. Apart from the Central Government the State Governments are also doing a lot in this behalf. The Punjab Government has brought out a very fine film on the topic of prohibition. Similarly, Maharashtra has brought out a num-

ber of booklets in Marathi which I found very useful in propagating prohibition. I am trying to get these translated in other languages so that it can be easy for us to reach the common man. Along-with law there will be education process.

Sir, the hon'ble Member has mentioned about reimbursement. Under our Constitution, prohibition is really a State subject under Seventh Schedule at Entry 51 of the State List II. Therefore, the executive responsibility remains with the State under Article 73 of the Constitution. It is the State's responsibility in the first instance to enforce prohibition within the State but the Central Government has gone out of its way to compensate the State to the extent of 50 per cent. If prohibition is imposed and introduced gradually, then the benefit will be enjoyed both by the State Government and the Central government. In that case the loss should also be borne equally. That is the approach of the Central government.

श्री यशराज (कटिहार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, फेड-मैनर में चार वर्षों के अन्दर हम नीति को पूर्ण रूप से कार्यान्वित करने की घोषणा हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने की है और यह भी निश्चय किया है कि मार्च, 1982 तक पूर्ण रूप से यह नीति हमारे यहां कार्यान्वित होगी। लेकिन मैं आप से यह कहना चाहता हूँ—यद्यपि यह कदम बहुत माह्रमिक कदम है, लेकिन आज जो उच्च वर्ग के लोग हैं, आज उन का जीवनस्तर इतना उंचा है कि जराब पीने में वे अपनी जान गमामने हैं, मरे ग्राम वे लोग जराब पीते हैं, लेकिन जो निम्न वर्ग हैं, जो मजदूर हैं, जो छोटे छोटे सीमाना किसान हैं, जो औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले मजदूर हैं, जिन की पर-कैपिटा इनकम हम देश में सब में कम है—बड़ा कदम उन लोगों के लिये बहुत सहायक सिद्ध हुआ है। ऐसे लोग जो जराब पी कर गलत जीवन-मूल्यों पर चलते थे, दुर्घ्यसन के शिकार हो गये थे—ऐसे लोगों के लिये यह कदम सहायनीय कदम है। बिसकुल निम्न-स्तर के जो लोग हैं, जो डाउन टाउन हैं, उन की मर्ति के लिये यह एक प्रगतिशील कदम है। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ—जो हमारा ट्रिजम और सिविल एवियेशन डिपार्टमेंट है—उन की स्वीकृति से होटलों और रेस्टोरेंट्स में जराब पीने की छूट लोगों को हो सकती है। इसलिये जब तक इण्डियन ड्रग्स एक्ट में संशोधन नहीं किया जायगा, तब तक इन के बढ़ाने जराब पीना जारी रहेगा। इसलिये इसे बात की आवश्यकता है कि इण्डियन ड्रग्स एक्ट में भी एक संशोधन किया जाए, जैसे आयर्वेद की दवाएं हैं



आयुर्वेद की दुकानों के बहाने आज भी वहाँ पर शराब बिकती है। आप दिल्ली को ही ले लीजिये। दिल्ली में पिछले दो वर्षों से शराबबन्दी लागू हुई है। 157 दिन शराब बिकती है और बकाया दिन बूझाई है लेकिन दिल्ली में शराब की बिक्री बढ़ी है, शराब की खपत बढ़ी है, तो इस और भी सरकार को ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप ने इन्डियन ड्रग्स एक्ट में एमेंडमेंट करने का कोई प्रावधान किया है और क्या आप ने स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय को इसे दिशा में कोई निर्देश दिया है ?

मन्त्री बान जी मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि यह काम केवल कानून से नहीं हो सकता। सरकार और जनता जब तक इस काम को नहीं करेगी, और जब तक एक मणवन्त जन आन्दोलन खड़ा नहीं होगा, तब तक यह नहीं होगा। गांवों-गांवों में भेमिनार कर के, नवयुवकों को संगठित कर के इन काम को किया जाना चाहिये। क्या सरकार की तरफ से कोई प्रेरणा, कोई मार्गदर्शन इस के लिये दिया जा रहा है ?

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं सरकार से यह अपेक्षा करता हूँ कि इस देश में जो जनसेवी संस्थाएँ हैं, उनको प्रेरित कर के, गांव-गांव में, जिले-जिले में सम्मेलन बना कर सरकार शराब बन्दी की ओर कदम बढ़ाएगी ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इस दिशा में कोई कदम उठा रही है ?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: The hon. Member has raised some very interesting points so far as propaganda is concerned. I have already said that the Government is quite aware of these facts. Many important voluntary agencies are there. One is led by an hon. Member of this House, Dr. Sushila Nayar. They have taken upon themselves the task of propagation. Similarly there is the 'Sanyukt Sadachar Samiti' which is carrying on lot of propagation in different parts of the country. So far as drugs are concerned, in our guidelines about which I have mentioned, there is one item where it is stated that proper care has to be taken with regard to availability of drugs and other products from which illicit liquor is made including eau-de-cologne, toilet preparations, thinners, tinctures etc. and about the measures needed to plug the sources and control their distribution. So, these are all under the consideration of the Government and wher-

ever possible, suitable action is being taken.

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) : जब सत्ताबसान हो रहा है, तो यह शुभ बात है कि हम शराब पी कर नहीं बल्कि शराब छोड़ कर जा रहे हैं।

एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ मुझे इस बात का आश्चर्य हुआ कि फैलीरा साहब ने इस सम्बन्ध में आपत्ति उठाई है। 1954 में जब प्रीहीवीशन इक्वायरी कमेटी बनी थी, तो उस के जो टम्स आफ रेफ्लेस में लिखा हुआ था, उस का मैं पढ़ कर मुता रहा हूँ :

With the object of developing a national programme for the fulfilment,—with wide public support,—of the Directive Principle of the Constitution, it is desirable at this stage to review the experience gained and to find solutions for the problems and difficulties encountered in recent years.

और जस्टिस पांतजलि शास्त्री जी ने आर्टिकल 47 में जो डाइरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल है, उन के बारे में अपनी ओपीनियन देते हुए यह कहा था :

That is to say that State shall prohibit the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs injurious to health, except for medicinal purposes in either case.

तो जहाँ हमारे संविधान के निर्देशक तत्व इस को समर्थन देते हैं, वहाँ चीफ जस्टिस पांतजलि शास्त्री कानूनी दृष्टिकोण से इसको ठीक समझते हैं और आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से केवल साढ़े चार सौ करोड़ रुपये की एक्साइज ड्यूटी का मामला है लेकिन जनता साढ़े बारह सौ करोड़ रुपये की शराब पीती है। उस आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से भी 800 करोड़ रुपये की आमदनी देश को होती है। और दुष्घटनाएँ जो होती हैं उन में तीन सौ करोड़ रुपये खर्च हो जाता है। स्वास्थ्य में कम से कम पांच सौ करोड़ रुपया लगता है। इसलिए अगर आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से भी विचार किया जाए तो शराबबन्दी से देश की आर्थिक स्थिति सुधरेगी। जो समाजवाद का नाम लेते हैं उन को इस का हक नहीं है। क्योंकि जिन के पास ज्यादा पैसे हैं वे तो शराब पी सेवन है लेकिन जिन के पास पैसे नहीं हैं उन के पैसे तो होटलों में चले जायेंगे। उन का एक महीने का पैसा एक दिन में खर्च हो जाएगा। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि कांग्रेस के समय में भी इन्दिरा जी ने 12 प्वाइंट रखे और 17 वर्षों में इसे करने को कहा। लेकिन अच्छा काम करना है तो कार वर्षों से कम में ही होना चाहिये।

राजा जी के पास जब कमेटी गयी थी तो राजा जी ने कहा था कि प्राइलैण्ड आफ नान-प्राहिबिशन बड़ा बेजरम है। इसलिए जब तक देश के समूचे भाग में,

[डा. रामजी सिंह]

समूचे ढंग से इसे नहीं करेंगे तो लोग कलकत्ता और बम्बई में जा कर पीयेंगे। आज धार्मी के लोग इस का अभिनन्दन कर रहे हैं फिर गोवा में नहीं होने का क्या प्रश्न है ? इसेलिये मैं शिक्षा मंत्री जी से विनम्रतापूर्वक कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे संकोच को छोड़ें। हमारे बनावाला साहब को मालूम है कि भलाउद्दीन खिलजी ने, भोगरजेब ने भी इसे बंद किया था। यह किसी भी मजहब में नहीं है। जब धार्मिक, धार्मिक, सांस्कृतिक और समाजवाद के दृष्टिकोण से भी यह चीज अच्छी है तो क्या शिक्षा मंत्री जी इस चार वर्ष की मियाद को भी कम करेंगे ?

शिक्षा मंत्री जी इसके लिए प्रचार का भी बहुत महत्व है। अगर आप इसे शिक्षा संस्थाओं में, पाठ्यक्रमों में ला देंगे तो भारत वर्ष के नौजवानों में इस के प्रति घृणा फैलेगी और वे स्वयं नहीं पीयेंगे। इससे आप काम भी कम होगा। क्या आप शिक्षा संस्थाओं में भी मद्य निषेध का प्रचार कर के देश को उन्नति की ओर बढ़ायेंगे ?

19 hrs.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Sir, I have to congratulate the hon. Member for bringing out many facts in support of the prohibition policy. I can assure him that there

are passages in the textbooks on Health and Hygiene showing the various evils of drinking. Recently some text-books have been brought out for adults and there, it has been shown how drinking is doing damage to their families, to their health and to their economy. In this way, we are quite conscious of the fact and we are trying to introduce these measures. But as I said, Sir, basically it is a State matter. We are having dialogue with the State Governments and in many places they are giving more emphasis in the matter of propaganda.

MR. SPEAKER: Before I adjourn the House, let me thank all the hon. Members for the co-operation they have extended during this Budget Session.

19.01 hrs.

Lok Sabha then adjourned sine die.